

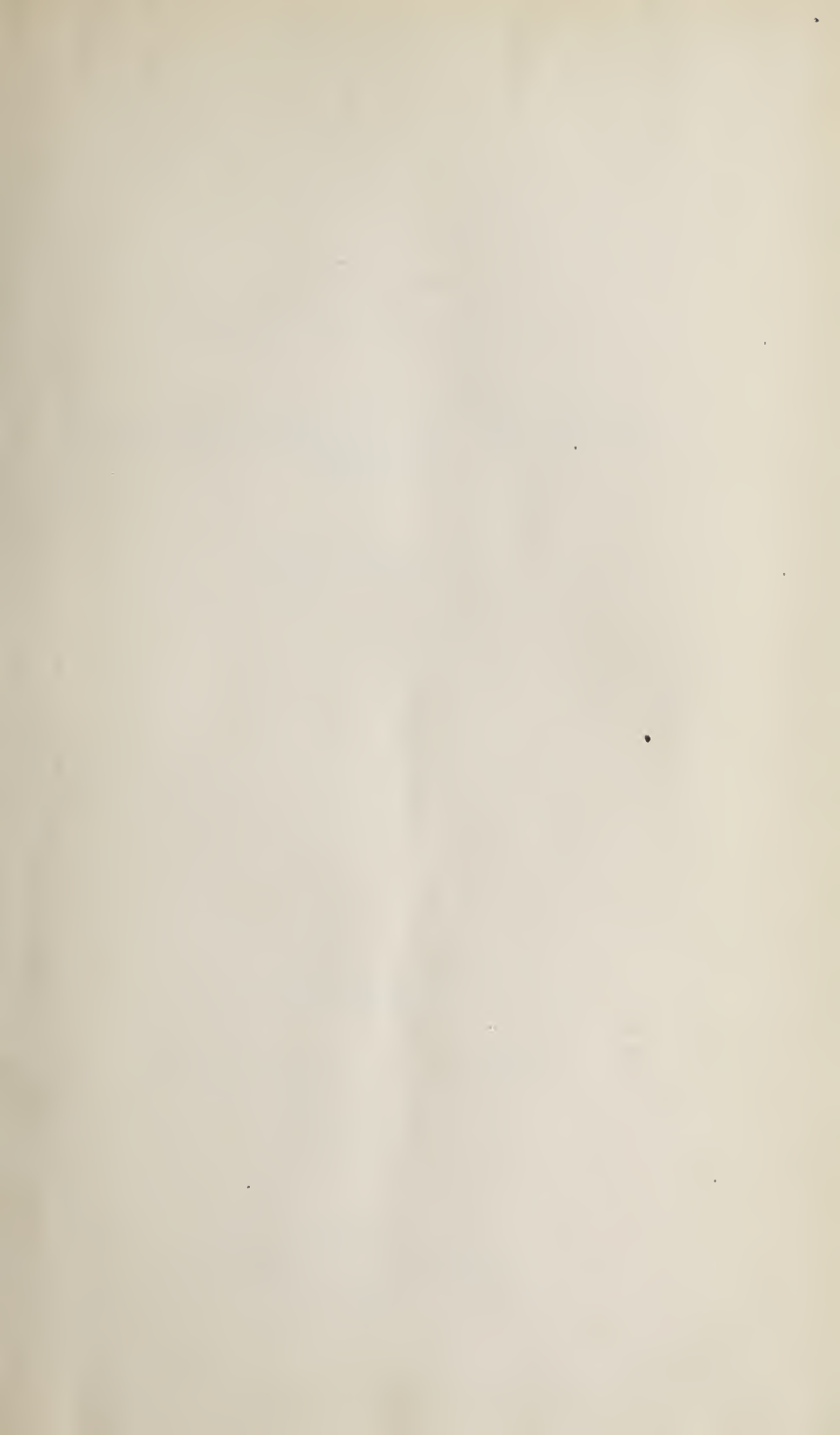
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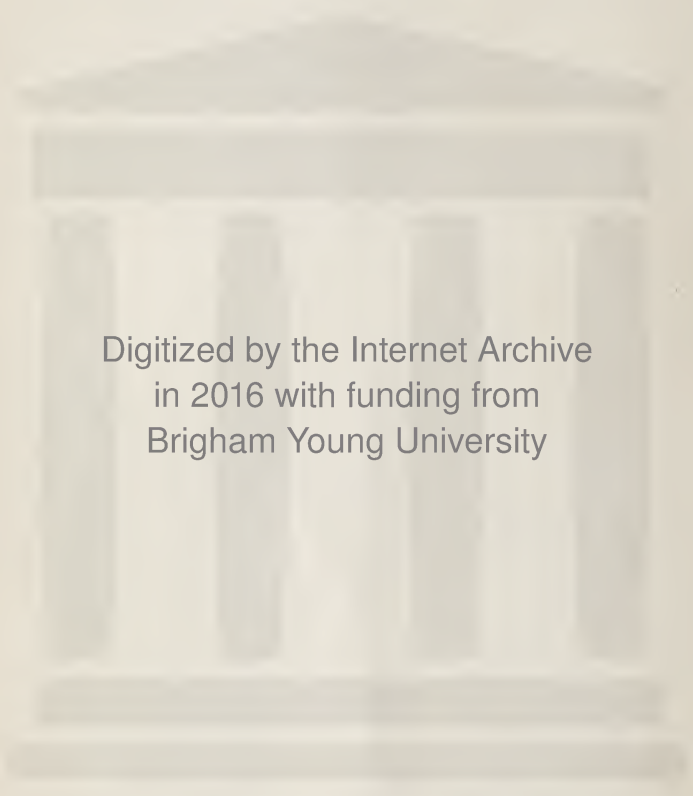
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The Genealogist.

January, 1886.

THE EARLDOM OF MAR.

Genealogically speaking, one of the most notable events of the past year has been the removal by Act of Parliament of the doubts in which the Resolution of the House of Lords of 26th February, 1875, had involved the status of the holder of the ancient earldom of Mar. The general scope of this Act has already been concisely sketched in these pages (Vol. II, New Series, p. 308) by one eminently qualified to handle the subject, both from his familiarity with the questions involved, and from his having been counsel before the Select Committee of the Lords entrusted with the proof of the preamble. But a fuller *résumé* of the history of this remarkable dignity, and of the now terminated controversy of which it has been the subject, may not be unacceptable to some readers.

It is sufficient to allude here in general terms to a subject fully elucidated in Mr. Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, the division of Scotland in the period immediately following the union of Picts and Scots into provinces, each ruled over by a Mormaer or Great Steward, whose office was hereditary, though not strictly according to the feudal laws of inheritance. The province called Mar corresponded to the larger half of the modern county of Aberdeen. The first authentic notice of an individual Mormaer of Mar comes from an Irish source, but rests on far higher testimony than the "Annals of Ulster," the authority quoted for it in the Mar Peerage case, namely, a nearly contemporary tract on the wars of the Gaedhel with the Gael, which has been edited by Dr. Todd as one of the "Chronicles and Memorials" issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It is to the effect that in the struggle between the native races of Ireland and their Danish oppressors in the beginning of the 11th century, Brian Boromhe, the leader of the Gaelic party, had the aid of an auxiliary force from Alban, under Domnall (Donald) son of Ermin, son of Cainnich, Mormaer of Mar, and that at the decisive battle of Cluantarbh, fought on Good Friday 1014, that Mormaer and Brian himself were both among the slain on the victorious side.

For the next mention of a Mormaer of Mar we are indebted to a MS.—which in old times belonged to the Monastery of Deer

in Aberdeenshire, and is now in the University library of Cambridge—edited for the Spalding Club. Certain memoranda, in the Celtic language, in the blank leaves of this “Book of Deer,” in a hand-writing of the beginning of the twelfth century, have preserved a full record of the succession of the Mormaers of Buchan, benefactors of the church of Deer; and though they do not impart the same amount of information about the contemporary Mormaers of Mar, they have at least left it on record that a grant by Gartnet, Mormaer of Buchan, to the clerics of Deer in 1132, was witnessed by Ruadri (Roderick), Mormaer of Mar. This Ruadri marks the epoch when the Mormaer passed into the Earl. As “Rothri Comes,” one of the “Seven Earls of Scotland,” he confirms the foundation charter of Scone (1120); and he figures similarly in the great charter of David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline (1124-7).

The succession of the earlier Earls of Mar, as deduced from record sources, can be but very briefly sketched consistently with the limits of this paper. The first progenitor, from whom the descent of later Earls can with legal certainty be traced, is Earl Morgund (c. 1152-79). He and his Countess Agnes are chiefly known through their donations to the Priory of S. Andrew's and other religious houses. A second wife of Morgund was mother by a second husband of the famous Seyer De Quinci, Earl of Winchester, who died in the Holy Land in 1219. But the lawfulness of Morgund's birth, and consequently his right to the Earldom, had been called in question by one Gilchrist, who, in the capacity of legitimate heir, established himself in possession on Morgund's death to the exclusion of the sons of the latter. What we know of Gilchrist, as of Morgund, is chiefly from ecclesiastical sources; he built a priory for the Culdees of Monymusk, and endowed them with various churches in Mar. On Gilchrist's death (after 1204) Morgund's line again resumed possession: and we have first Earl Duncan, son of Morgund; then William son of Duncan, one of the Council of Regency in the minority of Alexander III., and Great Chamberlain under that King, a prominent statesman on the patriotic as opposed to the English side. An attempt was made to disturb Earl William's possession by Alan the Doorward, one of the ambitious spirits of his time, who, through his grandmother, had inherited Gilchrist's claim, and obtained a commission from Pope Alexander IV. to have the question of Morgund's legitimacy tried. The dispute was probably one of many that arose out of the conflict between the old Celtic usage and the Canon law; but, as Earl William remained in possession, it is presumable that his grandfather's legitimacy had stood its ground.

Donald, Earl of Mar, son and successor of William, also played his part in contemporary history. He figured as one of the “Seven Earls” in 1291; actively supported the claims of the

competitor Bruce, whose grandson (the future King Robert) had married his daughter; fought against Edward I. at Berwick in 1296, but submitted and took the oaths of fealty; and Edward, in the autumn of the same year, spent a day at his Castle of Kildrummy. His wife (the widowed Countess of Fife) was a daughter of Prince Llewellyn of North Wales; one of his daughters was the first wife of King Robert Bruce, and ancestress of the Royal house; another was wife of the Earl of Athole who was put to death for his share in Bruce's coronation; and his son and successor, Earl Gartnet or Gratney, married Bruce's eldest sister Christian.

Of Gartnet or Gratney, who succeeded his father in 1297, and was but a few years Earl, we know little, except that in his father's lifetime he had earned thanks from Edward I. for his zeal in supporting his authority in the North. In the Mar genealogy he is of note as having been the common ancestor, through his son Donald and his daughter Ellen or Elyne, of all subsequent Earls. The subjoined pedigree will remove all difficulty in following the line of his successors in the Earldom.

Gratney, Earl of Mar. = Christian Bruce.

Donald, Earl of Mar, † Dupplin 1332. Elyne. = Sir John Menteith.

Thomas, Earl of Mar, m. 1st Margaret, Countess of Menteith, 2nd Margaret, Countess of Angus, † s.p. 1377. 1, William, 1st Earl of Douglas, † 1334. = Margaret, Countess of Mar, † c. 1391. 2, Sir John Swinton, † 1402.

James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, † 1388. 1, Sir Malcolm Drummond, † 1402. = Isabel, Countess of Mar, † 1408. 2, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, † 1434.

Sir John Menteith, † s.p. 1, Sir Edward Keith of Synton. = Christian. 2, Sir Robert Erskine. = Beatrix Lindsay.

1, Sir David Barclay. = Janet. 2, Sir Thomas Erskine.

Robert, 1st Lord Erskine and Earl of Mar, returned 1438, † 1452.

Thomas, 2nd Lord Erskine.

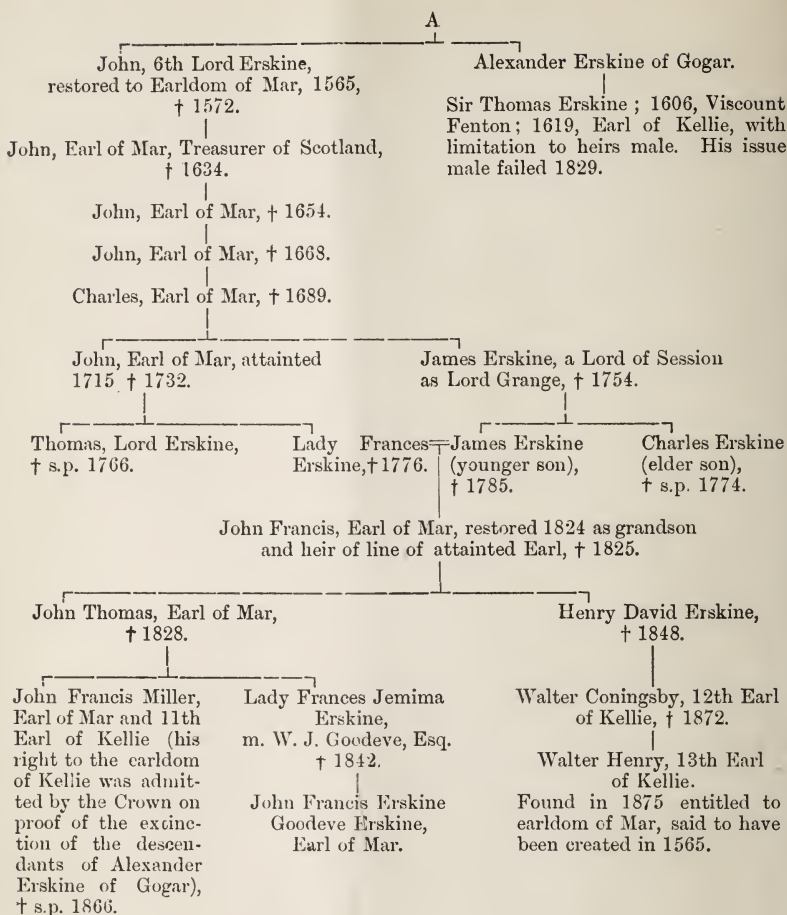
Alexander, 3rd Lord Erskine.

Robert, 4th Lord Erskine, † 1513.

John, 5th Lord Erskine, † 1552.

A

B²



Earl Gratney's widow, Christian Bruce, a lady of some mark, became wife of Sir Christopher Seton, who was put to death by the English in 1306; entered in 1326 into a third marriage with Sir Andrew Moray, much her junior, when she got in dower from her brother the King the *quondam* Earldom of Garioch as a lordship; and died at a great age in 1357.

Earl Donald, son of Gratney, taken to England as a captive in his boyhood, was brought up in the household of the English king; and it was only after the dethronement of Edward II., to whom he was personally attached, that his affections reverted towards his own country. On the sudden death of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, in July 1332, just as an invading fleet was approaching the Scottish shores, a hastily assembled Parliament elected him Regent. But the choice was an unhappy one.

His rashness and inexperience brought on his country the disastrous defeat of Dupplin, where he was himself among the slain. There is a little difficulty in understanding the parentage of his wife, Isabel Stewart, who in her widowhood married Geoffrey of Moubray, then, divorcing Moubray, became (1339) wife of William of Careswell, and died about 1347. This lady had an acknowledged hereditary claim to the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh and keepership of Roxburgh Castle, and to lands in Scotland¹ of which Careswell got the ward till her son Earl Thomas should be of age.

Thomas, who was Earl of Mar from 1332 to 1377, was an infant when his father fell at Dupplin. His grandmother held the fortress of Kildrumny during the troubled period that followed; and, on her death in 1357, he had her lands and lordship (sometimes called Earldom) of Garioch confirmed to him. In 1358 he was Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1360 he entered into an engagement to serve Edward III. in his French wars. He fell into disgrace for a time with David II, who besieged and took his Castle of Kildrumny, but on payment of a composition he was restored to his lands and to Royal favour. He was twice married: to Margaret, Countess of Menteith in her own right, whom he divorced ("*instigante diabolo*" as Fordun tells us); and to Margaret Stewart Countess of Angus; but he had no issue by either wife. The last-named lady, an intriguing and ambitious woman, had a natural son, born of an illicit connexion with her husband's brother-in-law the Earl of Douglas, who, through his mother's influence, became son-in-law of the King, and her successor in the Earldom of Angus, and was progenitor of all the Earls of Angus of the name of Douglas. The Countess of Angus and Mar also contrived a further scheme, which was frustrated, to obtain for her son the reversion of the Mar estates.

All the oldest Scottish dignities went to heirs of line, and the successor of Earl Thomas was his sister Margaret, Countess of Mar in her own right; she was married to William 1st Earl of Douglas, who, agreeably to the usual, though not universal, practice of the time, designed himself in her right Earl of Mar also, his ordinary style being Earl of Douglas and Mar. They had two children; a son James, who became son-in-law of Robert II, and succeeded his father in the Earldom of Douglas in 1384, but, falling at Otterburn (1388) in his mother's lifetime, never became Earl of Mar; and a daughter Isabel, who became Countess of Mar (her brother having left no lawful issue), but not of Douglas, inasmuch as the honours of Douglas were settled on a different line, from which females were excluded. Countess

¹ Sir Henry Baliol of Braxhame (? also of Cavers, which afterwards belonged to Isabel's son) who had been a comrade in arms of Sir James Douglas in 1316, was Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1329 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, I. p. 106.)

Margaret of Douglas and Mar had also a second husband, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, who fell at Homildon in 1402. She died between 1391 and 1395.

Countess Isabel, when she succeeded her mother, was wife of Sir Malcolm Drummond, brother of Robert III's Queen. Her *raptus* and second marriage form a well-known episode in Scottish history. In the year 1404 Alexander Stewart, illegitimate son of the King's youngest brother Alexander Earl of Buchan, and the contriver, according to universal belief, of a murderous attack on Drummond a few months previously, took forcible possession of the newly widowed Countess and her Castle of Kildrummy, and, on the 12th August of that year, extorted from her a charter which would, on the failure of his issue by Isabel, have substituted his heirs for hers in the succession to the Earldom. The royal confirmation, however, which was essential to give validity to this writ, was withheld; but a compromise was arranged, by which, after a formal renunciation by Stewart of the August charter, Isabel accepted him as her husband, and granted him, by a new charter of date 9th December, 1404, a liferent right only, with remainder to her own heirs in the Earldom, which charter Robert III confirmed on 21st January, 1404-5. She died in 1408, her husband surviving her.

Isabel's next heir, whose rights had thus been postponed till Alexander Stewart's death, was Robert Lord Erskine (see pedigree). But, in 1426, Stewart contrived by an arrangement with James I. to obtain a new grant of the Earldom proceeding on his resignation, with reversion, first to Sir Thomas Stewart, a natural son of his own (who predeceased him without issue), and then to the Crown. This transaction, though too much in accordance with the general policy of that King, was palpably illegal, inasmuch as the resigner was only a liferenter. The King, however, on the strength of it, took possession of the Earldom on Stewart's death, which occurred in 1434.

Two years later, the sceptre having on James' assassination passed into the hands of an infant Sovereign, Erskine thought the conjuncture an opportune one for vindicating his rights, and proceeded to take the usual steps to establish his succession. He was, according to the forms of the law of Scotland, retoured heir to the Countess Isabel by two services to separate halves of the Earldom on 22nd April and 16th October, 1438;¹ and he

¹ Why were there two services to two separate halves? The view taken in 1875 was that the services were to the same moiety of the earldom, that the second service was to correct the first, in which Garioch, then life-rented by Sir Thomas Stewart's widow, was wrongly included, and that Erskine throughout claimed only half the Earldom of Mar, Lord Lyle as junior co-heir claiming the other half. It would rather appear, however, that the Court of Session was right in 1626 in holding the services to have been to two separate halves. Lyle certainly asserted himself to be junior co-heir on grounds of which we know nothing, and which do not seem to have been admitted by Erskine; and the existence of such a contention

had that sasine on one at least of these retours which entitled him to design himself Earl of Mar. He granted charters as Earl of Mar, was made a burgess of Aberdeen as Earl of Mar, and even in the Crown accounts his eldest son is on one occasion designed *more Scotico* "Master of Mar." Yet he never had undisturbed possession of the Earldom. The King and his advisers, after temporizing during the whole life-time of Earl Robert, had the question of right tried at Aberdeen in 1457, when service was denied to his son, and the retours of 1438 were reduced, on the pretext that the Earldom had lapsed to the Crown by the bastardy of Alexander Stewart; and in order to put out of view Stewart's position as a life-renter, the renounced and unconfirmed charter of August 1404 was upheld against the confirmed charter of December following as the ruling investiture of the Earldom.

During the 108 years that followed, the Earldom of Mar was bestowed on three legitimate princes and one illegitimate member of the Royal house,¹ and from to time considerable portions of the lands were alienated by the Crown to Lord Elphinstone and others. In 1565, however, Queen Mary, apprized of the wrongs of the heirs of Mar, and feeling herself "moved by conscience" to make them the amplest reparation, obtained a resignation of the Earldom of Mar from her natural brother, on whom she had in ignorance bestowed it, and on the 23rd June of that year granted a charter to John Lord Erskine restoring to him and his heirs (*i.e.* heirs of line) the Earldom of Mar, to which (as there emphatically set forth) he was entitled as heir of Countess Isabel, and of which his predecessors had through usurpation and injustice been deprived. Down to 1875 this charter was universally understood, not only to have given Erskine a right to recover possession of the lands of Mar, but to have reponed him and his heirs general in the title of Earl, by which he began to be designed as soon after the charter as the indispensable formality of sasine could be gone through. The restored Earl, the heir of line as well as heir male of the Earl Robert of 1438, was afterwards Regent of Scotland; and his son and successor, who was Treasurer of Scotland, obtained in 1587 a parliamentary confirmation of the charter of 1565, declaring in the most explicit

suggests a plausible reason why Erskine's claim was sometimes for the whole lands, sometimes for half only. There are some indications of a compromise having been entered into, by which Lyle's claim was restricted to half of Garioch; and if so, we can see a possible motive for the exclusion of Garioch from the October retour. In any view, however, Erskine, as senior co-heir, was entitled by Scottish usage to the dignity of Mar and principal messuage.

¹ These were: (1) John, fourth son of James II., made Earl in his infancy in 1459, died 1479; (2) Alexander Duke of Albany, second son of James II., made Earl of Mar, 1483, forfeited the same year; (3) John, youngest son of James III., made Earl of Mar, 2 March, 1485-6, died 11 March, 1502-3; (4) James, natural son of James V. by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Erskine, afterwards the Regent Moray, who had the Earldom of Mar bestowed on him on 7 Feb. 1561-2.

language possible the hereditary right of Countess Isabel and of Earl Robert to dignity as well as lands.

In 1606, in the time of the Treasurer Earl, the precedence of the Scottish peers was regulated by the decree of a Royal Commission, composed of the highest officers of state and most eminent lawyers and legal antiquaries of the day. The nobility were enjoined to exhibit their writs, and the public records were ransacked for evidence. Except in the case of the five Earls at the head of the list, who owed their place to office or privilege, the precedence awarded was in strict correspondence with the antiquity of the writs produced. The Earl of Sutherland produced a charter of 1347, Mar of 1404 (Countess Isabel's December charter of that year), Rothes of 1459, etc.; and they were ranked accordingly. Had the Earl of Mar been able to lay his hands on the earliest writs of the family, he might have shewn good reason for his title preceding instead of following Sutherland¹: but, by placing it where they did, the Commissioners assuredly indicated their belief that the Regent Mar was Earl, not by a new creation of Queen Mary, but in virtue of his representation of Countess Isabel.

It has to be further noted of the Treasurer Earl that he was successful in a series of actions at law against Lord Elphinstone and others to recover the alienated portions of the Mar estates, suits expressly founded on his heirship to Earl Robert and Countess Isabel, and in course of which the Court of Session affirmed in the most solemn manner the validity of the Charter of 9th December, 1404, and of the retours of 1438, and the invalidity of the Charter of 28th May, 1326, and of the proceedings of 1457.

Passing over the next three generations, as not involving matters of dispute, we come to the Earl fourth in descent from the Treasurer, who suffered attainder as the leader of the Jacobite rising of 1715. In 1824 the attainted Earl's heir of line, being his grandson through his daughter, was restored by Act of Parliament to the family honours. The restored Earl was no doubt (see pedigree) also heir male of the Erskine family; but he was expressly restored as "grandson and heir of line" of the attainted Earl; and in the official report and also throughout the parliamentary discussions on the subject, he was expressly stated to have been heir to the ancient Earldom, and that through his mother. The actings of the trustees who, in 1725, were allowed

¹ From 1649 down to our own time successive Earls of Mar have been in the practice of protesting for precedence before all other Earls, to which, were priority of creation the sole consideration, they were undoubtedly entitled. It is not clear but that a document of 1395 which the Treasurer Earl of Mar produced at the ranking, and which will be alluded to below, was in view of the Commissioners quite as much as the charter of December, 1404, when they placed him where they did. In either case his position would have been the same.

to repurchase the estates from the Crown, in order to entail them for behoof of the heirs of the house, shewed that they had not a doubt of the descendibility of the Earldom to heirs of line. The destination in the entail was to heirs general in preference to collateral heirs male; the heirs general who were strangers to the house of Erskine were bound to adopt the name and arms of the Erskines, Earl of Mar, and in event of the attainder being reversed they were to adopt the "title, dignity, and honours" of the family. The terms of this settlement derive additional weight from the consideration that one of the two trustees who made it was Lord Grange, not only an eminent lawyer and judge of the Court of Session, but at that time the nearest collateral heir male of the family, who had an overwhelmingly strong interest to maintain a contrary view.

From the days of the Earl of Mar and Lord Erskine of 1436 down to the year 1866 the successive Earls of Mar had, as has been explained, been all heirs male as well as heirs of line of their predecessors. But in 1866 the death of John Francis Miller Earl of Mar and Kellie¹ caused a separation of the two qualities of heir. John-Francis-Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, nephew, through his mother, of the deceased Earl, succeeded to the honours of Mar, was acknowledged as Earl of Mar by every one, was presented to Her Majesty as Earl, and voted as Earl at elections of Representative Peers. The heir male, however—Earl of Kellie by his cousin's death—who had at first joined in this general recognition, by and by put forth a claim, not to the well-known dignity held by Earl Gratney, by Countesses Margaret and Isabel, and by the Earl Robert of 1438, and illegally withheld for four generations, but to a till then unheard of Earldom of Mar, averred to have been created by Queen Mary, not by the Charter restoring, as an act of justice, his rights to Lord Erskine, but by a supposed patent a few weeks later in date, giving him a new titular dignity destined to heirs male of his body. The heir of line opposed this claim, not as himself having right to the dignity in question, whose existence he denied, but as interested that a second Earldom bearing the same title as his own should not be interpolated in the Roll of the Peers of Scotland. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown (Sir Richard Baggallay, Attorney-General, and Mr. Millar, Solicitor-General for Scotland, now Lord Craighill) delivered on 16th June, 1874, was wholly adverse to Lord Kellie. It was, therefore, a matter of no small wonder to all who were interested in the proceedings, when on 26th

¹ The Earldom of Kellie was a peerage bestowed in 1619 on a cadet of the Erskine family by a patent with remainder to heirs male bearing the name and arms of Erskine. The issue male of the patentee having failed in 1829, the honours were successfully claimed by the Earl of Mar as the nearest, though a very remote, collateral heir-male.

February, 1875, the House of Lords, in adoption of the report of the Committee of Privileges, found that the Earl of Kellie (the present Earl, who had recently succeeded his father the original petitioner) "had made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the peerage of Scotland, created in 1565." Simultaneously with the approval of the report, their Lordships' House ordered that their resolution should be reported not only to Her Majesty, but also to the Lord Clerk Register, the officer to whom the conduct of the election of representative Peers is entrusted; and also ordered that the Lord Clerk Register "do call the title of Earl of Mar according to its place on the Roll of Peers of Scotland called at such election, and do receive and count the vote of the Earl of Mar claiming to vote in right of the said Earldom."¹

The grounds of judgment, as embodied in the speeches of Lords Chelmsford and Redesdale, were not calculated to dispel the surprise with which this decision was viewed by lawyers and historical scholars in Scotland. Even the original propounders of that presumption in favour of male succession, against which Scottish peerage lawyers have not without reason protested, admitted an exception to their principle in the case of the more ancient Earldoms of Scotland. It was virtually the *ratio decidendi* in the Sutherland case of 1771 that "no less than nine of the thirteen ancient Earldoms," of which nine Mar was one, "passed through females and came to females" (Maidment's Report, p. 25). Lord Redesdale, however, denied that Margaret or Isabel could have been Countesses in their own right; and to account for their being so called, he presumed with regard to the former that her husband must have been created Earl of Mar, and assumed with regard to the latter that she never (or at least never until the supposed grant of a titular earldom to her husband in 1426), had a right to be called what she is called both by herself and by the Sovereign in every existing document in which her name is to be found. Lord Chelmsford, unable to get over the evidence that these two ladies were *suo jure* Countesses, extinguished the old Earldom by upholding the validity of the renounced and unconfirmed charter of 12 August, 1464, the charter to Earl Alexander of 1426, and the proceedings of 1457; all which, apart from their essential illegality, had been declared null, not only by Queen Mary's charter, but by the most solemn decrees of the

¹ The issuing this order in one breath with the order to report to Her Majesty, was surely a breach of constitutional principle, inasmuch as the House of Lords can only entertain peerage claims as a Commission of Inquiry and in virtue of a special remit from the Sovereign, with whom the ultimate judgment rests—and is not entitled to assume that the Sovereign will approve the result. The same irregularity was committed in the Southesk case in 1855; but it does not seem that there is any earlier precedent for it.

Supreme Court of Scotland. Both Lords being agreed—though on widely different grounds—that the old Earldom had, before Queen Mary's time, become extinct, declined to regard that Queen's charter of 23 June, 1565, as having any bearing on the dignity, and came to the conclusion that the dignity of Earl of Mar of which Lord Erskine was soon after its date found to be in possession, had been conferred by a separate patent a few weeks later than the charter, and with a different remainder; a document, it may be remarked, which had never before been heard of, for whose existence not a shred of evidence was produced. and which, had it ever existed, would have been unique in the history of Scottish dignities.¹ As conclusive proof that the charter of 23rd June, 1565, did not confer the dignity, Lord Redesdale pointed to the very undeniable fact that the restored Earl continued to be designed "Lord Erskine" (not Earl of Mar) for four weeks after its date. To any one conversant with Scottish records the inference would have been exactly the other way. The interval corresponded as nearly as might be to the time which would be required to effect that investiture by sasine on the ground of the lands which, as long as Earldoms and other titles of honour continued territorial, that is, till nearly the end of the sixteenth century, was considered a pre-requisite to their assumption.²

¹ Lord Chelmsford suggested that the title might perhaps have been conferred by "belting" without any writing. Lord Cairns' concurrence was expressed in general terms, leaving it uncertain which alternative view he adopted about the extinction of the old dignity.

² Down to a period considerably later than 1565, not only the retour of an Earl or Lord of Parliament, but the precept of sasine granted to him, designed him by his name and surname only, a fact familiar to every one conversant with Scottish charter chests. In the record called the "*Libri Responsionum*," containing the feudal payments made by Crown vassals on their succession, the same punctilio is noticeable. Thus, in 1514, after the battle of Flodden, so fatal to the principal nobility of Scotland, there is a large number of entries regarding the surviving heirs of these Lords, not, however, under the designation of Earls of Montrose, Argyle, Bothwell, or Lennox, Countess of Sutherland, or Lords Seton, Oliphant, Elphinstone, or Erskine, but simply, as William Graham, Colin Campbell, Patrick Hepburn, John Stewart, John Sinclair, Elizabeth Sutherland, George Seton, Alexander Elphinstone, John Erskine, and William Oliphant, they not having yet obtained sasine in the lands from which their titles were taken. Similarly, as late as 1561, the heir of the deceased Lord Hay of Yester is charged with relief duty as "William Hay."

The assertion here made regarding territorialism in Scotland is doubtless at variance with opinions expressed by Peers who have advised in other Scottish cases besides that of Mar. Lord Mansfield's assertion in the Sutherland case, that "after 1214 territorial peerages had so completely gone that a charter of Earldom (*comitatus*) without separate specification of the dignity was a conveyance of the estate only without the honours, is utterly at variance with documentary evidence. The limits of this paper will not allow more than a general statement of the results of such evidence. Of the multitudes of existing charters of Earldom, original and on a resignation, from the earliest date down to 1578, only five can be pointed out in which the dignity of Earl is directly mentioned; and in four out of these five there is an obvious reason for its specification. In 1578 the practice began to vary, and from that date down to 1600 half the recorded charters of Earldom (they were ten in all) did, and half did not, specify the dignity. Yet in every case the grantee was recognised as Earl, and the line of heirs in the charters enjoyed the dignity as well as the lands. Moreover,

How, it may be asked, did the Committee of Privileges get over the obstacle to their theory presented by the already mentioned ascription to the Earl of Mar in 1606 of a precedence corresponding to 1404? By charging the Treasurer Earl with an act of wilful fraud, in deceiving the Commissioners, and withholding and destroying such charters as would have proved the new creation, the supposed patent among others.¹ To most people there will be a difficulty in apprehending how such a fraud could have been accomplished, as the public occurrences of 1565 must still have been fresh in the memory of such of the Commissioners as were past middle life.

It was at first, not unnaturally, taken for granted by the general public that the resolution of the House of Lords was two-edged, that it both affirmed the new Earldom of 1565 in the person of the Earl of Kellie, and disallowed the continued existence of the original Earldom in the person of the heir-general. But it soon became apparent to lawyers that such was not the case. The reasons contained in the speeches of the members of Committee were no part of the judgment, which fell to be interpreted independently of them by the most rigorous canons of law. A peerage of Scotland vests *ipso jure*; and the nephew of the late Earl of Mar, whose propinquity as heir in the quality specified in the restoration Act of 1824 was undis-

no one professes to have seen, in either record or charter-chest, a patent or charter of the title of Earl apart from lands earlier than 1600, although by Lord Mansfield's hypothesis they were multitudinous, as there must have been a resignation of the title and corresponding patent in every one of the numerous cases when the destination of the landed Earldom was altered on a resignation of the lands. The first actual instance of a creation by the English form of letters patent, was the case of Robert Earl of Winton in 1600. But the separation of personal honours from lands, was, like all changes of the kind, of gradual growth, and there are traces of the old ideas surviving almost down to that Act of 1617, which may be considered to have completed the change by establishing the forty years prescription in lands and other heritage carried by infifement. The chief real difficulty arises in charters of Earldom between 1600 and 1617 not expressly conveying the dignity of Earl, in which it is not always easy to determine whether the honours are or are not included. King James' remonstrance against the assumption by Sir Alexander Seton of the dignity of Earl of Eglinton shews that even at that late date a charter of "comitatus" might in some circumstances be supposed to carry the dignity of Earl. Sir Alexander Seton had succeeded to the lands of Eglinton under a charter of resignation granted in 1611 to his maternal grandfather, conveying the "comitatus" of Eglinton without separate mention of the title. James remonstrated against his taking the title also; but the ground of his remonstrance was not, as might be imagined, that the charter and the resignation on which it proceeded bore reference to the lands only, but that the charter was granted under the cachet and without his knowledge, and *therefore* could not carry the honours.

¹ It ought to be added that Lord Redesdale has since propounded a different theory, that the Commissioners refused to give either Sutherland or Mar a precedence corresponding to the charters produced by them, and that the date which they wished to assign to Mar was 1457. Were there, however, any better foundation for 1457 than a very modern blunder in some almanacs and Peerages, whose history can readily be traced, it is as irreconcilable as 1404 with a creation by Queen Mary. A further disproof of the date 1457 is afforded by the rectification of the ranking of the Earl of Menteith on the strength of a charter of 1639 defining his precedence as of 1428. He was not placed before Mar, but between Mar and Rothes.

puted, had done all that either law or custom required on his succession. Acting under legal advice, he took up the position that a decision regarding an entirely different dignity, which he had never claimed, could not interrupt his lawful possession of the old Earldom; and he therefore refused to drop the title of Earl of Mar.

The first election of Representative Peers after the judgment of 1875 brought the two Earls of Mar into collision. The late Sir William Gibson-Craig, then Lord Clerk Register, interpreted the already quoted order of the House of Lords—agreeably, no doubt, to the intention of the framers of it—as entitling the Earl of Kellie to answer when the old Earldom of Mar was called; and he was supported in his views by the late Duke of Buccleuch and Lords Lothian, Elphinstone and Saltoun; in whose eyes the heir general was merely the unsuccessful claimant of a peerage which had been adjudged to another. The holder of the ancient Earldom maintained his ground, and explained his position, with a dignity and firmness that made a strong impression on all who were present: and six Peers lodged protests against Lord Kellie's vote, namely, the Marquess of Huntley, the Earls of Crawford, Morton, Caithness, and Cassillis (Marquess of Ailsa), and Lord Napier, the late Lord Crawford's protest having especial weight from its masterly grasp of the points at issue. Though the heir of line abstained from preferring his vote on subsequent occasions, yet every succeeding election of Peers showed an increase in the number of his sympathizers. There were six protesters against Lord Kellie's vote in 1876, seven in 1879, eleven in 1880, seventeen in 1882, and twenty-three in 1885.

The first result of the six protests of 1876 was a Petition presented to the House of Lords by Lord Mar and Kellie, on 5th June, 1877, that the title of Mar should be called at future elections with a precedence corresponding to 1565 instead of in its existing place; a resolution in accordance with which was moved by the Duke of Buccleuch. This proposal was tantamount to the excision of the old dignity from the Roll of Peers; and the House, on the report of a Select Committee, declined to interfere in the manner prayed for. The discussion on this resolution was chiefly valuable from the opinion which it elicited from the law lords that the continued existence of the ancient dignity must still be considered an open question.

Passing over other incidents in the controversy, on 1st June, 1880, Lord Galloway proposed and carried by a majority of eight in a House of ninety, a resolution to rescind the order to the Lord Clerk Register under which Lord Kellie had voted; but, a fortnight later, the question having to be re-opened on some technical ground, an opposite result was arrived at by a majority of twenty-eight in a House of 132. There was a long debate on

each occasion, in which the advocates of the ancient title made many important converts.

One effect of the Mar judgment of 1875 was greatly to intensify the objections which had long been entertained in Scotland to the tribunal to which peerage questions from that country were submitted. The opportune appearance of Lord Crawford's posthumous work on the Earldom of Mar, with its historical enquiry into the subject of jurisdiction in Scottish dignities, brought prominently to light the fact, nearly forgotten by all except legal archæologists, and coming even to many lawyers with the force of a new discovery, that the practice of Scottish claimants petitioning the Crown, and being remitted to the House of Lords, was founded, not on any provision of the Act of Union, but on a usage which had gradually sprung up subsequent to it. In 1882 a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed, on the motion of the Earl of Galloway, to suggest some improved method of dealing with questions involving the right to Scottish peerages; and its report contained some valuable suggestions, chiefly in the direction of restoring to the Court of Session a measure of the jurisdiction which it exercised before and even for some time after the Union. The following year the Lord Chancellor (Selborne) introduced in the House of Lords a Bill on the subject, which caused great disappointment from its being nearly on opposite lines from the views taken by the Committee, and which contained a particularly objectionable provision that the House of Lords should have the power of altering at pleasure the precedence of the Union Roll, a power which it was very generally believed might be used by the House to abrogate *proprio motu* the old dignity of Mar in the mode suggested in the Duke of Buccleuch's resolution of 1877. This measure, petitioned against by about a hundred of the chief lawyers and historical scholars in Scotland, condemned in the same country by a unanimous report of the Faculty of Advocates, and protested against by eighty-one Peers, was with difficulty carried through the Lords; and the opposition which it encountered in the Commons led to its withdrawal.

Meantime, it occurred to a number of friendly Peers that the most appropriate and effectual mode of putting an end to the Mar *contretemps* would be the direct intervention of the Sovereign. The Earl was, as has been stated, presented at Court with his Countess soon after his succession; and, although through influence used *ab extra* some difficulties had been thrown in the way of their continued reception at Court as Earl and Countess, the presentation had never been cancelled in the only way in which a presentation can be cancelled, namely, through the *Gazette*. One hundred and four Peers¹ joined in a Petition

¹ These were the Dukes of Abercorn, Beaufort, Leeds, Portland, Sutherland; Marquesses of Ailsa, Abergavenny, Bristol, Exeter, Huntly; Earls of Ashburnham,

that Her Majesty might again be pleased "to receive Lord Mar and his wife as hitherto at your Majesty's Court, on the ground that the decision of 1875 has not affected Lord Mar's status as the inheritor of the ancient dignity, as the holder of which he was formerly received by your Most Gracious Majesty." It is no secret that Her Majesty took a lively interest in the object of the Petition; but constitutional difficulties were considered to stand in the way of directly granting its prayer: and the Queen's advisers thought that the purpose in view would be better attained by a Bill, in the form of a restitution of the old Earldom from a hypothetical extinction, surrender, or attainder. The Bill, which was introduced in the House of Lords last May by Lord Rosebery (Lord Privy Seal), by command of Her Majesty, set forth in its preamble, that until the decision of 1875 the ancient honour inherited by the Countess Isabel of Mar was "commonly reputed to be still subsisting," but that in consequence of that decision "doubts may exist" whether it had not been previously to 1565 by some lawful means "forfeited or surrendered:"¹ and the chief operative clause restored "John Francis Erskine Goodeve-Erskine" and those entitled to succeed after him, to all the dignities held by Countess Isabel as effectually "as if the same had without any forfeiture or surrender descended to the said John Lord Erskine" (the Regent Earl) "or had been duly, expressly and effectually restored to the said John Lord Erskine and his lawful heirs general by the said charter of Mary Queen of Scotland or by other means effectual in law."

Having been read a second time, the bill was referred for proof of the preamble to a Select Committee. The Committee (appointed after the change of Government) comprised the Lords Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) and Privy Seal (Earl of Harrowby) the Duke of Bedford, Marquess of Bute, Earls Redesdale and Selborne, Lords Hopetoun (Earl of Hopetoun) Ker (Marquess of Lothian) Rosebery (Earl of Rosebery) Penzance, Moncreiff, Cole-

Bathurst, Carnwath, Carysfort, Clancarty, Clanwilliam, Clonmell, Crawford, Denbigh, Devon, Donoughmore, Eglinton, Erroll, Feversham, Galloway, Haddington, Hardwicke, Harewood, Howe, Kilmorey, Kinnoull, Kintore, Leitrim, Longford, Macclesfield, Manvers, Moray, Morton, Perth, Portarlington, Roden, Rosslyn, St. Germans, Seafeld, Sodes, Stair, Stanhope, Strathmore, Wemyss, Westmoreland, Wharnccliffe, Witton, Winchelsea; Viscounts Arbuthnott, Bury, Combermere, Hereford, Holmesdale, Hood, Middleton, Molesworth, Sidmouth, Strathallan, Templetown; Lords Abinger, Bateman, Beaumont, Blantyre, Brabourne, Calthorpe, Congleton, Conyers, De Lisle and Dudley, Denman, De Ros, Dunsany, Ellenborough, Forester, Headley, Howard de Walden, Houghton, Hylton, Lamington, Londesborough, Lovat, Mowbray and Stourton, North, Northwick, Ormathwaite, Poltimore, Raglan, Sherborne, Stanley of Alderley, Stratheden and Campbell, Strathnairn, Tollemache of Helmingham, Teignmouth, Tredegar, Wentworth, Westbury, Wynford, Windsor, Zouche.

¹ These words have been altered in the Act into "surrendered or merged in the Crown." For the *ipsissima verba* of the Preamble, see the Act of Restitution printed at the close of this paper.

ridge, Blackburn, Watson, Bramwell and Fitzgerald; a list strong in the legal element, which, while it included the sole survivor of the hostile Committee of Privileges of 1875, advisedly excluded all those Peers who had been active in Lord Mar's behalf. Of the Peers named, the Lords Chancellor and Privy Seal, Lords Bute, Redesdale, Selborne, Lothian, Blackburn, Watson, and Fitzgerald attended regularly, some others being occasionally present. Lord Selborne was chairman. The Earl of Mar and Kellie, at the outset, produced a printed statement challenging various assertions in the preamble, in particular, that Isabel was Countess by descent, that the valid charter to Alexander Stewart was that of 9th December, 1404, that John Lord Erskine was heir of Isabel, and that Queen Mary's charter of 23rd June, 1565, bore reference to the dignity.¹ The proving of the preamble mainly devolved on the counsel for the heir general, Mr. W. A. Lindsay (Portcullis Pursuivant), who opened the case with an explanation that while his client was deeply grateful to the promoters of the bill, it was impossible for him to consider the preamble, of which he was not the author, as an adequate statement of the facts from his point of view. The labours of the Committee were greatly lightened by Mr. Lindsay's thorough acquaintance with the points to be proved and the evidence on which they rested. Lyon King of Arms was present, on a summons from the Crown, to make what explanations were necessary regarding some of the documents produced. The three principal averments requiring proof in the preamble were: (1.) Isabel's status as Countess of Mar by inheritance, involving that of her mother, also Countess in her own right; (2.) The heirship of John Lord Erskine in 1565 to Countess Isabel, involving the validity of the charter of 9th December, 1404, the heirship under it of Robert Lord Erskine to both lands and title, and the adequacy, so far as pedigree was concerned, of the grounds of Queen Mary's restoration of the lands to warrant a restoration to the dignity also; and (3.) The universality of the belief, down to 1875, that both dignity and lands were restored by Queen Mary to John Lord Erskine by the charter of 23rd June, 1565. Each of these points was established beyond cavil, partly by the printed minutes in the Mar Peerage case, and partly by documents not made available in 1875. It is here only possible briefly to summarize the principal points brought out before the Committee.

I. As to the first subject of enquiry, Lord Redesdale's hypothesis that Margaret Countess of Douglas was Countess of Mar by marriage only and not by hereditary right was disposed of by direct proof that that lady continued as a widow to deal

¹ No distinct averment to this last effect occurs in the Act of Restitution, which regards the subject as one about which "doubts may exist."

with the Earldom as her own, and that during the four years when her son was Earl of Douglas he designed his mother Countess of Douglas and Mar, but adopted for himself the style of Earl of Douglas only.¹ Once only we find him using his father's style, in a grant made by him on 27 July, 1388, a few days before his death, of the church of Great Cavers to the Abbey of Melrose, where he designs himself "Earl of Douglas and Mar and Lord of the barony of Cavers."² This instance, standing quite alone, could, it was considered, only be explained as a loose mode of indicating that the Earl of Douglas was heir apparent to the Earldom of Mar, for which the clerk who drew the deed was rather to be held responsible than the granter of it, inasmuch as the designation adopted was at variance with the legend on the seal (as described in the transumpt of this charter produced in the Mar Minutes from the Douglas charter chest), which is "Sigillum Jacobi Comititis de Douglas." The first Earl of Douglas, on the other hand, in every one of the numerous charters granted to him and by him subsequently to 1377, is designed Earl of Douglas and Mar, and his seal bears the legend "Sigillum Willelmi Comititis de Douglas et Mar." An equal amount of direct evidence was adduced to prove Isabel to have been Countess in her own right from the time of her mother's death and before she was wife of Alexander Stewart, including an obligation by Robert III. of date 22 November, 1395, not to accept any resignation which Isabel Countess of Mar and Garioch may make in prejudice of the Erskines as heirs of these Earldoms,³ Crown charters of 1397 (*Mar Minutes*, p. 406) and 1402 (Lord Hailes's *Sutherland*

¹ In proof of this assertion the following charters may be referred to, most of which were adduced in evidence. 1. A charter of 15 Aug., 1384, granted by Margaret Countess of Douglas and lady of Mar and Garioch of certain lands to the chapel of St. Mary in Garioch, for the soul of.....her son James Earl of Douglas (*Mar Minutes*, p. 383). 2, 3. Two charters, of 1384 and 1387, witnessed by James Earl of Douglas (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 169, Nos. 2 and 3). 4. Precept granted by James Earl of Douglas and Lord of Liddesdale at the instance of his mother Margaret Countess of Douglas and Mar (Lord Hailes' *Sutherland case*, V. S. 9, pp. 36, 37. *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding club, IV. p. 727). 5. Crown Precept by Robert II. to bailies of Selkirk in favour of Isabel widow of James Earl of Douglas (*Chartulary of Kelso*, II. p. 408). 6. Charter by Robert II. of 8 Nov., 1388, to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith of certain wards and reliefs falling to the crown by the death of our beloved son James Earl of Douglas (*Registrum Honoris de Morton*, Bannatyne club, II. 161). 7. Charter of Drumlanrig by James Earl of Douglas and Lord of Liddesdale to his (natural) son William (*Mar Minutes*, p. 721). 8. Obligation dated 5 Dec., 1389, by John Swinton Lord of Mar and Margaret his wife Countess of Douglas and Mar to William son of the late James Earl of Douglas and Lord of Liddesdale in reference to the barony of Drumlanrig. (*Mar Minutes*, p. 724).

² *Chartulary of Melrose*, ii. pp. 465, 616; *Minutes in Mar Case*, p. 721.

³ This otherwise important document was among the productions at the ranking of 1606; and though not in the Mar minutes of evidence, was allowed to be quoted, from the print in Lord Hailes' *Sutherland case*, taken from the original in the Mar charter chest.

Case, p. 44) similarly describing her; and a confirmation by herself as Countess of Mar and Lady of Garioch of a grant by David Earl of Huntingdon and Earl of Garioch to the Abbey of Arbroath, of date 7 May, 1403 (*Chartulary of Arbroath*, p. 46).

II. In regard to the second subject of enquiry, the consideration that the earlier of the two Charters of 1404 to Alexander Stewart was unconfirmed and had been renounced, and that the later Charter had been duly confirmed by the King, as also the solemn decision of this question in the suit with the Elphinstones, was held to put Lord Chelmsford's view of these Charters out of Court. The heirship of the Erskines through Gratney's daughter, Ellen of Mar, was established in the most convincing manner. It had been strongly urged in the pleadings for the late Earl of Kellie, that the descent of the Erskines from Gratney had been asserted for the first time in general terms in a retour of 1588, that the details of it rested on no better authority than the *ipse dixit* of one George Erskine, bailie of Alloa, compiler in 1701 of a Genealogy in the Mar charter-chest, and that Janet, mother of Robert, Lord Erskine, was paternally not a Keith, but a Barclay. In connexion with this matter, Mr. Lindsay directed attention to an older pedigree, also printed in the Minutes of Evidence (p. 577) from the Mar charter-chest, belonging to the period of the Treasurer Earl's litigation and proceeding from a hostile quarter, but giving the steps of descent exactly as in the 1701 pedigree, as the contention of the Earl of Mar. The documentary evidence by which this part of the case was established, (to understand whose bearing the reader is requested to refer to the pedigree on p. 3,) included: (1) A grant of Strathgartney, of date 1359, to Sir John Menteith, called son of Ellen of Mar, Ellen herself being styled niece of King Robert (*Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, I., p. 524); (2) A Crown Charter, of 1368, to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith his wife, the King's cousin, of Alloa in exchange for Strathgartney (*Ibid.* p. 531, *Mar Minutes*, p. 381); (3) A deliverance by King Robert III. on a petition by Sir Thomas Erskine of date 18th March, 1390-1, praying that the King would abstain from giving his sanction to a certain transaction regarding the Earldom of Mar and lordship of Garioch, of which Isabel wife of Sir Malcolm Drummond is next heir, and failing her, half of the said Earldom and lordship belongs to his (Erskine's) wife by right of inheritance; (4) The already-mentioned obligation by the same King, of date 22nd November, 1395, not to sanction any alienation by Isabel Douglas, Countess of Mar and Garioch, in prejudice of the heirs of Sir Thomas Erskine as "*veri hæredes*" of these Earldoms; (5) A series of entries in the Exchequer Rolls (*Scottish Record Series*), regarding a certain annuity from the fishings of Aberdeen, taken in connexion with the proof, by means of a Charter of 1357 (*Reg.*

Mag. Sig. p. 33, No. 86), that the island of Arran then belonged to Sir John Menteith. From 1387 onwards, during the life of Sir Thomas Erskine, that annuity is paid him in right of his wife. After his death his widow Janet Barclay is the recipient of it, as due to her in her own right. In 1428, Janet being dead, her son Lord Erskine receives the pension, and in the entries of that date it is said to have been granted by a Charter of Robert II. "in excambium terrarum de Arane."¹ The chain of proof was completed by the retours of 1438, the Charters granted by Robert Lord Erskine as Earl of Mar, the service of John Lord Erskine in 1565, the Charter of 23rd June, 1565 with its ratification, and the Act of 1587.

III. The universality of the belief that the Charter of 23rd June, 1565, had restored the old title, was proved by the ranking of Mar in 1606, the continued protests of the Earls of Mar for higher precedence than was then awarded them, the entail of 1725, the discussions at the introduction of the Restitution Act of 1824, (particularly the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Bruce) the wording of that Act, and the opinions of the different historical antiquaries who have discussed the subject. Nay, the grantee of the Charter of 23rd June, 1565, was proved to have himself shared the same belief, as he granted an obligation of date 6th July, 1565, three weeks before his supposed new creation, on the narration that the Queen had given him the "earldom of Mar and lands pertaining thereto." (*Mar Minutes*, p. 61).

Four days' prolonged sittings of the Committee worked conviction on the Law Lords without exception and the Lay Lords with the sole exception of Lord Redesdale, that every statement in the preamble was proved: and the Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 31st of July. The sole opposition which it encountered in the Commons, was an expression of opinion from Sir George Campbell, which, when placed on the Select Committee of the House, he had to retract: and the Royal Assent was given on the 6th August.

There is a clause in the Act providing that the rehabilitated Earldom of Mar shall be called at elections "next after the Earldom of Sutherland," a provision identifying the dignity held by the Peer in whose behalf this Act was passed with the Earldom of Isabel Douglas, the Earldom which the Regent and Treasurer Earls possessed (or should we say, "believed themselves to possess"?); while the Earldom to which the judgment

¹ As further evidence that Sir Thomas Erskine's wife was widow of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, it was proposed to produce an attestation of 1437 by one Thomas Bisset, who had in his youth been "servitor" to Sir Thomas, as printed from the original in the "Registrum de Panmure," a collection of original documents at Panmure House, edited by the late Dr. John Stuart. But Lord Selborne, considering a book of this kind inadmissible by the strict rules of evidence, and expressing his opinion that the evidence on this head was otherwise sufficient, the admission of the document in question was not pressed.

of 1875 found the Earl of Kellie entitled is to be "called in the place and order properly belonging to an Earldom created in the year 1565."¹

¹ At the election of Scottish Representative Peers on the 10th of December last, the former of these two provisions was given effect to, by receiving the vote of the heir general as that of the Earl in the Union Roll. But the position assigned to the title for which the Committee of Privileges of 1875 stands sponsor, namely, immediately before the Earl of Moray, called forth a protest from the last-named Peer, on the ground that his honours are more ancient "than those of the Earl of Mar created, or alleged to be created, in 1565." The Lord Clerk Register (if the account of the election in the *Scotsman* and other local newspapers be correct) received and recorded Lord Moray's protest, but refused to give effect to it "because it seemed to him that he was precluded from so doing by the judgment of Lord Loughborough in the House of Lords in the year 1793, which decided that 1581 was the date of that Earl of Moray from whom the present Earl was descended."

The question involved may not be one of much moment; but the writer of this paper cannot help thinking that had the noble Earl who discharges with such tact, ability, and assiduity the duties of Lord Clerk Register, had the opportunity of consulting the official record of what took place in 1793, he would hardly have attached the interpretation here given to it; and that had the question arisen less abruptly, his Lordship's two very competent statutory legal advisers, the Principal Clerks of Session, might have been able to shew reasons for viewing the matter differently. Neither the status nor the precedence of any Earl of Moray was ever before the House of Lords on a remit from the Crown. About the end of the last century the keen competition that prevailed at the election of Representative Peers led to a fertile crop of objections to individual votes; and, in 1790, the vote of the Earl of Moray was one of those protested against. The House of Lords having, in connexion with the election return, to decide whether to receive or reject the votes excepted to, sustained, among others, that of the Earl of Moray, on 6th June, 1793. This is absolutely all that we learn on the subject from the proper official source—the House of Lords' Journals. But the late Mr. Riddell had at one time access to some manuscript notes of a speech delivered on that occasion by Lord Loughborough; and, in the course of some remarks on it (with which the present writer can only partially agree), he animadverts, not without reason, on that learned lord having ignored the fact, vouched for by the clearest record evidence, that, on her father's death, Elizabeth, daughter of the Regent Moray, became Countess of Moray in her own right, and that, when she married, her husband (the "Bonny Earl" of history and song) was Earl only in his wife's right and by courtesy. As far as can be gathered from Mr. Riddell's citations (through which alone we know anything about this speech) the ascription of a precedence corresponding to 1581 is only a remote inference from the Chancellor's remarks, or, more properly, from his remarks amended by the records of Parliament; for, while Lord Loughborough would rather appear to have considered 1584 as the earliest date at which Elizabeth's husband is called Earl of Moray in the Acts of Parliament, he is actually so styled in 1581 also. But during the whole discussion, the bearing of the question on precedence seems never to have been thought of; and, if we suppose with Lord Loughborough that the "Bonny Earl" had in 1584, or at any other date, a new charter with remainder to heirs male, we now know that that charter could only have proceeded on his wife's resignation, and must, therefore, have left untouched the original precedence; for there is no more firmly established principle in Scottish Peerage Law than that a charter of Resignation bringing in new heirs (nay, even strangers in blood) did not derogate from the precedence of the resigner.

Surely, if Lord Redesdale's opinion that Isabel Douglas was not Countess of Mar, and Lord Chemsford's opinion that the charter to Alexander Stewart of 12th August, 1404, was valid, (being the respective *rationes decidendi* of these two Lords) were in July last unceremoniously rejected, as being no part of the "judgment" in a Peerage Claim which proceeded on a reference from the Queen, it is impossible to attach the character of an authoritative judgment to a very doubtful inference from some alleged remarks by Lord Loughborough which are avowedly founded on error, and were made in reference to a question which was only before the House incidentally in connexion with an election return.

The relation of the Act and the judgment of 1875 to each other suggests some curious considerations. While the preamble of the Act assumes that the judgment of 1875 must be upheld as giving Lord Kellie an earldom of 1565, it also unequivocally affirms that the *rationes decidendi* of the Lords who pronounced it were wrong. It affirms, in opposition to Lord Redesdale, that the old earldom had been inherited by Countess Isabel, and had therefore not been extinguished in 1377; and it affirms, in opposition to Lord Chelmsford, that the regulating charter was not that of 12th August, 1404, which diverted the succession to Alexander Stewart's heirs, but that of 9th December, 1404, which brought in Isabel's heirs. If then the grounds of the decision are abandoned, and the decision only acquiesced in "out of respect for the House of Lords and regard for constitutional law" (as Mr. Lindsay puts it in his recent paper on the subject,) why, it may be asked, should doubts that are but inferences from these discarded reasons be recognized even as doubts? Because the existence of these doubts had helped to work the injustice that called for redress. And to preserve a measure of consistency in the redress it was found necessary to presuppose as a basis for restitution, a rationale for the judgment of 1875 differing alike from Lord Redesdale's theory of extinction in 1377, and Lord Chelmsford's theory of extinction in 1434. So far as can be gathered from the Blue Book, the hypothesis in the view of the Select Committee seems to have been that something had been

The following appears to be the position of the Moray titles. A charter of the earldom of Moray was granted on 30th January, 1561-2 in favour of the future Regent and the heirs male of his body; but, as Huntly, who was then in disgrace, though not yet attainted, had had a prior grant of the same subject, the writ was for a time kept *in reventis*; and the "belting" of Stewart as Earl of Moray only took place on 10th February, 1562-3. Then, lest exception should be taken to the date of the charter as being before Huntly's forfeiture, the Earl deemed it expedient to have a second and corroborative charter with the same limitation, which bore date 22nd January, 1563-4, and was confirmed in Parliament in 1567. A third charter was granted him on his resignation on 1st June, 1566, bringing in heirs female. The Regent was assassinated in 1569-70, leaving no male issue; his daughter Countess Elizabeth died in 1591; and her husband met soon afterwards his well-known tragic fate. The 3rd Earl (grandson of the Regent and son of the "Bonny Earl") had, in 1592, a Parliamentary ratification of the charter of 1st June, 1566, and all other charters granted to the Regent; and in 1611 a new charter of the Earldom of Moray on his resignation with an altered limitation to heirs male. The circumstances connected with this last-named charter shew that it included dignity as well as lands; and it was so construed on Earl Alexander's death in 1700 (when that Earl's second but eldest surviving son succeeded in preference to the daughter of his eldest son) and also ever since, if we except the little episode of 1790-3, where the point was raised, not on a petition to the sovereign by the heir of line, who never dreamed of claiming the earldom, but by a political opponent, and as an election question.

It seems, therefore, to follow that the Earl of Moray's creation must date, either from 30th January, 1561-2, or (if the charter bearing that date be liable to exception) from 22nd January, 1563-4; in either case, prior to 1565, a date in exact correspondence with the place of Moray in the Decreet of Ranking; namely, immediately before the Earl of Orkney (Stewart), who was certainly Earl on 28th October, 1581, and almost certainly so before 7th July, 1576.

done by the proceedings at Aberdeen in 1457, which required to be formally undone by statute before the rights that had then been taken away from Lord Erskine could be restored, a hypothesis—it may in passing be remarked—which can with difficulty be apprehended—even as a legal fiction—by a Scottish historical antiquary, cognizant of the fact that restorations of attainder before the Union were effected, not by Act of the Scottish Parliament but by Royal Charter.

The position of the representative of the old earldom is to some extent analogous to that of a man who, convicted by a criminal tribunal of an offence which he has not committed, is discovered to be innocent while undergoing his sentence, and receives a pardon. This shade of difference, however, exists between the two cases, that, unlike the pardon granted to the man known to be innocent, but still feigned to be guilty, the restitution effected by this Act is hypothetical, contingent on there being a sufficient foundation in law for the “doubts” expressed in the preamble.¹ The continued existence of the old dignity is left an open question. On the alternative of the doubts being well founded, the effect of the Act is to restore the representative of the earldom of Mar to the rights of which the proceedings of 1875 had (technically) deprived him. If, again, the doubts are not well founded—and this is the view of most Scottish lawyers, and probably that of the noble Earl who benefits by the Act—what the Act has done is to place the right of that Earl, which was previously good in law, wholly beyond challenge. In either view it is satisfactory that such a remedy has been found possible for the error of 1875, though in this case, as in that of the unjustly condemned man who has been pardoned, it is hardly in the nature of things that the redress should be complete.

EARLDOM OF MAR RESTITUTION ACT.

48 and 49 Vict., Chapter 48. A.D. 1885.

An Act for restitution of the ancient dignity and title of Earl of Mar, 6th August, 1885.

Whereas Isabella Countess of Mar in the peerage of Scotland, being by lawful descent from her ancestors entitled to the ancient territorial earldom of Mar, did, on the ninth day of December, one thousand four hundred and four, intermarry with Alexander Stewart, and by a Charter of the same date (which was afterwards confirmed by a Charter of Robert the Third, King of the Scots), granted to the said Alexander Stewart the earldom of Mar and the lands therein mentioned, to hold to him and the heirs between him and herself begotten, whom failing, to her lawful heirs on either side :

And whereas the said Isabella Countess of Mar died in or soon after the year one thousand four hundred and seven without having had any issue ; and during the

¹ In the words of Lord Selborne, the chairman of the Select Committee, the Act “is an Act of grace to relieve you from the surrender *if there was one*.” “It is intended to relieve against forfeiture or surrender if there was one. Without absolutely deciding that there was, there is so much *prima facie* ground for apprehending it, that it is right to relieve against it.” (Minutes of Evidence, pp. 16, 24.)

interval between her death and the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-five the succession and inheritance to the said earldom which she had so inherited as aforesaid was treated by successive Kings of the Scots as if the same had been lawfully surrendered or merged in the Crown :

And whereas in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-five, John, then Lord Erskine, was the lawful heir general of the said Countess Isabella who, if the said ancient territorial earldom of Mar, and the dignity of Earl of Mar in the peerage of Scotland, had not been by any lawful means extinguished, was then entitled thereto :

And whereas by a Charter bearing date the twenty-third day of June one thousand five hundred and sixty-five, after reciting that Isabella Countess of Mar was the hereditary proprietor of the earldom of Mar and of the lordship and regality of Garioch, and that the said John Lord Erskine had then the undoubted hereditary right of the said earldom, lordship and regality, notwithstanding that his predecessors were kept out of the same partly by reason of the quarrels occurring at the time, and partly by the unjust refutations and hindrances made by obstinate and partial rulers and officers, refusing the reasonable prayers and petitions made by the predecessors of the said John Lord Erskine often and earnestly praying and soliciting their entry to the hereditary possession of the same, Mary, Queen of the Scots, did, for those and other considerations therein mentioned, and also as being moved by conscience to restore the lawful heirs to their just inheritances, give and grant to the said John Lord Erskine, his heirs and assigns hereditarily, all and whole the said earldom of Mar containing the lands therein mentioned, and all and singular the lands of the said lordship and regality of Garioch.

And whereas on and after the first day of August one thousand five hundred and sixty-five the said John Lord Erskine sat as Earl of Mar in the Privy Council of Scotland, and between that date and the time of the union between the Crowns of England and Scotland he and his successors in the direct male line sat as Earls of Mar in the Parliament of Scotland :

And whereas from the time of the said union till the nineteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and fifteen the descendants of the said John Lord Erskine in the direct male line continued to hold and to enjoy the title and dignity of Earls of Mar in the peerage of Scotland :

And whereas by an Act passed in the first year of King George the First, John, then Earl of Mar, was, as from the nineteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, attainted of high treason :

And whereas by another Act passed in the fifth year of King George the Fourth, after reciting that John Francis Erskine, Esquire, of Mar, was the grandson and lineal representative of the said John Earl of Mar, it was enacted that the said John Francis Erskine, and all other persons who would be entitled after him to succeed to the honours, dignities, and titles of Earl of Mar, in case the said Act of the first year of King George the First had not been made, should be and they were thereby restored to the honours, dignities, and titles of Earl of Mar, with all rights, privileges, and pre-eminences thereunto belonging, as fully, amply, and honourably as if the said Act had never been made, notwithstanding the said Act, or corruption of blood thereupon ensuing :

And whereas after the passing of the said last-mentioned Act the earldom of Mar thereby restored, descended successively to the son and grandson of the said John Francis Erskine; and, upon the death of his grandson John Francis Miller, Earl of Mar, without issue in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the right of succession to the ancient honour and dignity of Earl of Mar was claimed by his nephew and heir general, John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine (who is now the lawful heir general of the said Isabella Countess of Mar and of the said John Lord Erskine respectively) :

And whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven Walter Coningsby Earl of Kellie, a grandson and then heir of the aforesaid John Francis Earl of Mar, the grandfather of the said John Francis Miller Earl of Mar (who was himself heir in the direct male line of the said John Lord Erskine), presented his petition to Her Majesty, claiming to be entitled to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar, which petition was in the usual manner referred to the House of Lords, and was considered and heard by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords :

And whereas on such hearing and consideration the said Committee of Privileges was of opinion that the said Charter of restitution of Mary Queen of the Scots did not operate or extend to restore to John, then Lord Erskine, the ancient honour, dignity, and title of peerage of Earl of Mar, but only to restore to and re-vest in

him the lands belonging to the said ancient territorial earldom ; and that in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-five a new honour, dignity, and title of peerage as Earl of Mar, descendible to the heirs male of his body, was created by Mary Queen of the Scots in favour of the said John Lord Erskine :

And whereas upon the twenty-sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five the House of Lords, upon the report of the said Committee of Privileges, resolved that Walter Henry Earl of Kellie (to whom, by the death of his father the said Walter Coningsby Earl of Kellie, the right and title of his said father had then descended) had made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the peerage of Scotland created in one thousand five hundred and sixty-five, and the right of the said Walter Henry Earl of Kellie to such last-mentioned honour and dignity was thereby established :

And whereas doubts may exist whether the said ancient honour, dignity, and title of peerage of Earl of Mar, which so descended to the said Isabella Countess of Mar as aforesaid, was or was not, previously to the said year one thousand five hundred and sixty-five, by any lawful means surrendered or merged in the Crown :

And whereas until the decision of the House of Lords upon the claim of the said Earl of Kellie the said ancient honour, dignity, and title of peerage of Earl of Mar was commonly reputed to be still subsisting, and to have been enjoyed and possessed by the said John Lord Erskine, his heirs and successors :

And whereas the said John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine hath upon all occasions conducted himself loyally and dutifully towards Your Majesty, and it is expedient that he should be placed by the authority of Parliament in the same position as if the honours, dignities, and titles of peerage which anciently belonged to the said territorial earldom of Mar had not been treated as if they had been surrendered or merged in the Crown, or had been by the said Charter of restitution of Mary Queen of the Scots expressly and effectually restored to the said John Lord Erskine :

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted ; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :

Restitution of ancient honours, dignities, and titles of Mar.

1. The said John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine, and all other persons who would be entitled after him to succeed to the honours, dignities, and titles of peerage anciently belonging to or enjoyed and held with the territorial earldom

of Mar, which so descended to Isabella Countess of Mar as aforesaid, in case the said honours, dignities, and titles had never been by any lawful means forfeited or surrendered, or in case (being so forfeited or surrendered) they had been expressly and effectually restored to the said John Lord Erskine and his lawful heirs general by the herein-before recited Charter of Mary Queen of the Scots, shall be, and they are hereby restored to the said ancient honours, dignities, and titles of peerage, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same had, without any impediment, descended to the said John Lord Erskine, or had been duly expressly and effectually restored to the said John Lord Erskine and his lawful heirs general by the said Charter of Mary Queen of the Scots, or by other means effectual in law.

Saving rights of Walter Henry Earl of Mar and Kellie.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect or in any manner prejudice the right or title of Walter Henry now Earl of Mar and Kellie, his heirs and successors, or other the heirs for the time being in the direct male line of the said John

Lord Erskine, to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the peerage of Scotland, created in one thousand five hundred and sixty-five, or the right or title of the said Walter Henry Earl of Mar and Kellie or any other person to any lands or heritage in Scotland or elsewhere.

Order and precedence.

3. From and after the passing of this Act the earldom of Mar hereby restored shall be called at all elections of representative Peers for Scotland next after the Earldom of Sutherland ; and the earldom of Mar now vested in the said Walter Henry Earl of Mar and Kellie shall be called at all such elections in the place and order properly belonging to an earldom created in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-five ; anything in the Decree of Ranking made on the fifth day of March one thousand six hundred and six, under the Commission issued by James the Sixth, then King of the Scots, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

AN ELIZABETHAN CHRISTENING.

The "State Paper" given below, although it may, perhaps,⁵ have already appeared in print, certainly deserves reproduction in connexion with the paper on "Queen Elizabeth's Godchildren" given in the *GENEALOGIST* for October, 1885 (pp. 292-296). It refers to the child No. 46 in Miss Rye's list. The MS. from which this account is taken commences with a copy of Queen Elizabeth's Warrant to Sir Gilbert Dethick, *Garter*, and William Harvy, *Clarenceux*, granting to Frances, late Duchess of Suffolk, and to her posterity "Our Armes, with a bordure gobony Gold and Azure," as an apparent declaration of her consanguinity, "she being descended from o^r Grandfather K. Hen. VII." The Warrant is dated 3 Dec., 2 Eliz.

[*State Papers. Domestic. Elizabeth. Vol. 105. No. 65.*]

The Christening of Elizabeth, the first daughter of the Lord Russell—*soune & heire* to Francis Earl of Bedford—and of Elizabeth his wife—daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, widdow of Sir Thomas Hobby, Knt., now Lady Russell—baptized in the Cathedrall Church at Westminster on Thursday 27 Octob. anno 1575.

The said Lady Russell, by reason of the plague in London, obtained so much favor of Dr. Goodman, Deane of Westminster, that she had his lodgings within the said Abbey of Westminster, where on Saturday between 6 and 7 of the clock in the morning, being 22th of Octob. anno 1575, the said noble Lady was happily delivered of a daughter.

The Queen's Majesty being at Windsor sent the Countess of Warwick, sister unto the said Lady Russell, as her Majesty's Deputy; and upon her attended Mr. Wingfield, gent. Usher, who directed all things in the same Cathedrall Church in maner following:—

First, he caused a traverse of crimson taffata to be set on the right side of the high table neere to the stepps within the Chancell and therein placed a Carpet, Chaire, and Cushions of Estate; then, a great bason being set in the midle neere to the high table, a yard high, upon a small frame for that purpose, covered with white linen, and the bason set thereon with water and floures round about the brimme of the same bason.

PREPARACONS IN THE HOWSE.

A rich bed of Estate for a Countesse in her chamber.

A rich pallet, to be covered with a countepane, in the same chamber.

A rich cupbord in that chamber: and to appoint a secret Oratory within or neare the same chamber, for necessities appertening to such Estates.

In the second chamber, to have a cloth of Estate for an Earl coming downe to the pomell of the Chaire or somewhat higher.

Item, in the second chamber shalbe a traverse, which shall never be drawne until the pureficacon be past; and in that chamber (if the Christening be not publike) shal be placed the fonte, and 2 huishers to attend on the same, for the straining of the water and keeping it warme.

Item, in the outter great chamber shalbe the Cupbord for the Ewery; and instead of men officers shalbe women to fech the bordcloth at the Ewery and such other affaires during the tyme of her childbed or keeping her chamber.

The child to be brought out of the Nursery unto the Christening.

The child may have a mantle which may be furred with Ermin.

To appoint officers of howshould for an Earle, viz:—

Steward. Tresurer. Comptroller.

Note, that if the Queen's Majesty doe come to be Godmother to the child, then all things to be directed by the Gentlemen huishers to her Majesty.

All things now being ready, upon Thursday, the 27th of October, aforesaid, at 10 of the clock, the witnesses and the rest being all assembled, they proceeded out of the said Deane's lodgings through the Cloister into the Church in maner following:—

First, the gentlemen that accompanied the Lords and Ladies went on before.

Then, Knights in their places,
Barons and Earles in their degrees
then

The Earl of Leicester—Godfather.

Then the a mantell of crimson velvet garded with
2 of gold, having also over the face a lawne striped . . he
lace of gold overthwart & powdered with gold flowres white wrought
thereon, borne by the Midwife

Mrs. Bradshawe,
then

The Countesse of Sussex—Godmother.

A Gentleman huisher


The Countesse of Warwick, Deputy
for the
QUEEN
with
her traine borne,
then

The Lady Burghley, The Lady Bacon,
sister to the Lady Russell. sister to the Lady Russell.
Other ladies and gentlewomen many.

THE CHRISTENING.

When they were entred and placed in the Church, then the Deane began a brefe Collacon; all which tyme the Deputy remained within the Travers and the other Ladies without. Now as soon as the Deane had made an ende, the Lady Bacon tooke the child & brought it to the font, where the Deane attended in his surplice; then, the Earl of Leicester and the Countess of Sussex aproched neare to the Travers and there taried untill the Deputie came forth, from whence they leasurely proceeded to the font, the Deputie's traine still borne, where they christened the child by the name of Elizabeth; which done, the Deputie retired back into the Travers againe, and the midwife tooke the child & came downe & there dressed it. In the meane tyme Mr. Phillip Sidney came out of the chappell called St. Edw. Shrine, having a towell on his left shoulder, and with him came Mrs. Delves bearing the bason & ewer and tooke the say; then the Deputy came forth, her traine borne, and they 2 kneeling shee washed. Then, other gentlemen, with 2 basons & ewers and towells, came to the Countess of Sussex & the

Earl of Leicester, and they having washed, immediatly came from the place of St. Edward's Shrine Gentlemen with cups of Ipcras and wafers. That done, they departed out of the church through the Quier in such order as before, the Lady Bacon carying the child; and so the said Ladies and Godfathers went into the Lady Russell's chamber.

 *Nota.* In coming forth of the Chamber the Lady Sussex tooke the place before the said Countess of Warwick, because the Solempnity was finished.

THE DINNER.

Countess of Warw.	E. of Arundell.	E. of Leicester.	The Lady Burley.	Trainbearer, Mr. Talbot.	The Lord Lumley.
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Countess of
Sussex at
the bord's
end alone.

Earle of Warwick.	The Lady Bacon.	The Lady Hopton.	The Lord Talbot.	The Lord Compton.	Sir Tho. Kempe.
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In the midst of the same chamber was served a bord for the gent. to sit in this manner:—

NOTE. The other gentlewomen sate in an other place at diner.


BANQUET. The 1 and 2 course being ended, voidance was made of all things on the table, salt & all. Then came in a costly and delicate banquet at the uper table only, which, being ended and voided, and grace said by the Lord Russell's Chaplaine, the Lords washed, and after rose and returned againe into the Bedchamber and presently departed thence.

PRESENTS GIVEN.

The Queen's Majestie—a great standing cuppe
Countess of Sussex—a standing cuppe.
Earl of Leicester—a great bole.

THE QUEEN'S ORDINARY REWARD.

To the Midwife - - - 3 *li*.
To the Nurse - - - - xl. *s*.

 *NOTE.* That they sent their presents privatly into the bedchamber.

PEYTON FAMILY.

Communicated by WALTER RYE.

The ensuing 'Certificate of Pedigree' was recently found in a volume of "Collections" by Gregory King, *Rouge Dragon*, now in the possession of Sir C. E. Isham, Bart. The volume whence it comes is an unworked mass of very valuable material sent to a herald in the way of his business; much of it is entirely original.

Certificate of Pedigree.

[p. 159.]

"WEE, Sir Thomas Peyton, late of Knowlton in the County of Kent, Bar^t, and Nicholas Fortescue, of Sauldon in Com. Bucks, Esq^r, do hereby certifie all whom it may concern: That S^r John Peyton, Bar^t, now Captain of a Foot Company in the Kingdome of Ireland, is lineally descended from S^r John Peyton of Iselham in Com. Cambr., who was created Baronet 22^o maij a^o 1611 (viz^t, son & heir of S^r John Peyton, Bar^t, son & heir of the said S^r John Peyton of Iselham aforesaid). And further: that the said Family is so farr from being extinct, that there is other male issue alive at this present who are descended likewise from the said S^r John Peyton of Iselham. Inwitness whereof wee have hereunto sett our Hands and Seals this 17th day of July 1680, annoque Regni Regis Caroli Secundi nunc Angliæ, etc., 32^o."

THO: PEYTON

L. S.

NICH: FORTESCUE.

L. S.

"Signed and Sealed at ye College
of Arms in the presence of—

Hen. S^t George, *Clarencieux*.Tho: May, *Chester*.Gre^v. King, *Rouge Dragon*."

On the next page is a pedigree and a memorandum that: "Sir Rob^t Peyton, or S^r Thomas, can either of them make affidavit that this family of Iselham is in being and not Extinct, as the Printed Catalog of Baronets makes it."

On page 187 there is a fine pedigree of the Dethicks, showing their connection with Gregory King himself.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF GERNON.

By J. HORACE ROUND.

I propose, in this Note, to collect the genealogical evidence on the family of Gernon afforded by certain deeds in the Bodleian Library relating to the Manor of Wickham in Suffolk. I have no acquaintance whatever with Suffolk genealogy, nor any special knowledge of the Gernon pedigree, so that some one who is more fortunate in these respects may doubtless be able to enlighten us further on the points of which I here treat.

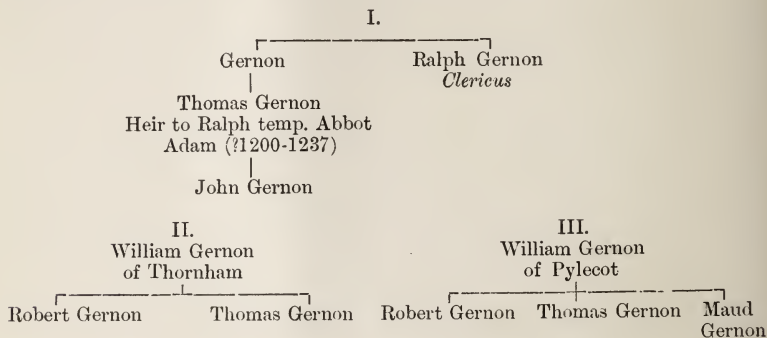
The best pedigree by far of the Gernons, I presume, is that given by Mr. Waters in his *Chesters of Chicheley*. From it we learn that they bettered their fortunes by the marriage of Mathew Gernon of Dowham, Essex (living "1161"), with a co-heiress of the Sackvilles of Essex and Suffolk. Her uncle, Robert de Sackville, had given his Manor of Wickham (Suffolk) to the Abbey of St. John at Colchester, and the fact that the Gernons, whom I am about to trace, are found as tenants of that Manor, may perhaps point to their descent from a younger son of Mathew Gernon by the Sackville co-heiress.

The first of this branch who appears in these deeds is Ralph Gernon, *clericus*, who, about the end of the 12th century, held lands in Wickham of the Abbey of St. John, paying an annual rent of 9 shillings.^(1,2) In this holding he was succeeded, in the days of Abbot Adam (? *circ.* 1200-1237), by his nephew Thomas,^(1,2) apparently the same as Thomas son of William Gernon of Thornham^(11,13). Ralph Gernon, *clericus*, had also held, from William Kenman, the *servicium et homagium* of Peter de Holegate of Wickham for an annual rent of 3d.⁽²⁾ This his nephew Thomas made over to Roger de Bertone, *clericus* ^(2,4), to whom William Kenman then quit-claimed the 3d. rent due from him for the holding.⁽³⁾ Of the holding which he inherited from his uncle Ralph, he granted one half to Roger de Bertone at an annual rent of 4s. 6d.,^(2,4) the same being subsequently granted by his son John to Richard Russell.⁽⁵⁾ If, as I take it, Thomas, nephew of Ralph, and father of John Gernon, was identical with Thomas son of William Gernon, of Great Thornham,^(11,13) he had a brother, Robert ^(11,12,14), from whom he held a tenement in Wickham.

Whether William Gernon "of Thornham" was identical with William Gernon "of Pylecot"^(15,16) I cannot say. Perhaps it will be safest to give the three pedigrees separately, and their respective evidences also.

The chief point to which I would call attention is that the transaction between William Kenman and Roger de Bertone, which is assigned in the Bodleian *Calendar* to "c. 1210-20"⁽³⁾, must, from internal evidence, be subsequent to that between Thomas Gernon and Roger de Bertone, which the same *Calendar* assigns to "c. 1310"⁽³⁾. It is quite unnecessary to look at the deeds; the *Calendar* convicts itself. That so really useful and excellent a work should contain such a slip as this, teaches us

with what caution it should be used. Nor will that caution be lessened when we learn that the "Kenman" of one deed figures as "Keuman" in the other; that Roger de Berton is indexed for one deed as Roger, but for the other as *Robert*, de Berton; and that "Peter Holgate" and "Peter de Hollegat" appear, in the Index, in different places, so that their identity is obscured. But the chief point is the error of date, to which I invite attention as a startling instance of the pernicious results of that tentative dating, which must, as I have shewn more than once, occasionally tend to most misleading conjectures.



EVIDENCES.

I.

- (1) "Adam the abbot, and the monks of Colchester devise and confirm to Thomas nephew and heir of Ralph Gernun, etc. etc. (c. 1200)."—p. 63.
- (2) "Thomas Gernun grants to Roger de Berton, clerk..... the half of the whole land which was Ralph Gernun's, his uncle in Wickham, etc. etc. (c. 1310)."—p. 68.
- (3) "William Keuman of Brocford grants to Roger de Berton etc. etc. (c. 1210-20)" —p. 433.
- (4) Thomas Gernon grants to Roger de Berton, clerk etc. etc. (c. 1250)"—p. 540 [cf. 68]
- (5) "John, son of Thomas Gernun, grants Also whole of the land..... which Roger de Berton held of his father in Wyckam (c. 1250)" —p. 539.
- (6) "John Gernun of Wickam, son of Thomas, grants etc. etc. (c. 1280-1300)" —p. 66.
- (7) "John Gernun of Wyckam quit-claims etc. etc. (c. 1260)." —p. 538.
- (8) "John Gernun of Wickam grants etc. etc. (c. 1270)" —p. 538.
- (9) "John Gernun of Wickam (c. 1260-70)" —p. 540.
- (10) "John Gernun of Wickam grants etc. etc. (c. 1280)." —p. 66.

II.

- (11) "Thomas Gernun, son of William Gernun of Great Thornham, grants..... the whole of that tenement which he held of Robert Gernun his brother in the village of Wickam etc. etc. (c. 1270)" —p. 64.
- (12) "Robert Gernun, formerly son of William Gernun of Tornham his brother Thomas etc. etc. (c. 1270)" —p. 64.
- (13) "Thomas, son of William Gernun of Thornham etc. etc. (c. 1286)" —p. 66.
- (14) "Robert, son of William Gernun de Thornham, etc. etc. (c. 1300)" —p. 67.

III.

- (15) "Robert, son of William Gernon of Pylecot, appoints etc. etc. (c. 1260)" —p. 63.
- (16) "Matilda, daughter of William Gernun of Pylecot, widow, grants to Thomas Gernun, her brother..... land in Wyckam (c. 1270)" —p. 538.

ORIGINAL PEDIGREE OF TAILBOIS AND NEVILLE.

Communicated by the Rev. REGINALD H. C. FITZ HERBERT.

The MS. Pedigree here printed came through the ancient family of Beresford of Bentley, Derbyshire, to its present owner, Major William Martin, by whose permission I have transcribed it. Nothing more is known of its past history. Dugdale, in his Baronage, appears to quote it, and, in the margin, refers to his authority as—"ex Coll. R. Gl. S."

From this it seems probable that, in Dugdale's time, this very MS., or more likely a tricked copy of it, formed part of the collections of R. Glover, Somerset Herald, which were sold to the great Lord Burghley, and are now probably at Hatfield.

The document consists of two skins of vellum sewn together, 57 by 8½ inches, and contains a stemma carried down in pedigree form, each name being enclosed in a ring about an inch in diameter. The rings and connecting lines of the *direct* line of descent are coloured red, the others being green, blue and yellow. Down both margins of the document, and inserted wherever there is any space, are historical notes on the persons in the pedigree. The whole MS. is in good condition, save being slightly frayed at the ends. It is well written in the hand of the reign of Henry VI; the capital letters and paragraphs being illuminated in blue and red. The arms of the heir and of his wife, in every generation, are well drawn in colours.

As the contractions throughout the MS. are numerous, and the marks thereof very various, the text has been extended, except in the case of a few doubtful words. The pedigree of Neville given in Jos. Edmondson's *Baronagium Geneal.*, folio, pp. 349 *et seq.*, differs in several particulars from this MS., as does also the more modern account of the family in Burke's *Commoners*, *s.v.* Neville of Thorney. *Lacunæ* have been conjecturally supplied in square brackets.

The Pedigree.

CREST:—*On a chapeau Or and Az. resting on a helmet ensigned with lambrequin Or and Az. a Wyvern Az. with wings expanded, tail nowed, langued Gu.*

ARMS OF RIBALDUS:—*Or, a chief indented Az.*

Ribaldus^[1] frater Comit^{is}, pri^{mus} dominus de Middelham post conquestum, genuit.

Beatrix uxor Ribaldi.

I. II. III. IIII.

- I. Radulphum (*v. inf.*)
- II. Heruey, filium Ribaldi, dictum Tailbois.
- III. Raynaldum, filium Ribaldi, dictum Taylboys.
- IIII. Willelmum, filium Ribaldi, dictum Tailbois.

[1] Ribaldus iste fuit frater Alani Rufi, Comit^{is} Britanie, et primus dominus de Middelham [p]ost conquestum Anglie. Cui predictus Alanus dedit Manerium et dominium de Middelham cum pertinenciis et alias plures terras que quondam fuerunt, ante Conquestum, cuiusdam Danici Gilpatrik nominati, tempore Sancti Edwardi confessoris. Qui quidem Ribaldus dedit deo et sancte Marie de Eboraco et Goffrido Abbati in perpetuam elemosinam pro anima [A]lani Comit^{is} et Beatricis vxoris dicti Ribaldi . . . q' (quinque?) carucatas terre in Brynyston. Et [mort]ua vxore sua attonsus est Monachus [in A]bbathia Sancte Marie predictæ.

ARMS OF RADULPHUS AND AGATHA :—*As before, impaling Or a lion ramp. Az., langued and armed Gu.* (Bruys).

Radulphum,^[2] filium Ribaldi, qui genuit. = Agatha, vxor Radulphi filia Roberti de Bruys de Skelton.

ARMS OF ROBERTUS AND HELWISIA :—*As before, impaling Az. 3 crescents Arg.* (Glamuille.)

Robertum,^[3] filium Radulphi, qui genuit. = Helwisiam,^[5] filiam Ranulphi Glamuille, vxor Roberti.

I. II. III.

- I. Walranum,^[4] filium primum, qui obiit sine prole.
- II. Radulphum, qui post Walranum successit, et obiit sine prole.
- III. Ranulphum (*v. inf.*)

[²] Isti Radulpho filio Ribaldi, cognomine Taylboys, Stephanus, frater suus, Comes Britannie et Comes Richemundie, confirmavit per cartam suam et per defensionem securis danice Midelham et omnes terras quas Ribaldus pater suus habuit et tenuit die quo devenit Monachus.

[³] Conanus, Comes Britannie, dedit isti Roberto, filio Radulphi, et heredibus suis fforestariam de Wenslaydale cum comuna pasture. Et iste Robertus fundavit et construxit, tempore suo, Castrum de Midelham.

[⁴] Hubertus Walter, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, habuit Wardam Walrani et Radulphi, filiorum Roberti filii Radulphi et Helwisie, ex dono Regis, et custodiam terrarum suarum et fforeste.

[⁵] Post mortem Roberti, filii Radulphi, ista Helwisia, filia et heres Ranulphi Glamuille, Baronis et Capitalis Justiciarii regni temporibus Regum Henrici secundi et Ricardi primi, assensu Walrani, filii et heredis sui, tunc viventis, fundavit Monasterium Canonicorum ordinis Premonstratensium apud Swaynby, et obiit primo die Martii Anno gratie millesimo ciiii^{xx}xv^o, Anno, scilicet, sexto regni Regis Ricardi primi. A Swaynby postea translata sunt eius ossa et sepulta in domo Capitulari apud Couerham. Sed fundacio prima apud Swaynby fuit Anno gratie Millesimo c^{mo} nonagesimo vt prius per Bullam Clementis Pape tertii eidem Walrano concessam.

ARMS OF RANULPHUS AND MARIA :—*As before, impaling party per pale Or and Az. a lion ramp. Gu.* (Bigod).

Ranulphum,^[6] filium Roberti, qui genuit. = Maria, filia Rogeri Bigod Comitis Norfolk, vxor isti.

I. II. III.

- I. Radulphum (*v. inf.*)
- II. Bertam, vxorem domini Rogeri Ingoldeby.
- III. Ranulphum filium Ranulphi fratrem Juniorem de Spenythorne.

[⁶] Mortuis Radulpho, filio Roberti et Helwisie, remansit iste Ranul-

phus filius Roberti, frater tertius natu et heres dictorum Walrani et Radulphi in Warda et custodia dicti Huberti Walter. Quem dictus Hubertus tradidit Theobaldo de Valayns cum foresta et tota terra sua. Qui tunc Archidiaconus Sarum existens et in subdiaconatu ordinatus, per dispensacionem pape ad hereditatem reuocatus, desponsauit Mariam, filiam Rogeri Bigod Comitis Norfolchie, quibus data fuit in liberum Maritagium terra de Menythorp.

Iste Ranulphus, filius Roberti, multis habitis altereacionibus inter ipsum et Canonicos de Swaynby, amouit eos et fundauit apud Couerham iuxta Midelham, et contulit eis ecclesiam de Couerham et plura alia terras et tenementa per finem in Curia Regis Johannis leuatum A^o regni sui XIII^o. Et obiit A^o gratie Millesimo CCLII^o et apud Couerham in choro sepelitur.

ARMS OF RADULPHUS AND ANASTASIA:—*As before, impaling Az. five fusils conjoined in fesse Or (Percy).*

Radulfum,[7] filium Ra—Anastasia, filia *Wilelmi domini de
nulphe, qui genuit. Percy filii Henrici Percy primi.

I. II.

- I. Mariam (*v. inf.*)
- II. Johannam,[8] vxorem domini Roberti Tateshale, que obiit sine liberis.

[7] Radulphus iste, filius Ranulphi, Anno gratie Millesimo CCLVIII^o fundauit fratres Minores apud Richemund. Et obiit vltimo die Martii Anno domini Millesimo CCLXX^o. Cuius ossa apud Couerham in choro tumulantur. Cor tamen eius in choro dictorum fratrum Richemundie sub archu traditur sepulture.

[8] Ista domina Johanna fuit soror domine Marie de Neuille et nupta domino Roberto de Tateshale. De qua nullus erat exitus prolis et ideo tota hereditas de Midelham integre deuenit Marie sorori sue et heredibus suis, que prius inter eas extitit partitita. Sed Maria fuit natu soror senior.

ARMS OF ROBERTUS DE NEVILLE AND MARIA:—*Gu. a saltire Arg. with label of five points Arg. (Neville) impaling Or a chief indented Az.*

Mariam,[9] vxorem Roberti domini de Neuille
et de Raby, qui genuit.

I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- I. Ranulfum (*v. inf.*).
- II. Robertum de Neuille.
- III. Radulfum, Clericum.
- IIII. Margaretam, vxorem Gilberti† Wa...ton.
- V. Johannam.
- VI. Anastasiam.
- VII. Henricum.
- VIII. ‡Ranulfum.

[9] Maria ista desponsata fuit domino Roberto, filio Domini Roberti

* "Wilelmi" seems to be written in another hand over an erased word; and "filii... primi" has been added in another hand.

† Qu. Waterton.

‡ The eldest and youngest child were both named Ranulfus.

de Neuille, Domino de Raby, de quibus exiit soboles subscripta. Sed tandem, diabolo instigante, dictus Robertus sua non contentus vxore, adulterium cum cuiusdam Militis vxore in Crauen commisit; vnde incaute, et quasi ignotus, a servis Militis captus et ementulatus fuit. De quo vulnere in breui defunctus est, Patre viuento.

Post mortem dicti Roberti de Neuille dicta Maria vixit vidua in propria hereditate sua XLIX annis, celebem ducens vitam, apud Couerham in choro sub lectione euangelii tumultata Anno gratie Millesimo cccxx die pasceus hora nona.

Dictus vero maritus suus prius obierat, scilicet, vi^{to} die Augusti A^o gratie Millesimo cclxxi et sepelitur apud Couerham in Capitulo iuxta Helvisiam Glamville, patre suo, Roberto de Neuille, seniore, Domino de Raby, tunc viuento.

[*Added in a smaller but contemporary hand*]:—

Ista domina Maria in viduitate sua dedit Abbati et Conventui de Couerham in perpetuam elemosinam, pro quadam Cantaria duorum capellanorum secularium in magna Capella de Thoraldby sustentanda, certas terras in Crakall vna cum II cotagiis in Thoraldby, ad valorem per annum XIII li. IX s. III d. q.

ARMS OF RANULPHUS DE NEVILLE AND EUFEMIA:—*Gu. a saltire Arg.*
(Neville) *impaling quarterly Or and Gu. over all a bend Purple*
(or *Sable*) (Clavering).

Ranulfum^[10] de Neuille, = Eufemia, filia Johannis
primogenitum, qui genuit. | domini de Claueryng.

I.	II.	III.	IIII.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
I.	Robertum Neuille, primogenitum, sine prole obiit.					VII.	Johannam.				
						VIII.	Margaretam.				
II.	Anastasiam.					IX.	Alesiam.				
III.	Radulfum (<i>v. inf.</i>)					X.	Thomam, Archidiaconum Dunelmie.				
IIII.	Mariam.										
V.	Alexandram Neuille de Raskeff.					XI.	Anastasiam secundam.				
						XII.	Willelmum.				
VI.	Johannem.										

[¹⁰] Ranulphus iste de Neuille, filius et heres Roberti de Neuille et Marie vxoris sue domine de Midelham, nobilis Baro fuit, sed quoad regimen temporale non circumspectus erat. Nam maluit inter Canonicos de Marton et Couerham quam in castris seu Maneriis suis conuersari. Duxerat etiam duas vxores, primam, scilicet, Dominam Eufemiam, filiam domini Johannis domini de Claueryng, ex qua subscriptam genuit prolem. Secundam vero, Margeriam nomine, *filiam Johannis fitz Marmaducis *de Thwenge, ex qua nullam suscitauit prolem. Tamen ille filium suum primogenitum nomine †dictum Robertum de Neuille *le Pacok de North* vocitatum suprauxit. Cui dicta Maria de Neuille dedit Castrum et Manerium de Midelham cum pertinenciis et heredibus suis in feodo

* "filiam" and "de Thwenge" have been interlineated in a smaller hand.

† "dictum" has a line in red ink drawn through it, and is dotted underneath for deletion.

simplici per finem in Curia Regis leuatam, quia iste Ranulphus, pater eius, non reputabatur sapientissimus in policia mundi. Et obiit dictus Ranulphus de Neuille xviii^o die Aprilis A^o domini Millesimo cccxxxi^o, et Anno regni regis E. filii Regis E. Quinto, et apud Couerham in choro ex parte australi, iuxta magnum altare, sepultus est.

[*Added in a smaller but contemporary hand*]:—

Predictus Ranulphus de Neuille, filius Marie, dedit Abbati et Conventui de Couerham in puram et perpetuam elemosinam LXII acras terre Dominicalis in Crakehall, que valent per annum ix li. vi s. et xxiii acras prati et dimidium, que valent per annum cix s. viii d. Et redditus ii bouatarum cum iii bouatis terre et prati, que valent per annum LXIII s. iii d. cum seruiciis eorum. Et vi Gresmannos et Coterellos cum suis tenuris omnibus, valoris annui xli s. ob. ; Summa tota per annum xx li. ob.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

(*Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 267.*)

SURREY.

Surrey was first visited by Benolt in 1530 (College of Arms, H. 7), next by Cooke in 1572 (College of Arms, G. 17), by Camden in 1623 (College of Arms, C.2), and lastly, by Bysshe in 1662-8 (College of Arms, D. 15).

The Visitation of 1623, which contains 281 pedigrees, has been partially printed in the Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, and still "drags its slow length along." It was commenced in 1858. Some portion of it was issued several years ago in a quarto form with this title:—

"The Visitation of Surry, made A^o 1623. By Samuel Thompson, Windsor Herald, and Augustyne Vincent, Rougcroix : Marshalls and Deputies to William Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King of Armes. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A. Twenty-five copies printed for private circulation." 4^o.

Mr. Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., has printed privately an index to this Visitation to the end of the Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. vii. part 2, and paged it 177 to 184. The pedigrees in the Society's volumes are unpagged, but if any one who possesses a copy will page them in the order they were issued he will find that Mr. Metcalfe's references will enable him to find any name he wants. This index is entitled "Index to the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, Vol. i." etc. *Vol. I.* is, I need hardly observe, the creation of Mr. Metcalfe's fancy. A review of the earliest portion of this Visitation will be found in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' Vol. ii. p. 285.

Add. MS. professes to contain a Visitation of this county in 1552, together with those of Essex and Hampshire. Mr. Metcalfe has included the Essex pedigrees in the volume he edited for the Harleian Society,

but observes that this MS. is the only authority for saying that a Visitation was made in this year.

SUSSEX.

If we except such pedigrees as have been printed by Berry in his Genealogies of this county, nothing has been done towards printing its Visitations, which were made in 1530 by Benolte (College of Arms, D. 13), in 1574-5 by Cooke (College of Arms, D. 11 and G. 18), in 1634 by St. George, containing 300 pedigrees (College of Arms, C. 27), and lastly by Bysshe, begun in 1662 and finished in 1668 (College of Arms, D. 16).

WARWICKSHIRE.

Only three Visitations have been made of this county; in 1563, by Cooke; 1619 by Camden; and in 1682-3, by Dugdale. The Visitation of 1619 is Vol. xii of the publications of the Harleian Society, the title is:—

“The Visitation of the County of Warwick in the year 1619. Taken by William Camden, Clarendieux King of Arms. (Harl. MSS. [*sic*] 1167.) Edited by John Fetherston, F.S.A.” London, 1877, 8°

The able preface prefixed to this work renders it unnecessary for me to enter into any further detail as to Warwickshire Visitations. I must, however, observe that the pedigrees there referred to by Mr. Fetherston as printed in the ‘Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine,’ which belong to the Visitation of 1682-3, are entitled:—

“Heraldic and Genealogical Memoranda relating to the County of Warwick.” 14 pages, mostly folding tables.

Those printed by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood:—

“Warwickshire Pedigrees selected from the Visitation of the County of Warwick ‘begun by Thomas May *Chester*, and Gregory King *Rouge Dragon*, in Hillary Vacac’on, 1682. Reviewed by them in Trinity Vacac’on following, and finished by Henry Dethick *Richmond*, and the said *Rouge Dragon Pursuivt* in Trinity Vacation 1683, by virtue of several deputations from S^r Henry S^t George K^t *Clarence King of Arms*.’ MS. Coll: Arm: K. 3. Privately Printed, twenty copies only, A.D. 1865.” With an appendix, unpagged, but contains 32 pages. The appendix has an index prefixed.

Five more pedigrees from this Visitation had been printed in Dr. Howard’s ‘Miscellanea Genealogica, New Series’ at the time Mr. Fetherston wrote his preface. He gives a list of the pedigrees recorded in 1682-3, noting those printed; since then Dr. Howard has printed five more which will be found in his work, Vol. iii. pp. 201, 396; iv. 25, 73, 148. The number of pedigrees in this Visitation is 103, 40 of which have now been printed. A notice of the Warwickshire Visitations will be found in the ‘Herald and Genealogist,’ Vol. ii. p. 508.

WESTMORELAND.

Tonge’s Visitation in 1530 is printed in the ‘Visitation of the Northern Counties,’ Surtees Society, Vol. xli. Nichols, ‘Herald and Genealogist,’ Vol. ii. p. 514, in a notice of the Westmoreland Visitations, says that there is no copy in the British Museum. This is a mistake, the Surtees volume is taken from Harl. MS. 1499. The copy in the College of

Arms is MS. D. 4. I may as well note here that Mr. Nichols' account of the years in which counties were visited is not always to be depended upon, he having apparently copied his dates from Mr. Sims's 'Genealogist's Manual,' a most useful book, but one upon which I place no reliance. Some remarks on the Visitations of this county will be found in the publications of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, Vol. ii. The Visitation of 1615 has been printed in a narrative form :—

"The Heraldic Visitation of Westmoreland, made in the year 1615, By Sir Richard St. George, Knt., Norroy King at Arms." London : John Gray Bell, Bedford street, Covent Garden, 1753 (*sic* in some copies, but should be 1853), sm. 8º, pp. viii. and 57.

Dugdale made the last Visitation in 1666, this is in the College of Arms, MS. C. 39.

WILTSHIRE.

Benolt's Visitation of this county, 1530, is in the College of Arms, H.20. The next was taken by Harvey in 1565 (College of Arms, G. 8). The College copy of the Visitation of 1623 is MS. C. 22 ; the original is in the Harleian collection, MS. 1165, and has been printed with the following title :—

"The Visitation of Wiltshire 1623. Edited by George W. Marshall, LL.D." London, 1882, 8º. pp. iv and 109.

I have nothing to add to the information given in the preface to this book. The last Visitation of Wiltshire was taken by Bysshe in 1677, and is in the College of Arms, MS. D. 28. It has been printed by Sir T. Phillips. See 'Herald and Genealogist,' Vol. ii. p. 293.

(*To be continued.*)

THE HARLEIAN ROLL OF ARMS.

Edited by JAMES GREENSTREET, Honl. Secretary of the Pipe Roll Society.

Some of the earliest rolls of arms have come down to us in Norman-French blazon only. Their text is frequently found more or less unsatisfactory by reason of the now obsolete heraldic terms employed in certain instances. That difficulties might arise was foreseen even when heraldry was in its infancy, and judiciously provided for by some compilers of these rolls. The copies—now all that is left—usually begin by informing the reader that the original had the coats depicted in colours as well as described in blazon. The unique *Camden Roll of Arms*, at the British Museum, well illustrates this early method ; for, on the front the shields are coloured, and fully set out in Norman-French on the back. This *Camden Roll* excepted, there now exist very few early heraldic records which display the arms in colours. *Charles's Roll*, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, is merely an imitation, made about a century after the period to which the original belonged.

One of the most remarkable exemplars of painted shields (not reckoning the three noted collections assigned to Matthew Paris himself, which I hope to chronicle in these pages shortly) is that styled the *Harleian Roll* in the *Reference List of Rolls of Arms*,¹ and, from the character of the writing, may be assigned to the reign of Edward I. (A.D. 1272-1307), or certainly not later than that of Edward II. (A.D. 1307-1327). The shields occur upon the top margins of a volume (British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 337, pencil fo. 12 to 31, inclusive) which contains a Cartulary formerly belonging to the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, Canterbury. The series has unfortunately been sadly mutilated in places where certain of the coats have been cut out.

The Roll.

		Pencil folio	space
1 [Cut out]	"[Blank] queikin."	12 ^a	1
2 Or, a maunch Gu., and label of three pendants Az.	} "Sr Will' Hastingsges."	12 ^a	2
3 Barry of six Or and Vert, a baston Gu.			
4 Or, a maunch Vert.	} "Sr Joh' Paynel."	12 ^a	4
5 Gu., crusilly fitchée and three covered cups Arg.			
6 Arg., a bend Sa.	} "Sr Wyl' Stopham."	12 ^b	2
7 Gu., a chief chequy Az. and Or, and over all a baston Arg.			
8 [Cut out]	} "[Cut out]ererež."	12 ^b	4
9 Az., flory and a lion ramp. Arg., debruised by a baston of the second.			
10 Sa., a lion ramp. Arg., crowned and armed Or, debruised by a baston. Gu.	} "[Blank] Segraue."	13 ^a	2
11 Or, a fess dancettée Sa.			
12 Or, two bars Az. betw. an orle of six martlets Gu.	} "Sr Will' Paynel."	13 ^a	4
13 Or, an eagle displayed Vert, beaked and membered Gu.			
14 Az., two bars and in chief a lion passant Or.	} "Sr Henry trigot."	13 ^b	2
15 Arg., a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.			
16 Arg., a saltire engrailed Sa.	"Sr ba....." ³	13 ^b	4
17 [Cut out]	".....estoñ."	14 ^a	1
18 Chequy Or and Sa.	"Sr Thom. de Moltone."	14 ^a	2
19 Erm., a bend Gu.	"Sr Johan Welse."	14 ^a	3
20 Arg., three cross crosslets Sa. and a chief Gu.	} "[Blank] seint Johan."	14 ^a	

¹ See GENEALOGIST, Old Series, vol. v, p. 14.

² i.e. "Sire Bartelmeu de Badlesmere."

³ ? "Sire Ba[dwin Maners]."

21 Arg., a cross Sa.	"Sr Adam banast[er]."	14 ^a	5
22 Gu., a saltire engrailed Or.	"Sr Will' le long."	14 ^b	1
23 Gu., semée of roundles Or, a canton Erm.	"Sr W. la zousch', de Haringwer'."	14 ^b	2
24 Az., three water-bougets Or.		14 ^b	3
25 Gu., semée of roundles Or, on a canton Arg. a pierced mullet of six points Sa.	"Sr t [rest cut out]" ¹	14 ^b	4
26 [Cut out]	[Cut out]	14 ^b	5
27 [Cut out]	"[Cut out] audeley."	15 ^a	1
28 Paly of six Arg. and Az., a fess Gu.	"Sr Johan chautent."	15 ^a	2
29 Arg., three bends Gu.	"Sr Henri botrinham."	15 ^a	3
30 Gu., a lion passant gardant Arg., crowned Or.	"Sr Warin del yle."	15 ^a	4
31 Arg., billetty and a lion ramp. Sa.	"Sr Jak' de la planche."	15 ^a	5
32 Gu., a lion passant gardant Arg., crowned Or.	"Sr foulk' del yle."	15 ^b	1
33 Or, two bends Gu. and a label of three pendants Az.	"Sr W. de Sule."	15 ^b	2
34 Az., three open brays in pale Arg., and on chief Erm. a demi-lion ramp. Gu. issuant.	"Sr Geffrei de genevyle."	15 ^b	3
35 Or, two bends Gu.	"Sr Johan [rest cut out]" ²	15 ^b	4
36 [Cut out]	[Cut out]	15 ^b	5
37 [Cut out]	[Cut out]	16 ^a	1
38 Arg., three bends Gu.	"Sr Richard byron."	16 ^a	2
39 Arg. on a chief Gu. two pierced mullets of six points Or.	"Sr R. de seynt Johan."	16 ^a	3
40 Az., a lion ramp. Arg. debruised by a baston Gu.	"Sr Johan de Veilond."	16 ^a	4
41 Chequy Gu. and Or, on a fess Arg. three martlets Sa.	"Sr Jorg' de torp."	16 ^a	5
42 Arg., a saltire engrailed Sa. and label of three pendants Gu.	"Sr Symon Kokfeld."	16 ^b	1
43 Gu., crusilly and a bend Or.	"Sr Maeu forneus."	16 ^b	2
44 Arg., three pierced six-foils (roses) Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa.	"Sr Robert Darsi."	16 ^b	3
45 Or, an eagle displayed Purp- ure, debruised by a baston Arg.	"Sr Phelip Ly[ndsey.]"	16 ^b	4
46 [Cut out]	[Cut out]	16 ^b	5
47 [Cut out]	"[Cut out] eche."	17 ^a	1
48 Gu., on a cross patonce Or five escallops Sa.	"Sr thom' Latimer."	17 ^a	2
49 Or, a fleur-de-lis Sa. within a bordure Gu.	"Sr Gerard de freine."	17 ^a	3

¹ ? Thomas Boterell—see *Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 1054.² ? Sir Johan de Sulee—*Papworth*, p. 285.

50 Gyronny of eight Gu. and Or.	"[Blank] bassingborñ,"	17 ^a	4
51 Or, on a bend Sa. three eight-foils Arg.	"[Blank] Maule."	17 ^a	5
52 Arg., two bars and in chief three roundles Gu.	"Sr Will' Martel."	17 ^b	1
53 Gu., fretée Arg.	"[Blank] Sudestoñ."	17 ^b	2
54 Az., billetty and a cross Arg.	"Sr Robert de Stangraue."	17 ^b	3
55 Or, six billets Gu., and a label of three pendants of the second.	"Sr Water [<i>rest cut out</i>]" ¹	17 ^b	4
56 [<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	17 ^b	5
57 [<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	18 ^a	1
58 Az., six martlets Or [<i>2 and a label of three pendants ...</i>]	"Sr W. de appelby."	18 ^a	2
59 Gu., crusilly and a fess dancettée Or.	"Sr Johan ² dengayn."	18 ^a	3
60 Az., three pierced cinquefoils Or.	"Sr thom' bardul."	18 ^a	4
61 Gu., a bend of fusils conjoined Or.	"Sr Johan Martel."	18 ^a	5
62 Arg., three lions ramp. Sa.	"Sr Alissaundre cheuerel."	18 ^b	1
63 Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Or; a bordure engrailed Arg.	"Sr Will' de beuchamp."	18 ^b	2
64 Or, on a bend Sa. three eagles displayed Arg.	"Sr Robert de Maule."	18 ^b	3
65 Gu., a bend Arg. cotised Or.	"Sr Johan de coue."	18 ^b	4
66 [<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	18 ^b	5
67 [<i>Cut out</i>]	"[Ro]bert de Wateruyt."	19 ^a	1
68 Chequy Or and Gu., a canton Erm.	"Sr Hue de tateshal'."	19 ^a	2
69 Gu., two lions passant Arg.	"Sr fuke les Straunge."	19 ^a	3
70 Az., six lions ramp. Arg. and a canton Erm.	"Sr Robert de Sirelonde."	19 ^a	4
71 Or, on a bend Sa., betw. two lions ramp. of the second, three dolphins embowed Arg.	"Sr Ed' de Maule."	19 ^a	5
72 Arg., a lion ramp. Gu., collared Or.	"[Blank] Stakepol."	19 ^b	1
73 Gu., a lion ramp, Arg., crowned Or.	"Sr Thom' de Wokindoñ."	19 ^b	2
74 Gu., a lion ramp. barry of six Arg. and Az., crowned Or.	"Sr Nicol de Wokindoñ."	19 ^b	3
75 Arg., on a cross Gu. five escallops Or.	"Sr Nicol de Vale [<i>rest cut out</i>]" ³	19 ^b	4
76 Gu., [<i>rest cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	19 ^b	5
77 Gu., [<i>rest cut out</i>]	"[G]iles de trompetoñ."	20 ^a	1
78 Arg., three flesh pots Gu. with- in a bordure Sa. bezantée.	"Sr Bertram de Monbocher."	20 ^a	2

¹ ? Colville.² This name has the letter *b* written over it.³ Sire Nicholas de Valeres—*Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 653.

79 Gu., crusilly and a fess Arg.	"Sr Johan Peche."	20 ^a	3
80 Quarterly Arg. and Sa., in the 1st quarter a pierced mullet of six points Gu.	} "Sr Richard de Perers."	20 ^a	4
81 Az., crusilly fitchée and two hautboys in pile Arg.			
82 Az., a cross recercellée Or.	"Sr Moric le brun."	20 ^b	1
83 Gu., nine escallops, 3, 3, 2 & 1, Arg.	} "Sr Robert de schales."	20 ^b	2
84 Arg., on a chief indented Gu. three pierced mullet of six points Or.			
85 Gu., a fess between six billets Or; a label of three pendants Az.	} "Sr Johan beuch[amp]."	20 ^b	4
86 [<i>Cut out</i>]			
87 Gu., [<i>just remains of chevron</i>] <i>Arg. ; the rest cut out</i>	} "[Th]om' berkel'."	21 ^a	1
88 Gu., a cross recercellée Arg., and over all a baston Az.			
89 Chequy Gu. and Or, on a bend Az. three horse-shoes Arg.	} "Sr Will' botreus."	21 ^a	3
90 Gu., a cross recercellée Arg., and over all a bendlet Az. charged with three mullets of six points of the second.			
	"Sr Johan clarou."	21 ^a	4

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WHELER, KNIGHT.

(Continued from Vol. II, New Series, p. 211.)

Lady Wheler Dyed. When I had studied Three years at Oxford, to wit, Septem^{br}, 1670, it pleas[ed] God to take to himself I hope the Lady Wheler. She was Daughter of one Mr Coal and I suppose was his only child, for she had an Estate of her owne in Chanell-row & Kensington, w^{ch} she Left to her adopted Daughter before mentioned, with what else she could. She was a good-humoured & Generous Lady, and was in some measure kind to me. She gave five pounds every Quarter, as my ffather also allowed me, w^{ch} was fforty pounds a year, on w^{ch} I made a Good shift to Live at y^e University, with ffrugality. I bought all needfull Books, but my ffather sometimes gave me a cheap sute of Clothes. However, I kept out of Debt, & when my Lady died I did not owe forty shillings in all the towne.

My Rule was, so soon as my Quarteridge came, I went and paid all I owed in Coll. or Towne, & with what remained I made Pocked money, & Relaxed a Little. Sometimes, towards y^e end of the quarter, my mony would be ended also. But I had two or three pices of Gold, especially one, given by my mother when I went to Oxon, a Curious Broad of King Charles the first; this, &c. I often Pawnd with my Mercer til mony was Returned, & then Redeemed it, & keep it now as a medale to this Day, Among my series of English coyne.

This sommer my Lady Wheler had writ me word that she designed to come to Wallingford, in Berkshire, about 15 miles from Oxon, to visite some Relations, & told me shee w^d send for me to wait on her there, to Divert me some days in y^e Long Vacation.

The day I had y^e account of her Death I had resolved to keep close to my study, & admitt of no visits; But three of y^e clock, in the Afternoon, being y^e Coll. Buttery time, one came up & Rapped hard at my Door, but I w^d not speak nor hear. After the man had knocked til he was weary, & enquired at y^e next Chamber, who told him they believed I was within, & knocked again, he went downe. Calling to mind my Lady Wheler's Letter, I had the curiosity to Look of the Window to see who it might be. I saw it was a Country man, & then doubted not but it was a messenger sent from Wallingford by my Lady to wait on her there. So I called to him to come up; w^{ch} he did, and Delivered me a Letter, w^{ch} brought me an account of my Lady Wheler's Death but y^e Day before.

This surprised me very much, & hardly believed it, Doubting whether my Lady did not put a Guoke upon me, to see how I would bear it; she being a Lady of some frolicks.

But y^e man (who was Mr. Daniel Chace, son of Mr. Richard, chief Tenant of the Hampshire estate) assuring me, as well as y^e Letter sent by Mr. Henry West, who was my Ladies Steward, assureing me of the same, I concluded it to be True.

I immediately considered it w^d be my best way to hast to London & secure the house she Lived in, in Chanon-row, the Goods being Left me by S^r William's Will, for ffeare of imbeslement.

This I did, with some Danger, Riding all night, w^{ch} was dark, & without a Guide, & my horse fell downe with me once; but Blessed be God I had no Hurt.

I came to towne the next day in the forenoon, and went & consulted some friends what was to be done in the case, who came with me to Chanon-row, where we found a servant of S^r Charles Wheler in the house, to keep Possession for S^r Charles Wheler.

S^r Charles Wheler was an Intimate acquaintance of S^r William Whelers, and S^r William had given him hopes that he w^d settle his Estate upon [him.] Insomuch, that when King Charles the II^d made S^r Will. a Baronet, S^r Charles was put in the Patent to succeed S^r Will. if he Died without Issue male. But S^r Charles, imprudently, pressing S^r Will. to settle the Estate upon him before he Died, Disobliged S^r Will. to that Degree, that he Refused to do it, whereupon S^r Charles began to sue S^r William to do it, but Let y^e sute drop, seeing it unlikely to gain his point that way. He did not proceed in my Lady Whelers Lifetime, I suppose because he Believed my Lady would make good Interest with King C: 2nd not to Countenance the sute, against S^r Will: Will, y^e whole being settled on her during Life; ffor she was King Charles y^e ffirsts Landress, and well known & esteemed by him.

But now her L^p being Dead, S^r Charles Resolved to Try for it on two Pretences. The one was he had a note written by S^r Will, but not subscribed, wherein S^r William had first written y^e names of some part of his Estate *i.e.* London, Spittlefields, & y^e house he Lived in, in Westminster, & writ under it to this effect: "these severall Lands & Tene-

ments, I do Intend to settle on Charles Wheler Esq^r," without his name subscribed. And it was thought, S^r Will. Leaveing it carelesly some where, it came surreptitiously into his hands.

The other was that King Charles w^d witness, that he gave S^r Will. y^e Barronett Patent upon S^r Will. Promise to settle his Estate on him.

Upon these Pretenses he began a sute in chancery against my ffather & me, wherein we had charge & trouble two or three years, Before Lord Keeper Bridgeman, & then before Lord Shaftesbury.

The Lord Shafts Bury Decreed on our side, but Did not stay in Long enough to ffinish the Devision of Spittlefields, out of w^{ch} S^r Will. had Left six score pounds a year to go along with y^e Barronett for ever, & to be Divided by the Chancellor.

The note written by S^r Will. was found of no weight in the cause, And King Charles sent a note to y^e Court under his hand only,—That S^r Charles Wheler told him that S^r Will. would settle his Estate on him if S^r Cha: procured the Barroned, w^{ch} my L^d Shaftesbury found of no weight [to] give an others Estate, Legaly Bequethed and Settled.

But when Lord chancellor ffinch was made so, he did not think fit to Reverse the Decree, but, haveing bene S^r Charles his Counsel in y^e cause, Declared that S^r Charles could have no more then six score pounds *per An.*, he w^d make it the best six score he could, & accordingly by some help of information that y^e Ground rents for six score contained a far greater Quantity of grownd then the Remains, whose then rents was about four Hundred pounds *per An.*

Though this was Like to be a great disadvan[tage] to the ffuture Heirs & Successours of our ffamelly, yet my ffather & I submitted to it rather then be at ffuture trouble & charge & y^e success uncertain, y^e Lord Chancellor being S^r Charles his ffriend ; And we were thankfull to God for giving us so plentifull an Estate, so providentially come to us.

When I came, as I said, to the house in Chanon-row, I found S^r Charles Wheelers servant ther, but an Honest neighbour, Mr. Rob. Squib, was also in it, & kept Possession for my ffather & me. And then we, assuring S^r Charles his Servant that if he w^d not quit the house we w^d send for officers to Remove him, upon consideration, he Left the house to me the same day. Then I immediatly sent a messenger to my ffather in Kent to give him an account of these matters, Desireing his Speede presence here. He came accordingly, And we had Quiett Possession of the house & all in it. Some time after, my Ladies corps came up to be Buried in St. Margaretts Church at Westminster, w^{ch} was done accordingly.

In the meantime S^r John Shore of Darby, a Physitian, & one Litchfield, his Apothecary, came up ; he was Uncle to the Lady Wheler's adopted Daughter I spake of, whom my Lady Wheler had made sole executrix, and being a minor he took upon him to Act on her Behalfe.

We Received him into y^e house with all civility, but, very imprudently, Lodged him in my Ladies chamber, within w^{ch} was S^r Will. Wheelers Study, But Locked and Sealed up, designing, after y^e ffunerall, to have all things ffairly opened, seen, and divided, to every one their Due. But he no sooner was placed there, but next day early, before my ffather was aware, Privately Broke open the Seals & y^e Door & Rifled the

Study of Jewells & all [that] was of vallue & took the plate & all into his Possession.

But that that was of greatest consequence in our case, he Pockeded & conveyed away S^r Williams originall Will, And the writing w^{ch} my Lady by craft obtained of my ffather, Besides other valluable writings.

Whereby my ffather was fforced to confirm the bad Bargain he made wth my Lady, & compound for y^e Goodes that were mine, to gett the Will.

This Misfortune was near to Thousand pounds out of my ffather, and, indeed, my way, ffor I was forced to bear the greatest part of y^e weight of . . .

ffor I paid the 200*li* a year to pay off the 150*li* for 7 years & halfe, of w^{ch} my father paid only one 60*li* a year.

And to carry on y^e Sute against S^r Charles I was perswaded to enter into Bond & Judgment to my Uncle Sommers, w^{ch} was Like to have bene great dammage as well as Loss to me, & could not Recover til my marriage Portion Just paid all my Debts and but Little to Spare.

All these things thous Happening, or rather, Succeeding by Gods will, upon our Accession to so noble an Estate, were Great mortifications to the Enjoyment of it, And I hope did me Good, & kept me from more vanity & extravagance, that God saw my Youth w^d have exposed me to.

Indeed, that part of y^e Estate that then fell to me, S^r Charles had no pretence to it, being not named in his note of S^r Will. But my ffather being only Tenant for Life, I had a concern in that, & Duty obliged me to be assisting to my ffather, & so I was to the utmost, ffor w^h I thank God for enabling me, & making me willing.

However, my Accession to this Good Estate did not take of my Affection to the university, though it did much Hinder my Studies there, and constant Residence.

The first time I went to Recieve my Rents in Hants & Wilts, with part of the money I recieved I went Directly to Oxon, and entred myselfe Gentleman Commoner, w^{ch} was after Mich'as 1670. This I did knowing it w^d bring me into better Company, to my greater advantage in Learning, & knowing y^e Better sort of the world.

I did wish my ffather would have Looked after the concerns of the Sute, &c., & have let me alone to my studies. But he was not contented to be without me, especially in the Termes, so I submitted to it with some Reluctancy. So seeing [I] could not go forward Regularly in my Studies, nor constantly, I entered myselfe in the Law line at Oxford the sommer after, & sometime after I was admitted into the Hon^{ble} Society of the Middle Temple, & Spent sometime there & sometimes at Oxon, til my going to Travell.

This Intervall was chiefly Spent in the Chancery sute with S^r Charles Wheeler, w^{ch} was at Last concluded to our Content, as I said before, though not so well as wished.

Sometime this winter, after I was made Gentleman Commoner, one Mr. Eliot, a Scotchman, came to y^e Coll. in a Seaman habit, in an Elimosinary way, & Brought an Ingenious Latine Epistle to Mr. Hicks. And, upon Discourse, found him a young man of parts and Learning. And not only Relieved him but made a Collection in y^e Coll. for him, &c.

Between this time also, to witt

our Reverend

Rect^r., Dr. Crewe, was made Bishop of Oxford. I being then at London I waited upon him, & offered him my Service to wait upon downe to Oxford, w^{ch} he accepted of, Haveing horses & a Servant in the towne, but he made me ride most part of the way in his Charett.

Til we came to y^e ffoot of Shotover hill, where y^e ffellows of Lincoln Coll. came to meet him, Mr. Major, then Subrector, was invited to come into y^e Charett & I took my horse again. Upon w^{ch} a memorable Accident Hapened.

Mr. Major being invited by my L^d to goe into y^e Charett, Mr. Lacourt of Somersetshire, my Lords Secretary, a ffellow of Lincoln Coll., was to mount on Mr. Major's Horse, w^{ch} was a Horse used to Raceing. Mr. La Court was no sooner on y^e saddle but y^e Horse showed himselfe too mettlesome for Mr. Lacourt's Rideing, he cried out for helpe & with some difficulty Safely Dismounted again.

I, being rather too ventureous, offered him my Horse, & undertook the management of the Racer. I was no sooner up, but the horse began again to caper, Show^d himself Ready for a Course. I did not discourage him, but gave him the Reignes. Away he went with me as Swift as Litening, cross the common. But, soon after, I perceived a Great & Broad Ditch before me, I began to see some danger if he proceeded in that carrier, So I Tryed to stop him, but in vain, he neir would Stop nor turn, though I brought his head quite about to my Saddle Bow.

So I considered, if we must needs have a Leap, it were best the horse Saw where he leaped then fall into it, without seeing where or how. So I sleetened the Reignes, & when y^e horse saw his Danger as well as mine, he stopped just at y^e Brink, And then returned gently to my Lords Coach, who was concerned to see my Danger.

The Ditch was a Broad Dry ffose, I think made in the Time of the civil warre, perhaps when K: C: I. was besieged at Oxford.

I Praised God for this Escape out of Danger, & my Lord Bishop was Recieved by the University with all Joy & Respect & Imaginable Splendour.

In the compass of these Three years, from Mich'as 1670, I think it was the Summer '72 or '73, I was advised by Mr. Adderley to court a young Lady in Oxfordshire. Her name was ——. She was an Heiress, & Lived with her Mother at Middletonstony.

I had seen her at London, by the one Mr. Atkins, a Relation, & by his Daughters assurances of entertainment. Upon that account I put myselfe in equipage to goe to wait on her at her house. I carried a Long with me a Jewell, I was to give Old Pargiter 300*li* for it, if I Succeeded, or to Return it if I ffailed, As also a Gold Watch, & besides, silver, 20 Guineas.

I came theither from London, in one day, early, And was civilly Recieved & Lodged there. But was told by the Mother that her Daughter was Engaged, & so w^d not admitt me to see her Daughter, w^{ch} was a mortification to a young man; & Because I found myselfe ill used by Her Relations at London, if they knew her to be pre-engaged.

After one days Stay I went thence to Oxon, and stayed some days with my Tutor at Lincoln Coll. But now I began to be sensible of the risque I were Like to Run in my Return to London, by reasone of y^e Jewell &

Watch and money I had with me, w^{ch} was knowne by some friends at London at Lest, besides Mr. Pargiter, who was called the Jew.

To conceal the Time of my Return I knew was scarce possible among so much acquaintance; All that I could do was to conceal the way I designed to Returne, w^{ch} I did.

For I went downe the town as to goe by Beconsfield Road, but as soon as I was out of East Gate Turned Nor'wards, & went to S^r Ralfe Varney his house in Buckinghamshire, where I was kindly entertained all night. S^r Ralfe Varney was a worthy & ingenious Gentleman, I came to be acquainted with him at my Uncle Dentons, where I frequently met him.

The next day S^r Ralfe obliged me to Stay & Dine with him, & Staying after Diner too Long, night overtook me before I could reach Alsbury. Within a mile or two of this town I came into a deep and narrow Lane covered over with the trees in y^e hedges, so close that I could see neither way before me nor skie above me nor anything about me. Having Pistols before me, I drew one and held it in my hand, So that I could Span it in a moment for feare of a surprise. I was not, I suppose, above half way this Lane but on a Suddain two or three men cald out: Stand! Stand!! Stand!!! fearing them to be Robbers I Blustered also, &c., til we came to a Parly, & I demanding what they would have, they told me they were the watch, Sent there to Stop all Passengers, for that there had bene Robberies committed that Day upon Uxbridge Common; That every body had been Robbed that past that from nine or ten in y^e morning til one or two in y^e afternoon, w^{ch} was the time I should have bene there from Beconsfield had I gone that Road. So I desired these men to conduct me to the towne & shew me the best Inne, & I would Reward them.

This was Doubly a great Deliverance, for first the match I went about proved a very ill one to the Gentleman that Got the Young Lady, Mr. Denton of that Country, & was a Gentleman Commoner of Lincoln Coll. & had a better Estate than mine; for she proved a very common strumpet, & y^e mother, by some indirect means concerning her fortune, got herself cast into Goal.

To this, y^e narrow Escape of the Robbery of so considerable a vallue, in w^{ch} I believe I was aimed at & way-Laid.

Therefore, for both these, Great Praise and Thanksgiveing ought by me to be Rendered to God, who so Gratiously Preserved me from so Great Mischief,—most especially y^e first.

Not Long after this, I think in the Summer '73, I had an Inclination to a Lady in Hampshire. It was Mrs. Catharine Pits, sister to Mr. Geo. Pits of Stratfield-Sea. She was a virtuous Pious & an Ingenious Lady. A comely woman, She had had the small pox full, but not Disfigured by them, but her Conversation was exceedingly Agreeable. But her age was too unsuitable to mine, as my Tenant Chace informed me, So I desisted that Courtship on that account, & Because my mind was much bent on Travelling at that time, & Indeed many years before—I think I was not above ffourteen or ffiveten at most when I Resolved, if ever I was Master of an Estate able to do it, that I should goe and see fforeign Countries.

In the year 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, at y^e end of Christmas, I was taken with a Dangerous fit of Sickness, very near to Death.

I was invited to a Christmas Dinner to my Uncle Dr. Dentons house in Convent Garden, London, where there was a great deal of Company, Relations, friends, & Acquaintance, young & old. This Dr. Denton, of whom I Spake before, was Physician to King Charles 2nd, & I think, to y^e first also, an Ingenious, & Phasesious man. And for his Polite conversation among the Court Ladies of K. C. 1st Court was called the 'Speaker of the Parliament of weomen.' And he married my great uncle S^r — fullers second Lady, So my ffather called him uncle. He was kind ffriend to us Both, and S^r Will. W. & my Ladie's Intimate Acquaintance, And it was he, as I said before, that Informed S^r Will. W. of my ffather. He had some thoughts of Bringing on a Match between S^r Aden Apsleys Daughter & me; at this time was an Interview between us.

At this Entertainment the young people were treated with Musick & Danceing, in w^{ch} & cards, at Inter vales, the whole night was well nigh Spent. By w^{ch} I over heated myselfe & caught cold, as I suppose, & in a day or two I fell ill, but not so ill (as I thought) to keep my bed. Two or three days after Dr. — called [at] my Lodgings, fleet street, to See me, & he ffound me, as he rightly Judged, Dangerously ill, and Immediately drew his Lance & Let me bloud. And perswaded me to keep my bed, w^{ch} I did, & grew worse & worse till it came to a High ffeavour, & Proved a Spotted ffeavour. I was perswaded to call in the Assistance of S^r George Ent, a very Eminent Physician in the Towne at that time. I had then all Applications of Blisters, & Loudanums a Long, &c.

About the Crisis I was much Disturbed in my mind & could get Little Rest, but was Disturbed with frightful Dreams. At this time God sent to me a very good & Pious man, Mr. Adams, M.A., & Fellow, much senior to Dr. ffiz Adams, the after Rector.

I desired his Prayers, w^{ch} he Piously granted me, according the Common Prayer Visitation of the Sick. And when he came to the Examination, according to the Rule, he asked me if anything troubled me, owned I my Sinfull condition to him, & Desired God's fforgiveness by his Ministeriate Authority; which no sooner Recieved from him, but I immediatly found a sensible change in my Soul, full of sweet calmness, Serenity, & Rest, w^{ch} I think was a Restoration of God's Holy Spirit. And from that moment got Good and Sweet Rest & Recovered, as fast as y^e weak condition I was Reduced to w^d admitt of.

ffor w^{ch} All Glory be to God my merciful Savior, ffather, Son, & Holy Ghost, & as Long as I have any Being I will Praise him. And aviz This to all my Children and all men, as the Best Physick both for Soul & Body.

Thous I Recovered & Praised God for his gracious mercy to my Soul & Body.

This Sickness cost me the best part of a 100 pounds. My Apothecary was Mr. Gane, at that time the Duke of Yorks Apothecary. His bill came to 28*li*. He was a good man, & told me, if I fell into a feavour again, Sage Possit w^d do me as much good as all y^e Physitians Prescriptions,

Sr Geo. Ent, also, that by my complexion I was much Inclined to wakfulness, And for that Reason advised me, at night, before I went to bed, ffrequently to make a Tost and Ale and mild Glostershire, &c., Cheese my supper, & it w^d cause me to Rest well; w^{ch} I ever since found to be True. And he was ever After my kind ffriend, to his Death. Mr. Adams, also, & I came to be more Intimately Acquainted, as my Spirituale ffather, til he Died, w^{ch} was some ffew years after. He was Chaplain to my Lady Write, my Lord Crewes Sister.

After my Recovery my Inclinations grew Stronger & Stronger to Travell. The affairs of the Estate, w^{ch} had hindred me, and my Studies hitherto, were Pretty well settled, the Decree past, and we wear Queted in y^e Possession.

But Considerable Debts were contracted, And I thought the best way to pay them was to put my Estate In Trustees hands, allowing myselfe as small a part as I could for my expences, the rest to pay as far as they would goe.

But the principale inducement at that Juncture was that, Being entred at the Temple, I found no Inclinations to Study the Law, Tho' I had the Advice of an excellent & eminent Lawier there, my Uncle & ffriend Sergant Barrell, to be my Guide & Director. But, withall I had gotten a Numerous Acquaintance, ffew Good, but too many Bad & Indifferent, w^{ch} y^e Absence of some time w^d cast off, as my experience & wisdom Ripened.

The chief difficulty I had to struggle against was my ffather & mothers Indulgence. To overcome w^{ch}, I knew nothing So proper as to keep my intentions secrete.

I was also unwilling to expose myselfe alone, both upon the Accounts of the Hazzards of imbibeing ill Principles of Religion and Morals.

I, therefore, first discovered my Intentions to my Tutor, Dr. Hicks, then Mr. Hicks, ffellow of Lincoln Coll., with whom by this time I had made some degrees of ffriendship, & whom I Resolved to Invite to go Along with me as my Tutor & ffellow Traveller, Enjoyning Secresy. This succeeded according to my Desire. ffor he was as willing to embrace the Oppertunity as I could be to have his Company.

The next thing was to put my Estate into a ffaithfull ffriend & Trustee's hands, to pay Debts & to raise mony for my Present occasions ffor my Travells. The Person I pitched upon was Mr. William Adderly, of Cursetters office, whom my ffather & I intrusted in all our Business at Law & Chancery as our Solicitor, & took him to be a very Honest as well as understanding man; who gave me great Assurances of his ffidelity and Dilligence, but he proved altogether the contrary, as I found afterwards upon my Return, to my Great Cost & Loss.

Soon after Mich'as 1673.

All things, now, being put in Rediness, I went downe into Kent to visite my ffather & mother, &, indeed, to take Leave of them, but in silence. I did not Dare Communicate this Secrete to them, for fear of Discomposing them, & probably of the Designe I had so much at Heart. And did Believe would prove much to my Advantage if [it] pleased God to bring me back in safety & health.

So, after a weeks Stay with them, I took Leave of them, with much Reluctancy, w^{ch} I hid as well as I could, & went cross the Country by Rye (?) & Elvenstead to Dover, where I mett my Tutor according to Appointment; who brought with him his Nephew Hicks & Mr. Marshall, who was a Gentleman-Commoner of Lincolns Coll. & his Pupil, to be our fellow Travellers.

The Evening before I Left England I retired to Private Devotion (after we had our ffamelly Prayers together, as we Constantly had Dayly both Morning & Evening whilst we Travelled together). In my private Prayer I Beseeched God to protect & Prosper me in my Travels & Bring me Safe again to my Country & Parents & friends; Whereupon I had an Immediate Impression upon me imploying that my Request should be granted, if [I] would Serve God & Enter into Holy Orders after my Return. I thereupon Resolved I would, if I could by Study become fit, & should be ffound worthy to enter into that Holy & Honourable Calling.

October y^e 15th 1673 We left Dover, and arrived at Callais the next day about 12 of the Clock. How I imployed my time During the Three Years I was beyound Sea, one year in ffrance, an other in Italy, & The Third in Turkey, will appear by my Journalls Relating to those parts & my Travels I published after my Return for the most part.

FINIS.

(To be continued.)

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 93.)

60. ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS, *quondam* COMITISSA ALBÆ MARLLE, *defuncta*.
De causa, quæ inter Hugonem de Curtenay ex parte una, et Robertum, filium et hæredem Warini de Insula defuncti, ex altera, super hæreditate ejusdem nuper Comitissæ, vertebatur; et quæ fine debito terminata fuerat.

Placita coram domino Rege apud Westm. in Octabis Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tercio [22 June 1310].

Oxon.' Dominus Rex mandavit dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo citra Trentam ad sectam Hugonis de Curtenay breve suum in hec verba Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Cum Warinus de Insula jam defunctus nuper post mortem Isabelle de Fortibus quondam Comitisse Albe Marlie defuncte que de domino E. quondam Rege Anglie patre nostro tenuit in capite asserens se esse propinquiorem heredem ipsius Isabelle Maneria de Newenham Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' Pyshobury in Comitatu Hertford' et de Harewode et Kirkebi Oreblowere cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Ebor' que fuerunt prefate Isabelle et que occasione mortis ejusdem in manum dicti patris nostri capta fuerunt sibi

petivisset liberari que quidem Maneria in manu dicti patris nostri tunc remanserunt ratione minoris etatis Hugonis de Curtenay tunc infra etatem et in custodia dicti patris nostri existentis pro eo quod pro eodem Hugone dicebatur quod ipse fuit propinquior heres ipsius Isabelle et predictus pater noster postmodum quando predicto Hugoni terras et tenementa ipsum jure hereditario contingencia que in manu dicti patris nostri nomine custodie extiterunt reddidit prefato Warino nunc defuncto Robertoque filio et herede ejusdem Warini infra etatem et in custodia ipsius patris nostri existente Maneria predicta in manu sua retinisset ratione minoris etatis predicti Roberti Ac prefatus Hugo pro eo quod predictus Robertus etatem suam jam probavit per quod homagium ejusdem Roberti cepimus de omnibus terris et tenementis que predictus Warinus pater suus tenuit de eodem patre nostro die quo idem Warinus obiit et ei terras illas et tenementa reddidimus Maneria predicta que in manu nostra existunt sibi petierit liberari Nos volentes fieri quod justum fuerit in hac parte vobis mandamus quod scire faciatis prefato Roberto quod sit coram nobis in Octabis Sancte Trinitatis proximo futuris ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare Maneria predicta prefato Hugoni tanquam propinquiori heredi ipsius Isabelle minime debeant liberari Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Reygate primo die Junii anno regni nostri tercio.

Dominus Rex eciam ad sectam Roberti filii et heredis Warini de Insula mandavit prefato Escaetori suo breve suum in hec verba

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem.

Cum Warinus de Insula jam defunctus nuper post mortem Isabelle de Fortibus quondam Comitisse Albe Marlie defuncte que de domino E. quondam Rege etc. (*ut supra usque ibi Roberti —lin. 12—et tunc sic*) Ac idem Robertus cujus homagium jam cepimus de omnibus terris et tenementis que predictus Warinus pater suus tenuit de eodem patre nostro in capite die quo idem Warinus obiit et cui terras illas et tenementa reddidimus Maneria predicta que in manu nostra adhuc existunt sibi petierit liberari Nos volentes fieri quod justum fuerit in hac parte vobis mandamus quod scire faciatis prefato Hugoni quod sit coram nobis in quindena Pasche proximo futura ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare Maneria predicta prefato Roberto tanquam propinquiori heredi ipsius Isabelle minime debeant liberari Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xxvii^o die Marcij anno regni nostri tercio.

Ad quam quindenam Pasche venit predictus Robertus Et predictus Hugo per premunionem sibi factam similiter venit Et datus fuit eis dies usque in Octabas Sancte Trinitatis proximo sequentes.

Ad quas Octabas Sancte Trinitatis veniunt partes predictae Et

predictus Robertus dicit quo ad breve ad sectam suam retornatum quod omnia tenementa in eodem brevi contenta debent ei liberari ut propinquiore heredi predictae Isabelle dicit enim quod de ipsa Isabella que obiit sine herede de se resorciebatur jus eorundem tenementorum cuidam Henrico ut consanguineo et heredi predictae Isabelle fratri ejusdam Warini proavi ipsius Isabelle Et de ipso Henrico descendit jus cuidam Alicie ut filie etc. Et de ipsa Alicia cuidam Roberto ut filio etc. Et de ipso Roberto cuidam Warino [ut] filio etc. Et de ipso Warino isti Roberto qui nunc petit ut filio et heredi etc. unde petit predicta tenementa ei reddi tanquam heredi propinquiore ipsius Isabelle ratione predicta.

Et prefatus Hugo petit quod prefatus Robertus dicat et ostendat qualiter prefatus Warinus frater predicti Henrici consanguinei predictae Isabelle fuit proavus ipsius Isabelle Qui quidem Robertus dicit quod de quodam Warino filio Geraldii antecessori suo et ipsius Isabelle exierunt quidam Warinus et Henricus filii etc. Et de ipso Warino filio etc. exivit quedam Margeria filia et heres ipsius Warini Et de ipsa Margeria exivit quidam Baldewynus filius et heres ipsius Margerie Et de ipso Baldewyno exierunt quidam Baldewynus et Isabella Et quia idem Baldewynus obiit sine herede de se descendit jus prefate Isabelle ut sorori et heredi etc. que de predictis tenementis obiit seisisa ut predictum est etc. Et quia predicta Isabella obiit sine herede de se resorciebatur jus etc. cuidam Henrico consanguineo prefate Isabelle fratri predicti Warini filii Geraldii Et de ipso Henrico descendit jus [etc.] cuidam Alicie filie predicti Henrici Et de ipsa Alicia descendit jus etc. cuidam Roberto filio et heredi predictae Alicie Et de ipso Roberto descendit jus etc. cuidam Warino filio et heredi predicti Roberti Et de ipso Warino descendit jus etc. isti Roberto qui nunc petit etc. Et dicit quod sic fuit predictus Warinus frater predicti Henrici proavus predictae Isabelle et per illum descensum descendit jus tenementorum predictorum isti Roberto qui nunc petit ut propinquiore heredi ipsius Isabelle et per reversionem predictam etc.

Et predictus Hugo bene cognovit quod Maneria de Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' exceptis duabus virgatis terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis in eodem Manerio Pishobury in Comitatu Hertford' Harewode et Kirkeby Orblowere cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Ebor' exceptis uno mesuagio una carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium predictum de Harewode liberari debent prefato Roberto ut propinquiore heredi prefate Isabelle juxta formam petitionis sue et per descensum predictum Et quo ad Manerium de Newenham cum pertinenciis duas virgatas terre et dimidiam cum pertinenciis in Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' unum mesuagium et unam carucatam terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium de Harewode in Comitatu Ebor' dicit quod idem Robertus nichil clamare potest in eisdem ut heres ipsius Isabelle propinquior eo quod ipse Hugo quo ad hoc est heres

prefate Isabelle propinquior et non prefatus Robertus Dicit enim quod de quodam Willielmo le Vernun exiverunt quidam Baldewynus de Ripariis Maria et Johanna Et de ipso Baldewyno exivit quidam Baldewynus et de ipso Baldewyno quidam tercius Baldewynus et prefata Isabella de cujus morte etc. Et dicit quod tenementa ista videlicet Manerium de Newenham due virgate terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' predicto unum mesuagium una carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium de Harewode in Comitatu Ebor' ut predictum est fuerunt jus et hereditas predicti Baldewyni de Ripariis qui desponsavit predictam Margeriam quam predictus Robertus de Insula in narratione sua dicit esse aviam predictæ Isabelle de cujus morte etc. et per medium cujus Margerie idem Robertus petit eadem tenementa simul cum aliis etc. et dicit quod eadem Margeria nichil habuit in Maneriis istis videlicet Manerio de Newenham cum pertinenciis duabus virgatis terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' uno mesuagio una carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium de Harewode in Comitatu Ebor' etc. nisi nomine et ratione predicti Baldewyni de Ripariis qui ipsam desponsavit ut predictum est unde dicit quod post mortem ejusdem Baldewyni de Ripariis descendit jus eorundem tenementorum cuidam Baldewyno [ut] filio et heredi Et de ipso Baldewyno descendit jus etc. cuidam Baldewyno tercio ut filio et heredi ut predictum est. Et de ipso Baldewyno tercio etc. qui obiit sine herede de se descendit jus eorundem tenementorum prefate Isabelle ut sorori et heredi et de cujus morte modo petuntur etc. Et quia eadem Isabella obiit seisita de eisdem tenementis et sine herede de se resorcebatur jus eorundem tenementorum predictis Marie et Johanne ut consanguineis et heredibus prefate Isabelle et sorori [*sororibus*] predicti Baldewyni de Ripariis avi prefate Isabelle Et de prefata Johanna quia obiit sine herede de se descendit jus propartis sue prefate Marie ut sorori et heredi etc. Et de ipsa Maria descendit jus etc. cuidam Johanni ut filio et heredi Et de ipso Johanne cuidam Hugoni filio et heredi Et de ipso Hugone descendit jus etc. isti Hugoni qui nunc petit ut filio et heredi unde dicit quod per descensum istum de predicto Baldewyno de Ripariis cujus jus et hereditas tenementa predicta fuerunt et per medium cujus eadem tenementa prefate Isabelle descenderunt debent eadem tenementa ipsi Hugoni liberari et non prefato Roberto qui ea petit per medium predictæ Margerie avie predictæ Isabelle que quidem Margeria nichil habuit in eisdem nisi nomine et ratione predicti Baldewyni de Ripariis quondam viri sui ut predictum est etc. Et petit quod predicta tenementa ei liberentur.

Et predictus Robertus hoc non dedit set hoc idem concedit Et quia predictus Hugo superius bene cognovit quod omnia tenementa in brevibus contenta preter Manerium de Newenham duas virgatas terre et dimidiam cum pertinenciis in Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' unum mesuagium et unam carucatam

terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium de Harewode in Comitatu Ebor' liberari debent predicto Roberto ut propinquiori heredi et prefate [*heredi prefate*] Isabelle per vias et rationes per quas ipsa petit Et similiter idem Robertus cognovit quod predictum Manerium de Newenham due virgate terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Heyforde Waryn in Comitatu Oxon' unum mesuagium et una carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Lofthous infra Manerium de Harewode in Comitatu Ebor' que fuerunt prefati Baldewyni de Ripariis ipsi Hugoni liberari debent per vias et rationes per quas ipsa modo petit et ut propinquiori heredi ipsius Isabelle in hac parte.

Videtur Curie quod nichil obstat quare predicta tenementa in brevibus predictis contenta prefatis Roberto et Hugoni prout ipsa petunt per descensus predictos proportionaliter liberari non debent ut predictum est etc. salvo jure ejuslibet etc. Set quia Curie datum est intelligi quod prefata Isabella ante mortem suam dominum E. Regem patrem domini Regis nunc de diversis terris et tenementis feoffavit et nescitur utrum terre et tenementa predicta seu aliqua pars eorundem in cartis per quas prefata Isabella dominum E. Regem patrem etc. feoffavit contineantur nec ne ut cercius in dicto negocio procedatur mandatum est Thesaurario et Camerario de Scaccario quod scrutatis et examinatis cartis predictis que sunt in custodia eorundem ut dicitur de eo quod inde inveniri contigerit dominum Regem sub sigillo Scaccarii predicti sine dilacione distincte et aperte reddant cerciorem Et interim cesset executio reddicionis predictarum terrarum et tenementorum etc. Postea predicti Thesaurarius et Camerarius mandant quod in custodia sua sunt transcripta quarundam cartarum factarum domino E. quondam Regi Anglie patri domini Regis nunc per Isabellam de Fortibus quondam Comitissam Albemarle in quibus nulla fit mencio de Maneriis in predictis brevibus contentis Ideo dictum est prefatis Roberto et Hugoni quod sequantur in Cancellaria de seisina sua de Maneriis et tenementis predictis habenda prout superius dictum est Et recordum et processus predicta ibidem liberantur etc.

[*Vide infra No. 73 de hoc anno ; et Inq. 21 Ed. I.—citra Trentam—Portf. 1/7*]

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 292.)

Sir John Borlase, Bart., eldest son and heir of Sir John Borlase, 1st Bart., of Bockmore, co. Bucks, was M.P. for Great Marlow. He and not his father, must, I think, be the Sir John Borlase whom an aged person, mentioned in Langley's 'Hundred of Desborough,' remembered in connection with a visit paid him by Charles II. and Nell Gwynne, who had ridden over from Windsor to see him. He died in February 1688, aged 48, and was buried in Stratton Audley Church, co. Oxford. His will, made 7 January, 1683, was

proved 8 Nov., 1689, by Arthur Warren, Esq., his executor (P.C.C. 148, Ent).

He desires "to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Stratton Audeley, Oxon, where my brother Baldwin was interred, and a monument to be erected over me at £500 value." After giving £1500 each to 13 of his nephews and nieces, as we have seen, and sundry sums for rings to his sister Francis Langton and his brothers-in-law Miller, Langton, and Webb, to his aunt Joana, and to her daughters, he proceeds: "To my friend, John Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, £100, and to my friend Richard Kent of Broad street, London, £100,—for rings. To Mary the daughter of John Green of Millend in the parish of Hambledon, Bucks, Esq., who is my goddaughter, £100 at 18 or her marriage." Among smaller bequests are those "To Sir Edward Norris of Weston on the Green £5. To Francis Drake of Stoake, Oxon, Esq., £5." "To my cozen Thomas Wingfield £20 for mourning. To George Borlase of the city of London, merchant, an annuity of £100."¹ "To my servant Henry Cane senior, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, Gent., and to Mathew Cane his son, citizen of London, £40 yearly during their lives and that of the survivor." Some handsome annuities to servants follow—"all which annuities shall be paid out of my manor of Stratton Audeley, Oxon."

Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, married, as we have seen, Anne d. of Sir John Harpur, Bart.; by whom he had issue:—

- (1) John Borlase Warren, of whom presently.
- (2) Arthur Warren, bapt. at Elvaston, 24 Aug., and buried there 26 Aug., 1700.
- (3) Arnold Warren, bapt. at Elvaston, 20 July, and buried there 21 July, 1701.
- (4) Anne Warren, bapt. at Stratton Audley, 12 May, and buried there 13 May, 1702.
- (5) Anne Warren, bapt. at Stratton Audley, co. Oxon, 26 May, 1703, and married at Stapleford, 18 April, 1732, to her cousin-german Charles Cockaine, 5th Viscount Cullen. She died in July, 1754, leaving issue.
- (6) Arthur Warren, 4th son, bapt. at Stapleford, 2 May, 1704.
Ob. s. p. Buried at Stapleford, 12 Oct., 1727.
- (7) Arnold Warren, 5th son, bapt. at Stapleford, 2 Sept., 1705.
Ob. s. p. Buried there 20 August, 1767.

¹ N.B. I do not know who this is, but his will is probably one dated 26 March, 1703, and proved by his Executrix, Elianore Halford, *alias* Swift, April 10, the same year. (P.C.C. 79, Degg.) In it he leaves "To George Halford, the son of Mrs. Elinour Halford, *als.* Swift, my close in the parish of Hornsey, Middlesex, which I lately bought of George Freshwater. The residue of all my goods to Mrs. Elinor Halford, *als.* Swift, and she to be Executrix, and receive the rents of my aforesaid close until George Halford be 21 years of age. Witnesses—Thomas Smith, Daniel Parker, Ephraim Green."

- (8) Charles Warren, 6th son, bapt. at Stapleford, 9 August, 1707.
- (9) Katherine Warren, bapt. at Stapleford, 20 June, 1711. Died at Stapleford.
- (10) James Warren, 7th son, bapt. at Stapleford, 15 Nov., 1712. *Ob. s. p.*
- (11) Frances Warren, bapt. at Stapleford, 17 Jan., 1713; died unmarried at Risley, co. Derby, 15 July, 1784. Buried at Stapleford.
- (12) Dorothy Warren, bapt. at Stapleford, 7 Jan., and buried there 10 Jan., 1714.
- (13) Elizabeth Warren, bapt. at Stapleford, 13 Dec., 1715. Buried there.
- (14) Mary Warren, bapt. at Stapleford, 5 April, 1717. Died unmarried at Risley, co. Derby, 27 July, 1784. Buried at Stapleford.

John Borlase Warren of Stapleford, Esq., was baptized at Elvaston, co. Derby, 20 Nov., 1699. He died Aug. 6, 1763, and was buried at Stapleford the 10th of the same month. He married (1) Bridget, 5th daughter and co-heir of Gervase Rosell of Radcliff upon Trent, co. Notts, Esq.; married at Risley, co. Derby, 14 Nov., 1752. She died in May, 1785, aged 58; and was buried at Orston, co. Notts. (2) Graham Chappel, of Orston, co. Notts; married at Stapleford, 1 Feb., 1764. By his first wife he had issue:—

- (1) Sir John Borlase Warren, of whom presently.
- (2) Arnold Warren, 2nd and youngest son; bapt. at Stapleford 27 June, 1757. Unmarried.
- (3) Frances Warren, only daughter, bapt. at Stapleford 17 Nov., 1755; married 9 Sept., 1779, to Augustus Parkyns, Esq., 2nd son of George Parkyns, who was the 2nd son of Sir Thomas Parkyns of Bunny Park, co. Notts, Bart., the eccentric author of "Inn Play, or the Cornish Hugg-Wrestler"¹—by whom he had issue.

Sir John Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, was born 2 Sept., and baptised at Stapleford, 4 October, 1753. Created a Baronet, 20 May, 1775. M.A. of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. M.P. for Marlow, 1780. Appointed a Post-Captain, R.N., 25 April, 1781. Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, 1787. M.P. for Nottingham, 1790. Made a K.C.B., May 30, 1794. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 14 Feb., 1799. Rear-Admiral of the White, 1 Jan., 1801. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, 21 Aug., 1802. Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent of the First Class.

¹ The author's own copy of this work, in a binding most elaborately tooled, and bearing his name on the sides, is in the possession of the writer. An account of Sir Thomas and his work will be found in "*The Book of Days*," under date March 29

Sworn one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, 8 Sept., 1802. Rear-Admiral of the Red, 23 April, 1804, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 9 Nov., 1805. Of his services to his country, since they are matter of history, it is unnecessary to speak.

In 1781 or thereabouts, the manor of Little Marlow was sold to the guardians of William Lee Antonie, Esq., M.P., then a minor. Sir John Borlase Warren married Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir John Clavering, Lieut.-General in the Army, K.C.B. They were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 12 Dec., 1780. By her he had issue:—

- (1) George John Borlase Warren, born at Little Marlow, 12 August, 1783; an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards; killed in Egypt, March, 1801.
- (2) William Henry Warren, born at Stapleford; died in 1788: buried at Tynemouth, Northumberland.
- (3) Caroline Warren, born at Stapleford, 22 Aug., 1786; died and was buried there, 1787.
- (4) Diana Martha, born at Stapleford. Died 1789. Buried at Stratton Audley, Oxon.
- (5) Francis-Maria, born at Stapleford, April, 1784. Married at Stapleford to George Sedley, son of the Hon. Henry Sedley, brother of Lord Vernon. Issue:—

George John Venables Vernon, whose eldest son, Augustus, is the present and sixth Lord Vernon. His father George John Borlase Warren, the 5th Baron, assumed by Sign Manual, Oct. 14, 1837, in compliance with the will of the late Viscountess Bulkeley, the surname and arms of Warren only; but, as if with a wish to blot out this indignity to the name of that ancient family to whom they owed their fortunes, the second brother of the present Lord Vernon, William John Venables Vernon, assumed in 1856 the additional surnames of Borlase-Warren and their arms, by a Royal Warrant dated 17 January, 1856.

THE HIGH BORLASE.

It seems most probable that it is amongst the members of the Buckinghamshire branch of the Borlase family that we must look for the originator of a Tory club in Oxford, which bore the name of the "High Borlase," and which was in the habit of holding, annually, a convivial meeting at the King's Head, with which a ball was probably connected. Whether the founder was the Sir John Borlase who died in 1688, it is impossible to say, but certain it is that, despite the various suggestions which were made, in answer to a notice respecting it in "Notes and Queries", (2 S. iv, 248, col. b), the name must be derived from

that of the family. The first notices we find of it are in the 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ', (edit. Bliss. 1857, vol. ii, p. 783-4).

"1733, August 22. On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1733, was the annual meeting called the High Borlace, at the King's head tavern in Oxford, when miss Molly Wickham, of Garsington, was chosen lady patroness, in room of miss Stonhouse, that was lady patroness last year. Aug. 23. Dr. Leigh, master of Balliol coll., was of the High Borlace this year. This is the first time of a clergyman's being there." (*Id.* p. 835-6)

"1734. Aug. 20. Sunday (being the 18th) was the annual meeting of the High Borlace, but being the Sabbath, the meeting was not held till yesterday, at the King's head tavern, as usual in Oxford, then the company was less than last year. They chose for their lady patroness miss Anne Cope, daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope of Bruern. August 26. Sir Thomas Sebright proposed this last High Borlace, that Mr. Moseley of Merton college, might be admitted a member of the said Borlace, but he was rejected."

In his work on "Social Life at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century," Mr. Christopher Wordsworth gives several extracts illustrative of the place occupied by this club in the society of the day. From 'Oxford Honesty,' 1749, p. 5, he takes the following :—

"Who is it that is ignorant that *you* take the *Oaths* to *King George* and abjure the *Pretender* not a *man* of you *excepted*? It is likewise, I believe, well known even at *Paris* and *Rome* what sort of *People* are most caressed at all publick Meetings, your *Races*, your *High Borlace* &c, and how you dispose of your *Places of Honour, Trust, and Profit*."

In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (vol. xxxiii. 66) is the following :—

1763. Letter from the *North Briton* to the *Coron Tree*. 'The Earl of *Westmoreland* was succeeded by Lord *Lichfield* and your party [the Tories] gentlemen grew so greatly in favour that Oxford now gave us chancellors for courtiers, and of her doctors we made chancellors; for the remarkable year teemed with the dire omen of the same doctor made Chancellor of the Exchequer and comptroller of the high borlace club.' (*Id.* 1765.) Monday. Aug. 19, was held at the *Angel* inn at Oxford, the High Borlace, when Lady *Harriot Somerset* was chosen Lady Patroness for the year ensuing."

In addition to these notices the writer has in his possession a printed ode¹ recited at one of the meetings. The members, both ladies and gentlemen, wore jewels, three of which are known to be in existence. Like those of the Freemasons they differed according to the rank or office held by the member. Mr. Wordsworth (p. 154) thus describes one—

"1751. This date is engraved, with the motto HIGH BORLACE, on the gold back of an ancient brooch, richly enamelled and jewelled with about 50 rubies: it has a St. Andrew's cross worked in white and blue enamel, with a sort of love knot encircling it; and underneath this cross is a motto worked in white enamel. It bears the names of two persons, one of whom is designated 'Lady Patroness.'"²

The second example was exhibited some years ago in the loan collection of Lord Chesham at the South Kensington Museum.

¹ It is a folio of six pages, with the following title :— "A new Historical, Political, Satyrical Ode, on that most famous Expedition of all Expeditions, Commonly called the Grand Secret Expedition, as it was performed by the author at a late High Borlace. London: Printed for the author, and sold by J. Graffenheim, at *Hogarth's Head*, opposite *Salisbury Court, Fleet Street*, 1757."

² From "Notes and Queries," *loc. cit.*

In many respects it resembles the last, without the jewels, and it was probably the badge of an ordinary member. It bore the date 1759. The third specimen is that of which an illustration is given. It came into the writer's possession accidentally. It is solid gold, and is a work of considerable art and beauty. It was evidently worn on a collar, and was the badge of the President or Master of Ceremonies, as it bears on the back the significant motto—"Arbiter bibendi"; an office probably in those days of no little difficulty, if exercised effectively. In concluding this notice of this Club, the writer wishes to say that he would be under great obligations to any one who would assist him to account with greater certainty for its name and origin.

THE BORLASES OF TRELUDDEROWE, *alias* TRELUDRA, IN THE PARISH OF NEWLYN EAST.

The founder of this branch of the Borlas family, was Walter Borlas, who, as we have seen, was the son of John Borlas of Borlas, or Borlas-Frank in the parish of St. Wen. He was by far the most opulent and important person in the pedigree of the Cornish portion of the family. To him the long line of yeoman-proprietors in St. Wen leads up, and from him all the principal Cornish branches descend. The pedigree-makers of the 17th century had supposed that from him sprung the Buckinghamshire branch, but Edward Borlas, to whom they directly trace, was his brother, not his son.

We first hear of Walter Borlase in 1512,¹ when he appears, by his attorney, against Peter Thomas "nuper de Penscawen" in the county of Cornwall, 'husbondman,' to know why and wherefore he broke into his house at Penscawen,—the usual plea of trespass.

In 1521, July 4th,² he is appointed one of the "King's commissioners and assessors of all lands, stannaries, &c., in Cornwall and Devon, belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall,"—John, Bishop of Exeter; Sir Henry Marney, steward of the Duchy of Cornwall; Sir John Arundell, receiver of the same; Sir Peter Eggecombe; John Chamound; John Skewys; John Turnour and Guthlac Overton, auditors; William Lowre; John Tregyan; Henry Trecarell; Walter Borlas; and Thomas Cock, being the members of the Commission.³ In 1525, he is reappointed to the same office, (as "commissioner and assessor of all lands now assessable, and of all stannaries, tolls of tin, moors and wastes belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon, as well those which were leased to freemen, as those held by bondmen." In 1527, he is once

¹ De Banco Roll, Mich. Term, Ao. 4 Hen. VIII, memb. 45.

² State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, *anno cit.*

³ Del. West. 13 Hen. VIII.

more appointed, and again in 1532,¹ when Henry, Marquis of Exeter, is Steward of the Duchy, and John, Bishop of Exeter, Sir John Arundell (the receiver general) Sir Piers Eggecombe, Sir Thomas Denys, Sir John Chamound, John Turnor, and Guthlac Overton (auditors), William Lowre, John Tregian, Wimond Carew, . . . [Go]ldolghan, John Thomas, sergeant-at-arms, and Thomas Cokk, are the other Commissioners.² He is, perhaps, to be indentified with the Borlas who is referred to in a letter³ from Sir John Arundell to his son Sir Thomas Arundell, the subject of which is unknown⁴—

"Master Woudforde's brother and Predyaux be disposed of Ryalton and Pastow according to your commandment;" but as "his" beasts and corn were upon the land of Rialton, I have ventured to write to Borlas, your factor there, to let him remain as a tenant till your mind is further known. Desires his favor to the bearer Master Wentford.—[Trelawne, 26 April, 1531 ?]

In the same volume of State Papers⁵ there is a notice⁶ of John Thomas, one of the above Commissioners, to whom we shall presently have again to refer in connection with Walter Borlas.

"To John Thomas, Serjeant-at-Arms, and two of Sir Piers Edgecombe's servants, for bringing up prisoners, £11 15s. 0d."

From another source (ancient title deeds of Pendeen⁷) I find that John Thomas, sergeant-at-arms, was one of those captors with whom a Cornish rebel, Pendyne of Pendyne, had to compound. He probably owed his position in the county to having successfully feathered his nest out of Flamock's rebellion. In 1530, there is a Fine⁸ between Walter Burlasse, gent., John Thomas, "servientem domini Regis ad Arma," William Lanien, and William Farnaby, *plts.*, and Wymund Carewe, Esq., and Martha his wife, *defts.*, of the Manor of Landegey, *als.* Lansegey, with appurtenances; also of 30 messuages, 2 mills, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 140 acres of wood, 200 acres of furze and heath, and 36s. 11d. rent, with appurtenances, in Landegey, *als.* Lansegey, Trevyan, Treles, Holwyne, Lannarth, Keyleneeke, Kaerlyon, Trethewalle, Trelogas, Trelogosek, Treloske and Strettnewham. Wymund and Martha, for themselves and the heirs of Wymund, (and separately for the heirs of Martha) grant to the plaintiffs, and to the heirs of William Farnaby, and receive £200 for the concession.⁹

¹ Cal. State Papers, vol. v, p. 529.

² Del. West, 2 July, 24 Hen. VIII.

³ April 26, 1531.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, vol. v, 1531-2, p. 100.

⁵ Page 735.

⁶ Under the heading of Privy Purse expenses of Hen. VIII, August, 1531.

⁷ In the possession of W. C. Borlase, M.P.

⁸ Feet of Fines, Cornwall, Mich., 22 Hen. VIII.

⁹ A notice of Walter Borlase, as a 'Merchant of the Staple,' appears among a list of petitions in 1534. Calendar of "Letters and Papers," For. & Dom. Henry VIII, vol. vii. 1534. xxvi. Cromwell's "Remembrances," "Merchants of Staple." (Petitions?) In the list of them are the entries: "Walt. Bolace"; "Walt. Bolace's lands."

xliii. Chapter House, Books A 4 6 (pencil fo. 144.) "Yerely values of Londes and

Here, in order of date, comes a notice of Walter Borlas, which is important as fixing his place in the pedigree. In it he is described as the grandson of John Borlas,¹ "whose heir he is"; and from the words used it would seem clear that his father, John Borlas of Borlas, never came into the property, but died *vitâ parentis*:—"CORNUBIA. Walt'us Borlas consanguineus et heres Joh'is Borlas," by his attorney, and John Treg[e]e and Ralph Treg[e]e, for making destruction, waste, &c., in lands, houses, woods or gardens, demised for term of life or years which they held for term of life or years "ex dimissione quam p'dictus Joh'es Borlas, Avus p'dicti Walt'i cujus heres ipse est, dimisit Nich'o Perowe et Johanne uxori ejus, qui eas prefatis Joh'i Treg[e]e et Rad'o dimiserunt," &c. (De Banco, 23 Hen. VIII. memb. 595.) The proof that this John was the father of Walter will be found at the head of the coat of arms in the Heralds' College, given in the frontispiece of this history (Vol. II., N.S.)

In 1537 we find Walter Burlacy, again in conjunction with John Thomas, as one of the two "overseers" of the will of John Tregian of Wolverdon.² After directing that his body shall be "beried in the Church of Sainct Probes," the testator gives and bequeaths "to Jane my doughter iii^c Rialls conditionally that she marry by the advise of John Thomas seriaunte-at-arms, and Walter Burlacy, and, if not, they to apportion her after their discretion." He adds—"I will the proffitts of my Woods to my three yongest doughters to their marriage; the Residew of all my goods and Cattalls not bequethed I give and bequeth to John Tregian my sonne and heir and William Tregian my second sonne myne executors. And John Thomas seriaunte and Walter Burlacy myne overseers." The witnesses are Walter Burlacye, John Harrys, Richard Tregian, and others.³

The "Interrogatorys for Examynacon of Wytnesses" in a trial arising out of the disposition of John Tregian's property, is found in the Chancery Town Depositions.⁴ The complainants are Mary "Treiean'," Martha "Treiean'," and Katheryn' "Treiean'," and the defendant is Walter Burlage. The document is much damaged and is full of erasures. It relates to a bargain and

tenements." "Item, the yerely value of Walter bolace lands'; (pencil fo. 102^b.) Supplycacons in Paper. "Item, a supplic' of Walter bolace."

¹ The following, which had not been discovered when an account of him was given in an earlier portion of this history, appears to relate to this John—

"Pardon to John Borlas 'de Borlas frank in Com. Cornub. gentilman, al. dict. John Burlas nuper de Borlas frank in com. Cornubie gentilman.'" "Windsor, 21 Sept., 11. Edw. IV." [*Tower Privy Seals, File 5, last doc. but two, 11 Edw. IV.*]

² Will proved in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury, 28 Nov. 1537, 39 Hen. VIII.

³ Margaret Tregyan was, as we have seen, the mother of Walter Borlase, for she was mother of Edward, Walter's own brother; but whether John Tregyan was her son, in which case he would be Walter's half-brother, there is not sufficient evienced to show.

⁴ Bundle 12, numb. 1, 2, 3, Tregian *versus* Burlage."

sale of woods in Bridockke, and recites the evidence given by one Robert Trewarys, whose testimony, it is contended, has been warped by fear of "Syr John Arundell." One witness (whose name is obliterated) deposes that Tregian sold to Walter Burlace, John Thomas the serjeant, and William Lan Nyne, all his woods of Trelowith and Sterkkyer (?), which he (Tregian) bought of Sir John Arundell the elder. He says that one Hoskyn was present with him at the same bargain-making, and further—

"That Walter Burlac (*sic*), after John Tregian had receyved his grote in earnest upon the bargayn, dyd aske of Tregian what he wold shuld be doon with the money that shuld come of the said woods, unto whom John Tregian dyd aunwser and saye, that it shuld go to the maryage of his daughters, &c."

"John Halle of the parisshe of Saynt Probas in Cornwalle, yoman, of the age of xxxvi years, sworne and examyned the viith day of November in the xxxiii yere of the said Kyngs reigne (1541) sayth"—

"About Whitsontyde last past, at dyverse and sundry tymes as Robert Trewareys and this Deponent were in co'icacion together of dyverse matters concernyng Mr. Tregyan there old mayster, late beyng decessyd, the said Trewayreys dyd shewe this Deponent that he came to the said Tregyan, their late mayster, at suche tyme when he laye soore sycke upon his dethe bedde, and demandyd of hym howe he dyd, and that the said Mr. Tregyan made answer and sayed to hym that he marvelyd moche where the same Trewayres had been, that he dyd not see hym in his sicknesse tyme. And then the said Trewayres sayed that he was sori to see him at this tyme, but yf that he could do hym any good he wold come to hym at myde nyght to do hym pleasure, and then the said Mr. Tregyan sayed to hym, 'Robert Trewayres, there is a Caskett upon the coffer besyd you wherein there ys my daughter Janes (Jones's ?) maryage money; and she maye thanke my Lord Crumwelle, for there ys celi the lesse by hym, and I have sold alle my Woods whych I have in Cornwalle to my cousyn Burlace Mr. Serieannt being his [? Tregian's] father in lawe, and to ¹ my brother in lawe William ² Lanyne, and I do knowe what thei shall make of them as well as thei doo themselves.' And this Deponent dothe thynke in his consyence that the said Robert Trewares hath been informyd by Sir John Arundell the yonger, knyght, what Deposition he shuld make before the Comysseyoners apointed for that matter," . . . and "that Robt. Trewares wold have deposed the trouthe and playnesse [of] what he herd . . . yf the said Sir John Arundell had not been, whych was for feare of the same Sir John Arundell the yonger."

We do not know what was the end of this case. In 1535,³ is the following notice of Walter Borlas in conjunction with his brother Edward:—

"Edward Borlas, Citizen and Mercer of London, Robert Moyle, Walter Borlas, Thomas Stowford, gent., John Cole, William Bruyn, and Barnard Buller, by Thomas Hawes their Attorney, demand against Edward Kyngdon, gent., 6 messuages, 60 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, with appurtenances, in Mynhenytle, "Sancti Martini," Elynbere, Northille, and in the Boro' of Launceston; and in the county of Devon, 5 messuages, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, also common of pasture for 40 beasts and 100 sheep, with appurtenances, in Tavestok and Stondone."

In 1537,⁴ Walter Burles [*sic*] appears as a plaintiff in respect of the manor of Tregamadon, *alias* Tregavethan, in Rosenouam: The grant is to Stephen Lagharn, Thomas Trefusys, and Walter

¹ Here follows—"Mr my father in lawe being the," struck out.

² Followed by "his bro," struck out.

³ De Banco, Hilary, 27, Hen. VIII. m. 309.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Cornwall, Easter, 28 Hen. VIII.

Burles, and to the heirs of Walter Burles, [?as co-feoffees] by Thomas Newerk and Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomes Copeland. The plaintiffs pay them £200.

In 1541,¹ Walter Borlas got his copyhold in 'Treludrowe' changed into a freehold by John,² Bishop of Exeter. He had previously held these lands of the Bishop as a part of his manor of Cargoule, or Cargol. They are described as Treludrowe, Chironneck, Lawen, and Seghtnans, and from "being dry, furzy, barren, and uninclosed," Walter, "by his great labours and expenses had reduced and made them fat, fertile, fruitful, enclosed them with hedges and ditches, and also built divers houses." One of the stipulations of the Bishop and Chapter was, that Walter and his heirs should, at their own costs and charges, entertain in their house there, the surveyor and steward of the Bishop, together with their servants and six horses, for one night in the year. Letters Patent licensing this grant were obtained from Henry VIII, on the 10th of December, 1541.

In 1543, Walter Borlas paid subsidy—"in terris xx*li*, subs. xxs," in the parish of Nulyn, and was himself a Commissioner, with two others; his signature appearing on the document "per me Walter B.....", to which his seal is also attached. The name of Edmond Treluddro is on the same roll.³

In 1544 (Feb. 16), when Edward Burlas, Citizen and Mercer of London, made his will,⁴ he mentioned "two of my brother Walter Borlas his youngest daughters; to each of them a just portion."

In 1548, as we have previously seen, John Borlas, of Borlas Burgis, sold to Walter Borlas, estates at Egglisnewlyn, (*i.e.* Newlyn 'Church-Town'), Fentonworan, Lappa, Lappa Mylle, Goon-Wynnowe, and Royton, for which he received 100 marks. The arms and crest of Walter Borlas, as found at the Heralds' College have been already given in the frontispiece (Vol. II, N.S.).

On the subject of his several marriages there is some little vagueness. It is certain that he married twice; perhaps three times. According to the Hals MS., to which Dr. Borlase had access, but of which the portion containing the parish of Newlyn has since been lost, "Treluddero gave name to an ancient family who flourished here till the latter end of Henry the VIII.ths reign, when the daughter of Oates⁵ Treluddero was married to

¹ Memoranda Roll, Exchequer, L. T. R., Hilary, 19 Jas. I, 1621.

² Voysey, als Harman, 1519-1554.

³ No. ⁸⁷/₃₆ 34-35 Hen. VIII In 1545-46, (⁸⁷/₃₃) the same two names appear in the same parish:—Edmond Treluddrow, in terris, xls, subs. iiiis. Walter Borlas in terris, xx*li*, subs. xls. In 1549-50 (⁸⁷/₃₆) P'ochia de St. Newlyn; Walter borlase, in bonis xxs.

⁴ Proved 16 June 1544, P.C.C. 9, Pynning.

⁵ Oates is the Cornish form of Otho,

. . . Borlase.”¹ The early pedigrees of the family all assign this heiress to Walter Borlas, and, as we find him in possession of the property, although only a copyhold, it is hard to see from what other source he could have derived it. Then, again, we have it distinctly stated in the Boscawen pedigree that Christiana, the daughter of John Boscawen of Tregothnan, by Elizabeth, daughter of Lower, married, firstly, Thomas Enys of Enys, and secondly, Walter Borlase,—a statement which is confirmed by the fact that her will, made on the 11th of January, 1552, and proved the 16th May, 1553, by “John Talbam, notary, on behalf of the Exors.,” is extant at Somerset House.² It is as follows:—

“Christyn Borlasse, Widow, in the parish of St. Wem,”—[thither, therefore, she had retired on her husband’s death.]

“To father Enys a cove”—[i.e., if the pedigree be correct, to her first husband’s father.]

“My grand-daughter Christyn a shepe.”

“To Arthur Whaye 1s.

“To Jane Walter 1s.

“My god-daughter at Borlasse, and another at Rosemonyn 4d. each.”

“Maryon my servant, a petticoat.”

“The residue to my six children,—William, Edmond, Walter, Frances, Elizabeth, and Margaret; and they Exors.”

“Witnesses. Sir Thomas Bawdyn, vicar, William Borlasse, and John Herrye.”

Of the first family we know only for certain of two sons—James and John Borlas³; but there also seems to have been a daughter Juliana,⁴ whose name occurs in the Tonkin pedigree. Walter Borlase must have died *circa* 1550-2. In the Visitation of Buckinghamshire in the Heralds’ College, Walter Borlase of Newlyn is stated to have had a son Nicholas, who may possibly be Nicholas “Burlace” of Farnham in Surrey, who, according to the Surrey Visitation (also in the Heralds’ College) was “descended out of Cornwall.”

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

BORLASE FAMILY.—Will Mr. Borlase have the kindness to inform me when Sir John Burlace died? He held the office of lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth in 1615, when he gave, at the baptism of his child, certain “hangings” to the parish church. I do not recognise his name in the Borlase pedigree. JAMES HORSEY.

Quarr. I.W.

COTTELL FAMILY.—I am now working up a bit of my maternal pedigree. Would you kindly help me through THE GENEALOGIST to the following:—

1. “Billy Douglas.” He was a commander in the Royal Navy in 1778-82, and in 1798 was residing at Gillingham, Kent. When and where did he die? Of what branch of the Douglasses was he?

2. “Furlong, or Turlong.” Where can I see a pedigree of either of these families?

¹ Paroch. Mem. Dr. Borlase, MS. p. 170.

² P.C.C. 10 Tasshe.

³ Memoranda Roll, Exch. L.T.R., Hil. 19 Jas. I., roll 119, quoted above.

⁴ See Chart Pedigree.

Who was Elinor Furlong, or Turlong, who died 10th February, 1781, aged 24 years ?
 3. "*Rev. Mr. Leane*." In what parish, either in Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, or Wilts, was he a minister, some time in the seventeenth century ?
 Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

W. H. COTTELL.

ABERCORN PEERAGE.—In the *New Peerage* (under ABERCORN) in the Tabular Pedigree on p. 6, shewing the male descent from the first (Hamilton) Earl of Arran, there was an error of importance which I noticed at the time. Perhaps my note fell aside. The first Earl is there said to have been created Earl of Arran in 1503, and died in 1529. This is quite true, but not, as there stated, that he married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II. of Scotland. She was his mother, having m., about 1470, James 1st Lord Hamilton, the Earl's father, who must then have been a man about 70 years of age, while she was certainly less than 21.

As Thomas Boyd, her 1st husband, is also named in the Pedigree, and said to have died s.p., it is right to say that he had two children by the Princess Mary, one of whom, at least, survived him. This was Margaret Boyd, who is said to have m.:—(1) Alexander Lord Forbes, who died without issue, and (2) David Kennedy 1st Earl of Cassilis. It is certain that she was living in 1509. For the Dispensation for the marriage of Sir David Kennedy and Margaret Boyd, within the forbidden degrees, is recorded in the Diocesan Register of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, where I found it (Diocesan Reg. of Glasgow, 1875 Vol. II. No. 405). Had she left descendants, which seems not to have been the case, they and not the Hamiltons would have been the next heirs to the Crown of Scotland after the descendants of James III. The *New Peerage* is too important a work to be unnoticed, where improvement seems desirable, and I think what I have said will be found correct when tested by authority.

J. BAIN, F.S.A. Scot.

EARLDOM OF ATHOLE.—I am extremely obliged to "The Editor of the Calendar," both for his valuable correction (which is conclusive) as also for the kind way in which he speaks of my "Peerage." In justification of my having separated the Earl of Athole of 1269 from the one who died in 1306, this view (now effectually demolished) was founded on that of Dr. Skene. See "*Celtic Scotland*," Vol. iii. p. 289.

Am I to understand, from the correction, that Isabella of Chilham (usually held to have died in 1292) was living in 1305 ?

A point of no small interest respecting the Earl, as shewing his marriage and his connection thereby with Robert Bruce (for whose sake he suffered so much), has just been communicated to me by Lyon King of Arms, as under.

G. E. C.

"The wife of John of Strathbolgy, Earl of Athole, was certainly Marjory, daughter of Donald Earl of Mar, and sister of Gartney Earl of Mar and of the first wife of King Robert Bruce, Athole being thus brother-in-law to the King of whose cause he was so devoted an adherent. The Chartulary of Cupar (I, p. 330) contains a confirmation by Donald Earl of Mar (grandson of the above Donald) to that religious house, of a grant of the church of Alveth, made by his aunt Marjory Countess of Athole and confirmed by her son David of Strathbolgy. A note has been preserved of the charter thus confirmed, in which Countess Marjory's grant is said to have been for the soul of her deceased husband John Earl of Athole, and her father Donald Earl of Mar—(*Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, II. p. 312)

It seems further, to be almost certain that the mother of these two ladies and of Gartney Earl of Mar was a daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales. In the '*Scotichronicon*,' of date 1228, occurs the passage—"Obiit Malcolmus comes de Fife . . . cui successit Malcolmus . . . filius fratris ejus. Qui Malcolmus postea duxit filiam Leuleni regis Walliæ." And in the same chronicle, of date 1266, it is said "Obiit Malcolmus comes de Fyfe . . . Filius et hæres comitis de Mar desponsavit comitissam relictam comitis de Fyfe nuper defuncti." These passages are corroborated by an account of Walter of Cambo of the issues of the lands and tenements of Duncan Earl of Fyfe, from November 1292 to February 1294-5 (*Pipe Roll*, 24 Edw. I) where are two payments of 40s. "Elenæ comitissæ de Mar pro parte dotis suæ" (*Stevenson's Historical Documents*, Scottish Record Series, I. pp. 410, 414). I am not aware that those genealogists who devote themselves to 'royal descents' as a speciality, are cognizant of this descent of the royal house and also of the Earl of Mar from the princes of North Wales."

April, 1886.

NOTES ON AN ORIGINAL LETTER REFERRING TO EDWARD IV. WHILE AN EXILE, AND HIS SCHEMES FOR RESTORATION TO THE THRONE.

BY JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

The sudden flight of Edward IV., in the autumn of 1470, across the channel to the Low Countries without money to pay his passage, is one of the strangest incidents in the Wars of the Roses—equalled only by the turn of Fortune's wheel, which in six months re-seated him more firmly than ever. As students know, Warwick, enraged at Edward's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville, had been for some years plotting against him with his brother the Duke of Clarence, to whom he eventually gave Isabel his eldest daughter. In the earlier part of the above year, Warwick and Clarence captured Edward, taking him to Middleham Castle. Edward having escaped to London, always his stronghold, and got the upper hand, Warwick and his son-in-law fled to France. Edward, with his usual indifference after victory, neglected all precautions, and Warwick having got aid from Louis XI.—by whose mediation he also reconciled himself to Margaret of Anjou, and arranged a marriage between her son the Prince of Wales and his second daughter Anne,—returned to England with such a force that Edward, then in the north, had to fly. In the first days of October he embarked at Lynn with his brother the Duke of Gloucester, Anthony Woodville lord Rivers, his brother-in-law, and, according to Philip de Comines, about 800 followers, landing in the Low Countries with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Warwick brought Henry VI. from his seven years' imprisonment, proclaimed him King, and the fugitive Edward on 29th November, 1470, was declared a traitor. The original letter bearing on the period of Edward's exile, to which I desire to draw attention, runs as follows :—

IHS.

"SIGNOR,

Vnques de puis de anvers j'en puis sauoir nouvelles de vous fors par vn que sa pelle Herry, qui va en selanda pour madame la reyne a recouer iij presioners qui sunt en mayns des alymans seruiteurs delle aynsi quil disoit, a le quel pour amour de vostre signorie Je leir fy bone sire / le quel de vostre part me donna asses de recomandacions et asses de offertes les queles Je ne vous ay entant coment elles sunt serui / ount me adyt que la reyne et prince sunt aroan et vous ausy / Jen croy que de sely vous seres le gouverneur / Pour tant soyés solícite ale seruir delígentment et complere car si prend vne foy vostre amour tout les jour de vostre vie en alres bien / nostre markes de Villena est venu omen de c^m coronas pour son que nostre prince se roy ysi le fu donne en gouvernement / Vous en estes sages ases mieux que j'en vous saroi adire pour tant saues conduire seste exsortacion / . Item monsire mon pere vous pardoneres a vostre fuis quil vous osse scrire telles materies / car si faut yl en hia amour et zele de vostre bien et honor me constraint de vous scrire / Je le di pour tant que vous ales en ynglaterra / Vous saues coment le conte de varuic / Dius la

prospere entant de foys et yl aeste la cause de la restitution de les biens de tretous / Je que je vous ayme vous conseilhe que vous voutes ors de vostre cuer toute hodie et rancor de ly et le pourtes amour et beniuolence et amiste car se vous le fettes vous en ares bien et pour le contraire contraire / et vous garires vostre concienzie en amer a vostre prosime / E en especial en le comencement quant vous le veres mestre li tel visage et amour et graciosite quil conoise quil est firme de vous que jamaiz pour chose passe vous non le tendres mala volente / Jen vous avise desa sy pour son que al comencement quant vous vous veres adount se pudroie gaster son que je dy et apres non se pudroit emender sy syntiroit que vous remostreieres contenences de les choses vieilles.

Les nouvelles desa sont que eduart est isi abrugys yl se loge avuec monsire de grutux a bien bien petyt stat / vn dyt que bien brief sen yra en ynglaterra par navires des alimans et aultres / vn dien cum la forni de j^e mille / au jour doy monsire de scalles parla a nostre consoles de part de son meestre coment yl purria en nom de ly que nous volisimes parler les meestres des nefes pour sauoir sy ly vouroit acompanyer jusques en englaterra avuec les aultres nefes de alemauns sans ly valler nulle gens ne argent / jen cuide que sans argent yl nen fara riens sa si sont enseignes que yl ira brieuement Toutes foys jen cuide que fount fere se brut isi a fyn que le gens de ynglaterra nen vienent de hors / .^e. Esera prest aynsi condi de ysi a vj semaines / .^e. si sera vrai le conseil detarder tant la sans passer la reyne et prinse yl est dangerois pourtant vous saues que aves a fere.

Le nouvelles desa sont que a xxvj deste moys monsire sera acourtray et toutes les gens darmens et ses pauellons Jen cuide quil se vouldra metre devant tournay (dius nous donne pays amen).

Monsire mon pere quant yl vendra aucun ofice en lostel de prinse o de la royne que jen puisse seruir que vous saures quil me sera purpise procure le pour vostre fuiz afyn que si jen voy la jertiene sour quoy despender / car toutes les biens que vous me fares yl se despenderont en vostre seruite / et deme tenir en pres de vous yl ne vous vendra que bien si vous me creeres /. Jen ay hony dire que le Joylier dou prinse sest xl. lb. par an de pension / Escrigies moy clarement vostre volente et conseil si jen fai defaulte en scrire sesy .^e. De bruges le xix^e Jour de Janier a^o lxx.¹

Vost petyt seruiteur

FERANDO DELA CORUNGNON // .^e.

Je me recomende a maestre thomas vostre frere toute la conpannie se vous recomende c^m foys et moy abon deus."

Addressed on back : "A mons^r mon pere el conte Dalsire et Dormont [Dortinoist] en roan."²

The writer was evidently a Lancastrian, and I think from his name and mode of expression a Spaniard. He tells his father how he had heard from "one called Harry," sent by the Queen [Margaret] to Zealand to rescue four of her servants, prisoners with the Germans, that she, the prince, and the writer's father, were all at Rouen. He then speaks of Warwick and his remarkable change of politics, advising his father, in respectful terms, to forget his old feelings of rancour and conceal them under a pleasant exterior—in short "to let bygones be bygones." He goes on to say that Edward was at Bruges staying with Monsire de Grutux in a very quiet way. It was reported he was soon going to England in some German and other vessels, with 100,000 men. On the day he was writing, Monsire de Scalles [Anthony Woodville] had been speaking with the authorities of Bruges on behalf of his master to see if they would find vessels for his voyage to England, besides the German vessels. He says, truly, that without money, he, [Edward] will

¹ 19 January, 1470-1.

² Tower Miscellaneous Rolls, No. 459.

not do much, for all the report of his early start. That he believes all this noise is made there to prevent the English coming out, but they will be ready to start in six weeks. In this event it would be well for the Council to prevent the Queen and Prince [of Wales] crossing the Channel at the same time. He adds that "Monsire" [probably the Duke of Burgundy] intended on the 26th of that month, to be at Courtray with his men-at-arms and tents, and believed he would sit down before Tournay.¹ He concludes by asking his father to get him a place in the household of the Queen or the Prince, as the money he gave him is all spent in his service. He hears the Prince's jeweller has £40 of pension. He adds his remembrances to master Thomas 'your brother.'

The person addressed was evidently a nobleman of rank; unfortunately, the writer's seal, impressed in red wax, is destroyed. And the address on the back is mutilated at an important place, the name of the father. "A Monsire mon pere el Conte Dalsire (?) et Dormont (?), en Roan."² The third wife of John of Gaunt having been a Castilian princess, the Spanish nobles probably favoured the House of Lancaster. This Count was evidently a person in the confidence of Queen Margaret and a man of importance. But after some research into the matter I can find no foreigner of rank with any name at all resembling this title, and invite further information on this rather interesting point.

Edward's protector and host at Bruges, the Sieur de Gruthuyse, was a man of mark. He was not only one of the high nobility of Flanders and a Knight of the Golden Fleece, but, like his other guest, Anthony Woodville, also a patron of learning and collector of MSS., some of which are now in the National Library of France. His position at the Burgundian Court rendered his support of great value to Edward IV., who, after regaining his crown, acknowledged his services in a princely style. On 3 November in the 12th year of his reign (1472) the king created him—styled "Sir Louis de Brugges de la Gruthuse, Prince of Steenhuse, Lord of Anelghien, of Spyers, of Aemstede and of Oestampe"—Earl of Wynton, by *cinctura gladii*. The preamble of the Patent,³ declares the grant to be in acknowledgment of the King's gratitude, and it goes on to say, that though the new Earl was illustrious in his own country, and a great lord, yet as it was fitting he should have arms as an English Earl, the King conferred on him:—*A shield azure charged with ten mascles or, and a canton of the arms of England—gules, a*

¹ This winter campaign is remarkable as shewing, perhaps, the desire of Charles the Bold to occupy the forces of Louis XI. and prevent him aiding the Lancastrians.

² Other readings that have been suggested are:—"Dalsire et Sortinois"; "Aulsire et Sorimois"; "Dalsire et Dorimont."

³Rymer, vol. xi. p. 765.

leopard passant or, armed azure. The shield granted to the Flemish noble is precisely that of the De Quincys, Earls of Winchester, with the addition of the canton. It is emblazoned in colour on the original Patent Roll. Henry VII., however, in some way or other, procured restitution of the Earl's patent, twenty-eight years afterwards, when it was delivered to him at Calais to be cancelled, as a note on the roll declares. He seems to have had a jealous feeling towards any honours flowing from the House of York, though his alliance with its heiress formed his sole title to the crown. Dugdale (*Bar.* ii. p. 283) states, on the authority of *Ralph Glover's Collections*, that Lewis de Gruthuse took to wife Margaret, daughter to Henry de Borselle, lord of Vere, Sandeburgh, and Phalir; by whom he had issue John lord of Gruthuse, father of Reginald, who died without male issue. This was another highly allied Flemish house. John (somewhere I fancy I have seen his name Wolfart) van Borsele, son of the lord of Campvere, married a Scottish princess, Mary, one of the daughters of James I., and is said, on the authority of Mr. Riddell (*Tracts, &c., Scotland, 1835, p. 88*) to have been created "Earl of Buchan" in Scotland. They were allied to the Bourbons, according to the same authority (citing *Anselme*, i. p. 314). And I lately saw a letter by Richard II. on the Rolls in which he styles the then Lord of Campvere (a Borsele), "his cousin." Mr. Riddell quotes a grant by Richard in 1385 to this noble, Henry Borsele lord of Campvere, of 200 marks for life (*Rot. Pat.* p. 211), but the epithet 'consanguineus' does not seem to be given there.

I hope some one will be able to tell us as much about the Lancastrian Count, whose title is at present unknown, and his son Ferando de Corugnon.

The letter is written on the face of a small folio sheet of paper, in a cramped hand, by the person who signs it, and is folded and sealed with a small signet totally destroyed; the paper is also a good deal worn and stained.

POSTSCRIPT.—While revising the proof I found on the Close Roll (3 Hen. VII.) a document which, at first sight, seemed to give a clue to the person addressed. It is a grant by *Thomas* Earl of Ormond, brother and heir of James Ormond late Earl of Wiltes', of some lands in Somerset, dated 11 July, 1488. Thomas may thus be the "Master Thomas your brother" referred to in the letter. *James* Earl of Wiltes' and 5th Earl of Ormond was, however, beheaded in 1461. Nicolas gives no 6th Earl of Ormond, but calls Thomas the 7th Earl in 1488, and if so, there may have been an intervening Earl.¹ Ferando in this case might be the son [in law] of the nobleman he addresses. The question is, however, by no means cleared up, as the dates do not agree.

¹ On the Patent Roll, 2 Ric. III, m. 21, there is a licence to Sir Thomas Ormond *alias* Botiller, Knight, brother and heir of *John* late Earl of Ormond (*alias* Thoma Botiller Earl of Ormond) to leave Ireland for a year. Westminster, 16 Feb. (1484-85)

THE OFFICIAL BARONAGE.¹

It may probably be said without exaggeration that since Dugdale's *magnum opus*, with which the *Official Baronage* has some important features in common, no work has appeared, dealing with the Peerage of England, that can rival in value or in laborious achievement the subject of the present notice.

For the benefit of those who have not as yet made themselves familiar with this great work, it may be as well, perhaps, to explain at the outset that its title is slightly misleading. It might even be said by a critical public, that it can only be spoken of as an "Official Baronage" in the same sense in which there was a "Holy Roman Empire," at a time when, as has been cynically observed, it was neither "Holy," nor "Roman," nor even an "Empire." For, from the "Baronage," as at present issued, Barons are professedly excluded, and in no known sense can the work be termed "Official." But inevitable though these criticisms may be, the critics should, in fairness, remember, firstly, that Mr. Doyle has Dugdale's precedent for the use of the term "Baronage" as descriptive of a complete Peerage, and that the present work, now imperfect, will be, when finished, a complete Peerage; secondly, that though not "Official" in the accepted sense of the word, yet, as Mr. Doyle himself tells us, "the offices held by the peers of England are the principal and distinctive subject of this work," and it would be very difficult to find a term by which this fact could be expressed.

The author has laboured, in his own words, "for the benefit of those who are interested in the earlier history of the country," and has aimed "at laying a sure foundation for the higher work of the historian and biographer." It will be seen, therefore, that the Baronage is an historical, rather than a genealogical work; and that it appeals specially to the student. And historical students, it may safely be said, owe its author a debt of gratitude which no words can repay. It may be hoped that those who will profit by his labours, specially the contributors to that great undertaking, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, may be ready, as no doubt they will, to acknowledge their indebtedness to his labours. Two features strike me as pre-eminent, the one, that the proportion of original matter is far in excess of that to be found in any other work of this character; the other, that the marginal references (at least for the earlier period) impart to the information it contains a value peculiarly its own. In this, indeed, Mr. Doyle has but followed Dugdale's excellent example.

In pursuance of Mr. Doyle's main idea, namely, the *personal* character of the work, as dealing with the personal career and appearance of each individual holder of a Peerage, he gives us what is certainly the most novel, and will doubtless be to many the most attractive feature in a work devoted to the "Baronage," namely, "a series, as complete as possible, of the early representations of the princes and nobles of Eng-

¹ *The Official Baronage of England.* By J. E. Doyle, Vols. i-iii. (Longmans).

land," derived from the best accessible sources. The bust portraits of which it is composed are conceived with singular felicity, and admirably adapted for their purpose. Where the average is so high, it is almost invidious to particularise, yet attention may be drawn to the artistic merit and extreme delicacy of execution in such instances as Richard, Earl of Cambridge (1414), John, Duke of Norfolk (1485), Algernon, Duke of Somerset (1748), Thomas, Earl of Warwick (1369), Henry, Earl Bathurst (1794), Arthur, Duke of Cornwall (1486), and George, Duke of Cornwall (1762). But there are many others in every way as good. Mr. Doyle is too modest to mention, though it is understood to be the case, that everyone of these portraits was drawn by himself, many of them, indeed, more than once, in order to secure the maximum of the all-essential accuracy. His work thus testifies to his skill as an artist, no less than to his industry as a student.

In further pursuance of the same idea, brief notices of the salient characteristics and of the general appearance of the more prominent among the Peers have been sought far and wide in the writings of contemporaries, and are here reproduced for our benefit. Many of them are pithy and *piquant*, and all more or less instructive.

The heraldic portion of the work is by no means the least important. Thanks to the labours of Mr. James Greenstreet, and of a few other students of Armory, our knowledge of Heraldry is being now placed on a sounder historical basis than has ever been possible before. In the same spirit Mr. Doyle has striven not merely to assign certain arms to a whole family, but to trace the changes and developments in that family's armorial emblems. Nor does he confine himself to coats and crests, for we are also given much information on supporters, badges, and even colours, this last a welcome addition. Sometimes we are given the mediæval blazon, and sometimes a sketch of the arms themselves, taken from some contemporary authority, and drawn, let me add, in what I venture to think the pure mediæval spirit.

But when all has been said, it is by its "Offices" that Mr. Doyle's work will be always known. Years of assiduous labour, among printed and MS. materials, are suggested even by a glance at this wonderful work. Attention may be specially invited to the following among the cited authorities:—Appointment Books of the Household; Auditor's Patent Books; Baga de Secretis; Carte MSS.; Cottonian Charters; Chester Records (P.R.O.); Clarendon MSS.; Army Commission Books; Admiralty Commission and Warrant Books; Conway Papers; Digby Papers; Domestic State Papers, etc., etc. When we learn that these are but a few among the manuscript sources, alone, consulted by Mr. Doyle for the purpose, we may fairly form some idea of the vastness of such an undertaking as this, and of the great mass of original, and above all trustworthy, information which has been accumulated for the benefit of his fellow-students by his long and patient labour.

I write strongly on this subject, because I doubt if those who have not themselves attempted any task of this nature, even on the smallest scale, can realise the toil involved, and, consequently, whether they can render justice, however anxious they may be to do so, to such labours as those of Mr. Doyle. At the same time, I am far from saying that the *Official Baronage* is absolutely perfect. In this there is no inconsistency

with what has been observed above, for it may be said of antiquaries, as has been said of generals, that "the most successful is he who makes the fewest mistakes." It is my impression, so far as I have tested it, that this work has a remarkably small percentage of those errors which are inevitable in all such undertakings.

It may, however, fairly be expected that, in an organ devoted to scientific genealogy, a review of the *Official Baronage* should be strictly critical in character. I propose, therefore, to glance at some points on which I think one may differ from Mr. Doyle, not, I trust in the spirit of the *Discoverie of Brooke's Errors*, but with the hope that my remarks may be of service. I need hardly ask the readers of the *GENEALOGIST* to bear in mind the obvious fact that it is far easier to criticise, than to construct such a work as "The Official Baronage."

A point which has attracted much comment is Mr. Doyle's plan, while restricting this portion of his work to "the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of England from 1066 to 1885," of intermixing with them "the Barons whose titles remained the same after promotion to a higher grade in the peerage, such as Abergavenny, Berkeley, and Delawarr."

Mr. Doyle is perfectly entitled to reply that his system of arrangement is his own business, and not that of his reviewers. At the same time I venture to think that the complaints of its inconvenience are well founded. It would certainly seem to necessitate for the student a needless and troublesome effort, and to introduce an element of perplexity and confusion. But, more than this, there is some difficulty in tracing the exact principle on which Mr. Doyle has proceeded. To take three cases of the same class, we find the Lords Berkeley, afterwards Earls, begun by Mr. Doyle "before 1152," the Lords Delawarr, afterwards Earls, begun only in 1299 (*i.e.* with the Writ of Summons), and the Lords Stafford, afterwards Earls, omitted altogether, for Mr. Doyle begins the succession with the first Earl, though his father was summoned to, and sat in Parliament, and though he holds that the Earl "succ. (*de jure*) as tenth Baron of STAFFORD". Then again, Abergavenny, we must remember, belongs to another, and a distinct class. For, in this case, the title is not identical with, or derived from, the family name. Here, it would appear, the principle that Mr. Doyle has decided to adopt is, not to give the succession of all the Lords Abergavenny, but only that of those from whom the subsequent Earls were descended in the male line. In equity, by the way, this would be right, but the accepted view of this perplexing Barony is not, surely, that it was created by the Summons of 1450, and, indeed, Mr. Doyle treats that Writ as a Summons *jure uxoris*. Lastly, it should be mentioned that although the Preface does not inform us to that effect, Mr. Doyle includes, in these volumes, not only "the Barons whose titles remained the same *after* promotion." but also those whose titles have emerged, after merger in a higher dignity. Thus, we have the following Baronies: Beaumont (Stapleton) since 1840, Hastings (1451) from 1789 to 1816, Stafford from 1547 to 1639, Montagu (Pole) from 1529 to 1539, (though on what ground is not clear, as the Lords Montagu, ancestors of the Earls of Salisbury, are excluded, their title not having "remained the same after promotion"), and even, strangely enough, it must be owned, the revivals of the Barony of Montagu of

Boughton (1621), 1762-1770 and 1786-1845, though both of them new creations. Surely, by the way, it is scarcely correct to state, this being so, that the Peer who died in 1845, "succeeded as seventh (*sic*) Baron Montagu of Boughton." On that principle, we should have to hold that Edward Harley succeeded, in 1724, not as "second Earl" (as Mr. Doyle rightly states), but as twenty-second Earl of Oxford. The Barony, it may be added, has been again revived, too late for insertion in Mr. Doyle's work, though now as Montagu of Beaulieu, not Montagu of Boughton. It is amusing to learn from the *Saturday Review*, in its notice of Mr. Doyle's work, that the Barony is that which was held by the old Earls of Salisbury, for "the Countess Margaret left descendants, some of them extant to the present day" [whatever that may mean], "and to one of whom the Montagu Barony was recently restored."

The Peerage, it should always be remembered, is a subject which requires special knowledge. Mr. Doyle, for instance, might be hastily criticised for wholly omitting "Duchess Dudley," who, according to Courthope, "was created Duchess Dudley for life 23 May, 1644." But though this creation is apparently recognised by the learned Editor of the "New Peerage," I entirely concur in the view that no creation took place.

On the notoriously difficult and perplexing questions involved in the origin and creation of the Earldoms of the Norman period, Mr. Doyle has in the main contented himself with following in his predecessors' footsteps. It is much to be regretted that, in this case, he departs from his admirable system of marginal reference for his statements. Thus we are not in a position to test them, as we can test Dugdale's. The creation of the Warrenne Earldom of Surrey, which is assigned by Courthope to "Sept. 1087—June, 1089," and by Dr. Stubbs, similarly, to "William Rufus," is unhesitatingly dated, by Mr. Doyle, "1089." Mr. Chester Waters has lately claimed it as beyond question a creation of the Conqueror, but we have still to seek for further information. Yet while rejecting the statement of Ordericus (for it is his) as to the creation by the Conqueror of the Earldom of Surrey, Mr. Doyle accepts it in the case of Buckingham, to which he assigns a creation "before 1071." In the third instance, that of Holderness, he accepts it under "Holderness" itself, asserting that Odo of Champagne was, "cr. Earl of *Holderness* (by King William I) about 1071," but (it would seem) rejects it, under "Albemarle" where this Earldom of Holderness appears as a mere lordship. Such is, probably, the correct view. In the case of Northumberland, he follows Courthope, but does not allude to the question as to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances. Warwick, which Dr. Stubbs (probably following Courthope) assigns to William Rufus, Mr. Doyle places "after 1085." There is, perhaps, nothing to disprove this date. Devon, another obscure creation, he agrees with the above writers in assigning to Henry I. Mr. Doyle, however, includes under Devon, Baldwin de Meules himself, apparently as being a Viscount, for he styles him "Viscount of Devon." Without discussing the English title that should be used as an equivalent for the Norman "Vicomte," it is necessary to protest most strongly against the transformation of an English sheriff (*Viccomes*) into a "Viscount," leading, as it here does, to confusion with the peerage title of that name. It was, I think, Mr. Pearson, in his *History of*

England, who set the unfortunate example. The Earldom of Leicester, on which I find myself at variance with all the recognised authorities is assigned by Courthope (followed by Dr. Stubbs) to 1103. It would be difficult to prove even that date from Ordericus, but Mr. Doyle substitutes the later one of 1107. His authority for that date would have been welcome. On the title of Clare, a well-known *crux*, Mr. Doyle throws no fresh light. With Courthope, he treats the heads of the house as Earls of Clare till the creation of the Earldom of Hertford, which he places "(about) 1136." On neither of these points am I able to agree with him. It is, of course, however, difficult to speak with absolute certainty. In the troublesome matter of the earldoms created by Stephen and Matilda, Mr. Doyle is in one case more accurate, as to date, than any of his predecessors, not excepting Dr. Stubbs. In another, that of Hereford, of which the date is of importance, he gives it rightly as 1141, whereas Courthope made it 1140. In that of "Cambridge" also he approximates more nearly to the correct date than his predecessors, though neither he nor they, so far as I am aware, produce any evidence that the grantee was ever known by that title, nor do I know on what ground Mr. Doyle bases his interesting statement that the Earldom of Oxford was substituted for that of Cambridge "in exchange." Lastly, when we are told, without hesitation, that Robert 'de Caen' was "cr. Earl of Gloucester 1119," we again regret that no authority is given for so definite a statement. Courthope, following the old view, assigned the creation of this earldom to 1109, while the elaborate argument which has been discovered in the late Mr. Eyton's MSS.—and which, it appears,¹ is identical with that given subsequently in Mr. Waters' *Survey of Lindsey*—places the creation between March 1114 and April 1116. One is therefore the more desirous to be informed of Mr. Doyle's authority for the date he adopts.

I now pass to some important questions on which the system adopted in this work differs widely from that which has been hitherto accepted. Mr. Doyle announces it as his "main purpose":—

to contribute for the benefit of those who are interested in the earlier history of this country some aid which may enable them more readily to turn names into persons.

Now, in a work like this, intended for the student, and "undertaken with the object of assisting the study of English history—in the first place and principally of mediæval English history"—few points are of more importance than the treatment of titles of honour on some definite and systematic plan. More especially is this the case with the perplexing alternative titles borne by several of the earls. It may at once be admitted that it is by no means easy to decide how these cases should be dealt with. Probably systematic cross-reference would be the most satisfactory plan.

It is not to me quite clear what plan Mr. Doyle follows. The three Earls of the House of Montgomery, whom he treats as Earls "of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury," figure equally under "Arundel" and "Shrewsbury." Of the Albinis, the first Earl is styled "of Arundel and Chichester, or (*sic*) Sussex;" his successors, Earls "of Arundel and

¹ *Athenæum*, 9 May, 1885.

(*sic*) Sussex," but the first alone is treated of under "Sussex." Stephen's Earl of Albemarle figures, rightly, also under "York," and the successive Earls "of Hertford and Clare" are entered under both titles, and yet no Earl "of Derby and Ferrers" is entered under "Ferrers," though Earl Ferrers was their usual style. It would seem, however, from the Index, that this is an unintentional slip. The student, also, who sought to identify the "Comes Strigulensis" of the Chroniclers, or the "Comes Brycestowensis" of the continuator of Florence, would turn in vain to Mr. Doyle's work, unless he happened to be already aware that these were the Earls of Pembroke, and of Gloucester. So, too, if puzzled by "the Earle of Kent" mentioned in Hall's Chronicle (1464), he would have to learn, from Stow, that this was "William Tailbois, calling himself Earl of Kyme," before he would find him in these pages.

But the point on which I must here venture to differ strongly from Mr. Doyle, is his system of turning these alternative styles into so many different earldoms. Surely it is a grave historical error to speak of the Earls of "Arundel and Sussex," of "Derby and Ferrers," of "Pembroke and Striguil" and so forth. As an instance of Mr. Doyle's extreme accuracy, combined with this practice from which I venture to dissent, we may take the case of William Marshal, of whom Courthope merely states that he "acquired," by marriage, the Earldom of Pembroke in "1189." Mr. Doyle styles him "Earl of Striguil, (*jure uxoris*) [Sept. 3] 1189," on the authority of *Benedictus Abbas*; then creates him "Earl of Striguil, May 27, 1199," on the authority of Howden; and, lastly, creates him "Earl of Pembroke, June 7, 1199," on the authority of "Chart. B." (an abbreviation of which, it would seem, no explanation is forthcoming). The juxtaposition of these two dates, that of the chronicle and of the record, is obviously suggestive of the identity of the creations. For my part I also protest against "Hertford and Clare," and agree with Courthope in styling these nobles Earls "of Hertford" only, till they became Earls of Hertford and Gloucester. This latter title illustrates, of course, the true character of a double earldom. Mr. Doyle's "Earl of Gloucester, Hertford, and Clare," combines the right with the wrong formula. It is, however, possibly legitimate to style the early Bigods Earls "of Norfolk and Suffolk," or William de Mohun "Earl of Dorset and Somerset." These are cases of a special type.

In the same way I question the treatment of "Earl Palatine" as a separate title. For instance, "Earl of Chester and Earl Palatine," "Earl of Kent and Earl Palatine," Earl of "Shrewsbury and Earl Palatine of Shropshire" (*vide* "Arundel.") How Mr. Doyle would describe the position of the Bishops of Durham in the Palatinate we cannot tell, as he does not, in the case of Walcher or of Hugh de Pudsey, allude to their Palatine rights. I venture to think that the above style must lead to confusion with such genuine combinations as "Earl of Norwich and Earl Marshal." But this brings me, before I leave the point, to the style of "Earl Marshal and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England." To me this style appears as unmeaning as would be that of "Duke of Norfolk and hereditary Duke of Norfolk in England." It is true that the style now officially in use, and, as such, recognised at the College of Arms, is that of "Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of

England," but its evolution from that of "Earl Marshal" can be clearly traced and proved, and it must inevitably produce confusion, by adding to the title now in existence, which was created in 1672, another which was created in 1316, and which is not vested, as implied by that style, in the present Earls Marshal.

In continuation of the above discussion, it appears to me that, in this great work, the point most open to criticism is Mr. Doyle's novel plan of dealing with the styles of the peers. In the preface we are fairly warned of the nature and character of this plan. "It is important," says Mr. Doyle, "that the reader should remember that this work deals with every department treated in it from the historical or recording point of view alone. It does not concern itself with questions of right, or with the doubts and difficulties of eminent Lawyers and Heralds." Some instances also are given us in point. "Historically," we are told with perfect truth, "there existed a Marquis of Dublin, five or six Viscounts Bolebec, and a Viscount Kynnton, who cannot be accounted for in a legal manner."

There is doubtless, from the student's point of view, much to be said in favour of this plan. At the same time it is certainly difficult to reconcile oneself to so sweeping an innovation as the jumbling up of styles and titles, rightly or wrongly borne, on one and the same footing. Holding, personally, as I do, strong views on the subject, I think that, in one way, the innovation may be likely to do good by bringing out that almost reckless assumption of titles, which has misled not only the Crown itself, but even, in my opinion, the Committee for Privileges. It is not only the title of "Viscount Bolebec" that is indefensible, but the Baronies as well that were assumed by the Earls of Oxford, as lightly as the Earls of Arundel assumed theirs. By the way, even if these Baronies are conceded to the Earls of Oxford down to 1626, surely the positive decision in that year should preclude their being still assigned to them afterwards? A striking instance of the results of this plan is seen in the case of the co-heirs of the Mowbrays. Mr. Doyle assigns throughout, impartially, as well to the Berkeleys as to the Howards, the Baronies of Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose of Gower. Perhaps the climax of absurdity is reached when the Dukes of Norfolk are credited (and their claims, I may add, warrant it) from 1684 to 1777 with no less than fifteen baronies, of which they could have made good their claim to less than half-a-dozen! In some cases, I am inclined to think, Mr. Doyle has even out-claimed the claimants. The curious quasi-Palatine title of Wexford was claimed, as an Earldom, for instance, by the early Earls of Shrewsbury among their titles, but Mr. Doyle assigns it to them even to the present day. He also, it will be found, concedes it as a Barony ("Weynsford") to the Earls of Kent (Lords Grey de Ruthyn), to whom, I may add, even after the decision on Longueville's claim as heir-general, he continues to ascribe both that title and the Barony of Hastings as well. So, too, while denying the title of Duke of Châtelherault to the late Duke of Abercorn's predecessor (though conceding it to himself) he attributes it continuously to the Dukes of Hamilton, who, according to the able Editor of the "New Peerage," never assumed or claimed such title "from 1651 to 1799."

Conversely, I am not sure that, in one or two cases, Mr. Doyle may

not have erred in the opposite direction. He styles the wife of the first Marquis Townshend "Baroness Ferrars" only, though she was surely Baroness Compton in her own right as well. So too, (under "Leicester") he makes her son succeed her as "Baron Ferrars of Chartley" only. And though he rightly adds to this Barony, in his style, those of "Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton," he omits all but the last of these, when dealing with this nobleman under "Townshend." I specially quote this case, because of the fact that these three Baronies (Bourchier, Basset, and Lovaine) were actually recognised, as is well known, by the Crown ("an instance of unaccountable negligence or ignorance"), as vested in the Peer in question, when he was created Earl of Leicester. They have, therefore, a stronger claim to insertion than the loose and irregular assumptions to which I have alluded above. A more serious case, however, is that of the Barony of Lucas of Crudwell (1663). This interesting dignity, now vested (*jure matris*) in Lord Cowper is wholly ignored by Mr. Doyle, both in the style of the present Peer, and in the entry relating to his mother. It may be mentioned that the curious descent of this Barony, down to its present holder, is well set forth in Mr. Foster's *Peerage*.

While on this subject, I should perhaps point out that the plan rightly adopted under "Brandon" (i. 213), "Orford" (ii. 707), and "Sutherland" (iii. 496, 498), should also have been followed under "Delawarr" (i. 575), by entering the creation of Lady Delawarr as Baroness Buckhurst in her own right. The curious question raised by that creation is still fresh in the memory of Peerage students.

Glancing at the Scottish and Irish Peers, who were also Peers of England, Mr. Doyle, like Courthope (and rightly, in my opinion), treats the Earldoms of Angus and Athole, held by the Umfravills and Strabolgis, as Scottish dignities. But, if so, on what possible ground do we find them included here, among the Earls "of England." So, too, on what ground are the Norman Counts of Eu entered, in succession, from 1054 to 1230? And why do we find no entry under "Bourchier," though Viscount Bourchier was the title of the Count of Eu as a Peer "of England," from 1446 to 1461? Turning to the case of an Irish Peer, we find the 7th Earl of Ormond, entered under "Rochford," and styled "Baron Rochford." Yet speaking from "the historical or recording point of view alone," I doubt if he was ever known, or spoken of, as Lord Rochford. Indeed, even in Parliament he sat as the "Sire d'Ormonde." Legally speaking he was summoned to Parliament as Lord 'Ormonde de Rochford' just as George Boleyn was summoned as Lord 'Boleyn de Rochford.' But while Rochford was the style adopted in the latter case, it was not in the former. In Mr. Doyle's work this is reversed. Oddly enough, when in later days, the Duke of Ormonde was created Earl of Brecknock in England, he is entered by Mr. Doyle under "Ormonde" not under Brecknock. But, strange to say, the Dukes of Hamilton, in Scotland, who, in the same century, were created Earls of Cambridge, in England, are entered, conversely, by Mr. Doyle, not under Hamilton, but under "Cambridge."

Speaking, moreover, from the above "point of view alone," it may be questioned whether William of Yprés, was ever styled by our chroniclers "Earl of Kent," or Waleran of Meulan "Earl of Worcester." Indeed the latter creation is here entered only as "Lord of the City of Wor-

cester." But if he is entered as Earl of Worcester, surely his brother should appear as Earl of Hereford as well as of Leicester. Vincent, indeed, as against Brooke, urged that this should be so.

In the cases of Banbury, Purbeck, and Berkeley, Mr. Doyle cuts the Gordian knot by omitting, it will be found, all those but the undisputed bearers of the titles. Simple as is this plan, it may fairly be asked whether it does not run counter to his principle, that his work "is written from the historical or recording point of view alone; it does not concern itself with questions of right." For the titular Earl of Banbury as well as the Viscounts Purbeck (and Earls of Buckingham) certainly bore those titles, and one of the former, we know, actually took his seat among the Peers. Moreover, we find that Mr. Doyle enters (ii. 283) two Earls of Kent ("*de jure*"), though one of them did not even use the title. So too with the Lords Berkeley from 1492 to 1522. In these cases, therefore, the "question of right" has been his guide.

Before leaving this point, it might further be asked whether "from the historical or recording point of view," it is legitimate to introduce such styles as "Baron de Mohun of Dunster" (i. 613), "Baron de Vere" (ii. 723), etc. That it is customary I admit. But on what ground?

If we turn to the great house of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, we find, among the marvellously elaborate lists of the offices borne by the early Dukes, a slight omission as to the Earldom of Surrey, which, in 1514, was only surrendered for a term, and only re-created for life. In the case of the well-known Harry Howard, who had so much to do with the restoration of the title, and of whom a clever portrait is given, we are told that he was "styled Lord Henry Howard 1661-1670," (ii. 597). But in another place, (ii. 681) we learn that he was "styled Hon. Henry Howard of Norfolk, Esq., 1650-1669," the latter style introducing his characteristic addition.

The genealogical portion of Mr. Doyle's work is not one of its prominent, or indeed, of its more successful features. For instance, the article on Hubert de Burgh, teeming as it does with valuable information, is somewhat marred by the statement that he was "great grandson of William second Earl of Kent." Equally antiquated is the affiliation of Robert Fitz-Harding as "son of Harding the Dane." Edward Nevill, the heir-male of the Nevills (d. 1589) was surely cousin and not nephew of Henry, Lord Abergavenny (i. 6). Of the Wilmots, Earls of Rochester, the first is assigned for wife Anne, dau. of Sir John St. John, but it is not mentioned that she was widow of Sir Francis Lee of Ditchley, or that the Earl had been married before to Frances, dau. of Sir George Morton.¹ Nor is it stated of his son's wife that she was heiress to her father, though she was one of the most famous heiresses of the day. And was not 1681 (not 1682) the date of death of their son, the third and last Earl?

The heraldic portion of this great undertaking is, on the contrary, of extreme, and indeed unique, value. Its distinctive features are, as I explained, firstly, its essentially historical character, and secondly, its construction from contemporary materials. In numerous early cases, the seal itself is the authority. It might indeed be wished that the excellent

¹ Miscellanea Gen. & Her. (N.S.) i. 421.

system of citing the authority for the coat had been brought down to even later times. No authority, for instance, is given for the arms assigned to Charles (Mordaunt) Earl of Monmouth (1689). They are, doubtless, those he used, yet it certainly seems strange that among his six quarterings we do not find the most important, and, to him, distinctive coat, I mean that of his mother, the heiress of the Careys, Earls of Monmouth. The modern Montagus are, of course, assigned the old Montacute arms, differenced by the sable bordure, and quartered with the undifferenced arms of Monthermer. In these more rhadamanthine days, it may be doubted whether the authorities of the College would have sanctioned the assumption of such a coat, or whether, south of the Tweed, the descent would be entered as "proved." The opinion of the family itself upon the subject may be gathered from a letter of George Montagu (1762), in which we find this passage:—

"There is a Montagu woman entombed in one of the aisles [of Christ Church, Oxford] with a black border round her arms and very ancient. *This unbastardizes our modern Customs*, and I want to know who she is."¹

By the way, if fusils, and not lozenges, were (as seems clear) the charge on the old Montacute coat, why did they remain fusils on the coat of the Earls of Manchester, and yet become lozenges on that of the elder branch, the Dukes of Montagu? Before leaving the subject it may be hinted that heraldic purists might question the right of Lord Fortescue and Lord Beaumont to the supporters allowed them by Mr. Doyle, but perhaps, here also, he disowns "questions of right."

There are a few scattered points which have struck me in glancing through these volumes. One of these is that of the restoration of the 7th Earl of Ormonde. Mr. Doyle, holds that he was "restored, Oct., or Nov., 1472," and "succeeded as 7th Earl of Ormond, Oct., 14, 1478." He will find, I think, that, in 1472, he merely obtained the voiding of his own attainder, and that on the plea of misnomer, while, on the accession of Henry VII, (1485), he secured the reversal, *en bloc*, of the Yorkist attainders of his house, and was thus enabled, and not before, to succeed his brothers in title and estate. The death of Roger Earl of Hereford is erroneously given as 1154. He was alive not only in the following spring, when he surrendered his castles, but also, as charter evidence proves, later in the year. So too "the Earl of Kyne" cannot have been beheaded, 23 May, 1463, for he fought at Hexham, 8 May, 1464, and was only beheaded after it. I think, too, that Mr. Doyle, will find he has omitted the constableness of Colchester castle among the Offices held by the Earls of Oxford, 1513-1540 (compare Vol. II. p. 591), and I am a little doubtful as to the exact dates of some Lancastrian restorations after Bosworth.

It would, I think, have been better in such cases as that of the Duchess of Marlborough (1722-1733), to separate her titles in her own right, from those which she bore as her husband's wife. Such would seem to have been actually the practice,² and it is certainly, for the student, more convenient. I observe that the present Duke of Marlborough is entered as a Prince of the Roman Empire. This dignity is also recognised by Nicolas, Courthope, Burke, etc., but not, I see, by Mr. Foster. One is curious to know on what ground this title is claimed for the

¹ Appendix to 8th Report, Hist. MSS. ii, 115 b.

² *Westminster Abbey Register*, 339.

present line. The descent of the English honours has been determined by a special Act, but that measure could not convey the Scottish Barony, nor, *a fortiori*, a Princedom of the Roman Empire. Perhaps, however, there may have been some special warrant for the assumption. Lastly, though Mr. Doyle, in accordance with his principles, duly recognises the Earldom of Glamorgan, and dates it (as is the accepted usage) "before April 1, 1644," (though "before" is omitted under WORCESTER), I am somewhat surprised that he accepts the famous Somerset Patent (or rather, strangely enough, a bit of it) of that date, seeing that my own criticisms upon it are, I believe, admitted by antiquaries to have cast it into disrepute.

After all, with such a work as this before one, it seems almost ungracious to have ventured on any criticism whatever. But it will, I trust, have been made clear that such blemishes as I have touched on are but trifling as compared with its striking merits. The remaining portion of Mr. Doyle's undertaking is likely to prove the hardest part, and one must earnestly hope that the present volumes may obtain the recognition they deserve, and that their success may encourage their author to complete his monumental work.

It is only right to congratulate the publishers on the get-up of *The Official Baronage*. Paper and print are alike admirable, and the binding is as suitable as it is handsome. When it is added that these volumes contain, I think, 2378 pages, which means, for the completed work (we may presume) some 4000, the readers of the GENEALOGIST will agree with me in pleading for the "crowning mercy" of such an Index to the whole, when the time comes, as shall be worthy of a Book with which no practical student will henceforth be able to dispense.

J. H. ROUND.

THE EARLIEST PIPE ROLL.

Communicated by SIR HENRY BARKLY.

The date, 31 Henry I (A.D. 1130-31), assigned by Hunter to this remarkable document, accords well with the notices it contains of the family which held the great manor of Berkeley in fee farm previous to its being granted to Robert Fitz-Harding in 1152. In rot. 8 the reckonings at the Exchequer of Sabricht the Canon in the name of Roger Berkeley (II), tend to show that the latter had died during the last six months of the fiscal year, and this is placed beyond doubt by the special return for "Berkeley" on rot. 15, wherein William de Berkeley renders account for the liabilities of his uncle Roger, and engages to pay a fine of a year's rent that he may have the custody of his lands and office.

Now, this William de Berkeley founded the Cistercian Abbey of Kingswood in 1139, and in a letter on the subject to Pope Innocent II, stated that his uncle Roger, having been prevented by death from so doing, directed him to carry out his design (*Vide Dugdale's Monasticon*). A nearer approximation to the date of Roger's death may be gathered from what occurs in the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, under the head of Shoteshore, which he had restored to the abbey some time before 1130, as the confirmation by Henry I. is addressed to Walter of Gloucester, the Constable, who retired in that year into Lanthony. After Roger's death the monks, to make security doubly sure, got a second confirmation from the same king of Shoteshore "ut Rogerius de Berkely reddidit eis *in vitâ suâ*," and as this is addressed to Milo of Gloucester, the Constable, Walter's son, it was after 1130. That Roger de Berkeley (II) died in the reign of Henry I., is further proved by a charter of Roger de Berkeley (III) to Kingswood Abbey (No. xi in 1146), wherein he gives land for the soul of his Lord King Henry, showing that he had done homage for his father's lands to that King.

This places the date of the Pipe Roll beyond all doubt in some year intermediate between 30 and 35 Henry I.

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

[From the College of Arms.]

(Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 192.)

Jan^r., 172^o₁, dyed Capt. Charles Potts at his House in Windsor, at a very advanc'd age, having been Deputy Govern^r of Windsor Castle ever since the Restoration till sometime since. He resign'd that place in Favour of a French Gentleman.

On Saturday, 14th Jan^r. 172^o₁. His Ma^{tie} was pleas'd to confer the Hon^r of Knighthood on Capt. George Walton, for his great services perform'd with S^r. George Bing in the Mediteranian.

On Saturday, 14th, Jan^r., 172^o₁, dyed James Marq^s of Annandale, one of [the] Sixteen Peers of Scotland and Lord Privy Seal of that part of great Britain, at the Bath. He is succe[eded] in Hon^r and Estate by his Eldest Son, the Lord James Johnston, who is n[ow] abroad in his Travells. His Wid^w, Da[u'r] of John *Vandi Bendi*, Esq^r., of Pallma..., is Six Months gone with Child.

On the 13th Jan^{ry}, 172^o₁, dyed at his Seat in Oxenheath in Kent, in the 66th year of his age, Leonard Bartholomew, Esq^r., formerly High Sheriff of that County.

Rome, Jan^{ry} 4th, 172^o₁, N.S., on the 31st of Decr, 1720, being New Years Eve, the inhabitants of this City w[ere] given to understand by the firing of the Cannon of the Castle of Saint Angelo, that the Consort of the Chavalier de S^t. George was brought [to] Bed of a Son, w^{ch} happen'd (it see[meth] about 24 o'clock or Sun Set) that Evening. There was present, as Witnes[ses] of this Birth, the Cardinals Paulucci, Acquaviva, &c. The above-named Cardinals gave the Midwife 20 Pistoles each, the Princess de Ursini, Piombino, Palestrina and Justiniani Ten Pistoles, and the Chevalier a Hundred, who moreover declared Her a Countess wth a pension of ffive Hundred Crowns a year. The same Evening the child was baptised in the presence of the aforementioned Company in the Chappell of the Pallace, by Seignour Bonaventura, B^p of Montesiascone, and named Charles Edward Lewis Cazimir Philip.

Jan^r...., 172^o₁, Patrick, Lord Oliphant, of the Kingdom of Scotland, formerly a Capt. in Coll^l Armstrongs Regim^t of Foot, dyed lately, and his Lordship being the last of the Family his Title is become extinct.

Jan^r. 27th, 172^o₁ dyed at his Seat in Gloucestershire S^r W^m. Bannister Kn^t, one of the Barons of the Excheq^r in the late Reign.

On Thursday, the 26th Jan^r, 172^o₁, The Reverend Doctor Andrew Snape, Provost of King College, Cambridge, was marryed to the Lady Sharpe, relict of S^r Joshua Sharp, Kn^t, deceased, formerly one of the Sheriffs of the City of London. As was some weeks ago the Provost's Brother, the Rever'd M^r. Charles Snape, Rector of Wotton Courtney in Somersetshire, to M^{rs}. Ellsworth, a gentlewoman

of very good Family and Fortune in that Country, Her mother being a near Relation of the Earl of Sunderland.

Jan^r...., 1720, Sometime since dyed S^r John Cope.

Saturday Morning, Jan^r. 28, 1720^o, dyed Joshua Churchill, Esq., Member of Parliam^t for Corfe Castle and one of the Com^{rs} of Victualling.

Saturday, Jan^r. 28th, 1720^o. Dyed the Hon^{ble} M^{rs}. Noell, one of the Maids of Hon^r to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Jan. 28th, 1720^o, Dyed Mr. Godfrey Leigh, one of the Proctors in Doct^{rs} Com^{'ons}, aged 80 years.

1720, Jan.—. Dyed S^r W^m Wythers, Alderman for the Ward of Faringdon within, and was buried at Fulham 7th Feb. following.

London, Feb. 1st, 1720-1. Private Letters from Paris tell us that Mr. Jones, comonly called Gim Jones, hath been put to the Rack.

Sunday Febr. 5th, 1720^o, between the Hours of 9 and 10 of the Clock dyed the R^t Hon^{ble} James E[arl] Stanhope and one of his Ma^{ties} principal Secretariys of State, of a short Indisposition, and was buried at Chevening in Kent the 17th of the said month, being attended by 4 Officers of Arms from his Lo^{'ps} House near the Cockpit to the end of Kent Street, viz^t, Garter, Windsor, Lancaster, and York, in their own Turns. N.B.—Somerset and Portcullis officiated for Windsor and Lancaster.

Febr. 5th or 6th, 1720^o, Dyed Thomas Vernon, Esq^r., an Eminent Councillor at Law and Kn^t of the Shire of Worcester.

On Sunday, 5th of Febr., 1720^o, dyed Mr. Dorrell, one of the Gentlemen put up to be one of the South Sea Directors.

On Monday, 6th Febr, dyed the Dutchess of Manchester at the Dukes Seat at Kimbolton. She was youngest of the two Dau^{'rs} and Coheirs to Robert Grevill, Lord Brook, great Uⁿcle to the present Lord Brook.

On Munday, 6th Febr, 1720^o, between 2 and three in the Morning, the Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Verney, Lady to the Honble. Rich^d. Verney, Esq., Eldest Son to the Right Honble. the Lord Willoughby of Brook, was brought to Bed of a Son.

Febr^y 14th, 1720^o, dyed the Lady S^t. George, wid^w of S^t. Thomas S^t. George, formerly Garter King of Arms, in Red Lyon Square

Feb. 8, 1720^o, dyed M^r. Timothy Child, an Eminent Bookseller in St. Pauls Church Yard and Brother in Law to the Bishop of Bangor.

Febr. 11th 1720^o. The Lady Annabella Bennet, 2^d Daughter of the Right Hon^{ble}, Charles Earl of Tankerville, was on Saturday ofmarried to Paulet, Esq^r. Son of the Right Hon^{ble}. the Lord W^m Paulet.

Febr. 12th, 1720^o, dyed M^r. Salkeld, Clerk of the Patents, at his Chambers in Grays Inn.

On Thursday, 16th, 1720^o, between the Hours of 4 and 5 a Clock in the afternoon, dyed the R^t. Honble. James Cragg, Esq^r., one of his maties principal Secretariys of State, at his House in Jermyn Street, and was buried at Westm^r. Abby the 2^d of March following.

Thursday, 16th of Febr^y, 1720^o, W^m Smith, Jun^r. Esq^r., of Aldersgate Street, was married to a Daughter of the late S^r W^m Withers, K^t and Alderman of London.

On Munday, 13th Febr^y, 1720^o, dyed the Lady Layton, Wife of S^r Edward

- Layton, of the smallpox (She was Dau'r of Sr W^m Forrester of Shropshire), at her Lodgings in great Russell Street.
- Feb^{ry}..., 1720^o, dyed Thomas Smith, Esq^r., a Gent. of Sussex, of the smallpox, at his Lodgings in Pall Mall.
- On Wednesday Morning, 22^d Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, Dyed of the Smallpox, very much lamented, in the 45th year of his age, the most Noble Peer John Manners, Duke of Rutland, &c., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Leicester, and Knight of the most Noble Order, and was buried at Botsford. His Grace married two wives: first was Katherine, 2^d Dau'r of W^m Lord Russell by whom he has 4 sons, viz^t,—John Lord Marquess of Granby, Member of Parliam^t for the County of Rutland, who married, in 1717, Bridget only Dau'r to Robert Sutton Lord Lexington; 2^{dly}, Lord William Manners, Member of Parliament for the County of Leicester; 3^{dly}, Lord Thomas Manners; and 4 Dau'rs,—Lady Catherine, Lady Rachell, Lady Francis and Lady Elizabeth. His 2^d wife is Lucinda, Sister to Bennet Earl of Harborough, by whom he had eight children, who are all Living.
- Sunday, 19th of Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, Mr. Craigs a Prebendary of Westm^r dyed. He was formerly Tutor or Master to the Duke of Roxborough, and was buried at Westm^r the 23^d Instant.
- Feb...., 1720^o, The Countess of Dalkeith was brought to Bed of a Son.
- On Wednesday, 22^d Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, Collon^l. How of the 2^d Regim^t of Guards, Son to the late Doctor How, the Physician, and married to a Daughter to the present Bp. of Peterborow, dyed of a Fever.
- Tuesday Night, 21st Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, The Corps of the Lady Hester Feilding, sister of the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Denbeigh, who dyed of the Smallpox, was interr'd at St. Giles in the feilds.
- Thursday, 21st of Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, dyed M^{rs}. Heysham, Sister to M^r. Heysham, Member of Parliam^t for Lancaster.
- On Thursday, 16th of Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, dyed Mr. Arthure Howard, aged 17 years, younger Brother of the Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, at Audley End in Essex.
- On Saturday, 18th Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, Mr. Jepp or Jeffs, a Rich Wine Merchant who has a great Estate at Mortlock, was married to a Dau'r of M^r. Mayling, a great Brewer in Southwark.
- On Thursday, 23^d of Feb^{ry}, 1720^o, dyed M^r. Thomas D'Urfeys, the celebrated Songster, at his Lodgings in King-street, near Golden Square.
- Feb. 24th, 1720^o, dyed his Grace John Sheffield, Duke of Bucks, &c, at the age of 75 years, Kn^t of the most Noble Order of the Garter, at his House in St James's Park. He is succeeded in Honor and Estate by his only Son Edmund, Marquess of Normanby, ab^t 5 years of age. He was A^o. 1674 Install'd K^t of the Garter and, shortly after, Gent. of the Bedchamber to King Charles the 2^d, Collonel of the Old Holland Regim^t, Govern^r of Hull and Comander of the Forces sent to Tangier. In the 1st King James the Second of the Privy Councell and afterwards Lord Chamberlain. Upon the advancem^t of the Prince of Orange to the Throne was of the Privy Councell; and in the 6th of W^m and Mary created Marquess of Normanby. In the 1st of Queen Anne was Lord Privy Seal. A^o

1703 created Duke of Bucks and Normanby. In 1710 was made Lord Steward of the Household. Shortly after, President of the Council. He married to his first Wife Ursula, wid^w of the Earl of Conway, by whom he had no issue. His 2^d Wife was the wid^w of the Earl of Gainsborow, by whom he had also no issue. His Third wife was Katherine Darneley, natural Dau'r of King James the 2^d by the Countess of Dorchester, by whom he has had several children, but are all dead, except the aforementioned Edmund now Duke of Bucks. His Grace was buried at the Abby of Westm^r, in King Henry 7th chapel, at the East End of that Kings Monument, on Saturday 11th March following, attended by Ten Officers of Arms, viz^t, Garter, Norroy, Windsor, Lancaster, York, Somerset, Chester, Portcullis, Blewmantle, and Blanch Lyon Extraordinary for Rouge Croix who was then indispos'd.

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 23^d, 172^o₁, the Earl of Burlington was marryed to the Lady Mary Saville, Dau'r of the late Marquess of Halifax and Grand-daughter of the present Earl of Nottingham.

Feb. ..., 172^o₁, dyed Sr Edward Smith, Bart., at his seat in Leicestershire.

Feb. 26th, 172^o₇, dyed M^{rs} Dolly Walpole, Dau'r to Rob^t Walpole, Esq^r, and was buried in a Vault of St. James Church, Westm^r, the 28th Instant.

Monday, 27th of Febr., 172^o₁, in the Evening, the Marchioness Des Marches was brought to Bed of a Son, who was baptized the 1st of March following at Night; the Marchioness is the 4th Dau'r of Sr Theophilus Oglethorp, of Oglethorp in Yorkshire.

On Sunday, 26th of Febr^y, dyed Mr. Palmer, nephew of Sr Geoffry Palmer, Bart., Member of Parliam^t for Leicestershire, of the small pox.

Febr^y 25th, 172^o₁. Dyed Mr. John Salter, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a very eminent Lithomist or Cutter for the Stone.

On Sunday, 26th of Febr^y, 172^o₁, dyed Mrs. Eliz:¹ Bubb, of the late Lord Torringtons Family, at her House in Soho Square.

Febr^y, 172^o₁, the Lord Bathurst's Lady is brought to Bed of a Son.

March 2^d, 172^o₁, a Dau'r of the Duke of Kingston's was Christen'd by the Bishop of Salesbury, by the name of Georgiana, his Ma^{tie} standing Godfather in person, the Countess Dowager of Portland and the Lady Torrington standing Godmothers.

March 1st, dyed the Lady of the Reverend Lord Bp. of Peterborow, in James Street, Westm^r.

Friday, 3^d March 172^o₁, dyed of the [small pox]² Cap^t. Rich^d. Reynolds, of the 3^d. Regm^t. of the Guards, son of the present Dean of Peterborow.

Sunday, 12th of Febr^y, 172^o₁, dyed Sr Charles Pye, Bart., at his Seat of Clifton Camvill in Staffordshire.

On Friday, the 3^d. of March, 172^o₁, dyed the Lady Louisa Berkley, youngest dau'r to the Earl of Berkley.

On the 4th of March, 172^o₁, dyed Carmine Michell, Esq^r, a young Gentleman of an ancient Family.³

¹ "Elishia" in the margin.

² Struck out.

³ "Of the smallpox" struck out.

- March 6th, dyed Alderman John Green, of Portsoaken Ward, Aldgate, of a pleuresy, and was buried in very great state at Aldgate the 16th Instant.
- On Saturday, 4th March, 1720^o, dyed the Lady Treby, widow of the late L^d. cheif Justice Treby, in Hatten Garden.
- On Sunday, 5th March, 1520^o, dyed¹ the Lady Rachell Manners, 2^d Dau'r to the late Duke of Rutland, by his first wife, in the 19th year of her age.
- On Munday, 6th March, 1720^o, dyed of a Short Indisposition the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord George Howard, unkle to the present Duke of Norfolk, at Croydon in Surry.
- Sunday, 4th March, 1720^o, Dyed S^r George Warrender, Member of Parliam^t for the City of Edinburgh.
- On Munday, 6th March, 1720^o, dyed Edward Noell, Esq^r., of the Earl of Gainsborow's Family, late one of the Com^{rs} of the Excise, at his House in Norfolk Street, & was buried in S^t Clements Church.
- March..., 1720^o, dyed Philip Waldgrave, Esq^r., of the Lord Walgrave's Family.
- March 13th, 1720^o, dyed the Right Hon^{ble} George Nevill, Lord Aberger-veny, at Sheffield near Lewis in Sussex, being the first Baron in England, & was buried at Sheffield aforesaid, the 19th Instant. He is succeeded in Hon^r by his son Edward, a Minor; his Lop. has also left another Son and two Daughters.
- March 13th, 1720^o, Dyed the Lady Raymond, wife of S^r Robert Raymond, his Mat^{ies} Attorney Generall. She was one of the Dau^rs of S^r Edw^d. Northey.
- Saturday, 11th March, 1720^o, John Ayless, Esq^r., of Foxley in Wilts, was found Dead in his Bed at his Lodgings in Poland Street; his Estate is said to be worth 50,000^{li} to his Sisters.
- On Thursday, March 16th, 1720^o, ab^t 10 a clock at night, dyed James Craggs, Esq^r., Postmaster Generall, and Father of the Secretary, & was buried at Charlton in Kent the 25th of the same month.
- March 17th, 1720^o, dyed the Rev^d M^r Bradley, Chaplin to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.¹
- Dublin, March 11th, 1720^o, about 5 of the clock, dyed Dennis Dayly, Esq^r., in the 79th year of his age, who was a privy Councillor and Judge in the Reign of King James the Second.
- Copenhagen, March 15th, 1720, about nine in the morning, dyed Augusta Queen of Denmark, after a long and lingering Illness, to the great affliction of the Royal Family and whole Court. She was Dau^r of Gustavus Adolphus late Duke of Mecklenburgh Gustraw, and marryed to Frederick the 4th, the present King of Denmark, in the year 1695.
- March 18th, 1720^o. The Earl of Dalkeith's son was christened Francis.
- March 20th, 1720^o, ab^t noon, dyed the Lord Viscount Lisburne of the Kingdom of Ireland, and is succeeded in Honor by his Eldest Son John.
- On Sunday, March 19th, 1720^o, dyed M^{rs} Edgcomb, wife of the Hon^{ble} Rich^d. Edgcomb, Esq^r., one of the L^{ds} Comm^{rs} of the Treasury.

¹ "Of the small pox" struck out.

- March... , 172^o₁, dyed Mr. King, one of the Clerks of the Treasury.
- March 16th, 172^o₁, dyed Mrs. Cotton, wife of Rob^t Cotton of Gidding in Huntingdonshire.
- March 21st, 172^o₁, the Earl of Burlington was married to the Lady Dorothy Saville. eldest of the 2 Dau^{rs} and Coheirs to Wm. Saville late Marquess of Halifax, and Granddaughter to the Earl of Nottingham.
- Sunday, March 19th, 172^o₁, the new born son of the Earl of Dalkeith was christened by the name of Francis, the Duke of Queensbury and Dover and the Lord Carlton standing Godfathers, and the Dutchess of Monmouth Godmother.
- On Sunday, March 26th, 1721, about 3 of the clock in the morning, dyed Mr. John Bound, Rouge Croix pursuivant, at his Lodging in the College of Arms, and was buried at St. Bennetts Pauls wharf, in the churchyard, by Mr. Harr, Richmond Herald.
- March ...172^o₁,¹ Mr. Longueville, an Eminent Lawyer of the Temple, at his House in Norfolk Street, at the age of 85 years.
- March 23^d, 172^o₁, dyed a dau^r of the Duke of Dorset.²
- March 23^d, dyed S^r. Herbert Powell, Bart.,² at his Seat in Monmouthshire. By his death the Honor is Extinct, and an Estate of 3000*li per Annum* is fallen to his sisters.
- March 26th, 1721. His Ma^{tie} was pleas'd to bestowe the Honor of Knighthood on Wm. Savage, Esq^r., his Ma^{ties} late Sollic^r Generall of the Island of Barbadoes.
- March 30th, 1721, dyed S^r Robert Eden Bart., formerly one of the K^{ts} of the Shire for the Bishoprick of Durham, and is succeeded by his son S^r John Eaden, present Knight of the Shire.
- Paris, April 5th, 1721. Pope Clement XI. dyed at Rome on the 19th of March 1721, in the 72^d year of his age. He was born at Pezaro in the Dutchy of Urbino on the 22^d of July 1649. Innocent the XI. appointed him Secretary of the Briefs. Alexander the 8th made him a Cardinal the 13th of Febr^{ry}, 1490, and after the Death of Innocent the 12th he was raised to the dignity of Pope on the 23^d of November, 1700. He was the 243^d Pope and the 45 since the Restoration of the Holy Sea of Rome.
- Saturday, April 1st, 1721, dyed Henry Pelham, Esq^r., uncle to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and Clerk of the Pells.
- April 2^d, 1721, dyed Mr. How, one of the Pages of Hon^r. to his Ma^{tie}.
- April 8th, 1721. Some days since Coll^l. John Pitts of the Guards, 3^d. son of Thomas Pitts, Esq^r., was married to...Ballasis, Dau^r of the late Lord Visc^t. Falconbridge, who will be Heiress to her Father's Estate, the male issue being extinct.

(To be continued.)

¹ This date is struck out.

² "Of the small pox" struck out.

A LIST OF PRINTED GRANTS OF ARMS, &c.

(Continued from Vol. III, Old Series, pp. 188, 211, 379 ; IV. 295.)

The lists of Grants already given in the GENEALOGIST are here continued to the present time. In *Notes and Queries* (2 S. xi. 171) will be found a list of original grants which belonged to Thomas Martin of Palgrave, and which he probably obtained from Peter Le Neve. They are worth a reference in connection with this subject. G.W.M.

Aberdeen, Royal Burgh of, Feb. 25, 1674. Seton's Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland, 511.

Avelin, *see* Evelin.

Bee, John, Jan. 18, 1573. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 386.

Bostock, Robert, Oct. 6, 1733. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 92.

Boughy, *see* Lingard-Monk.

Browne, John, Dec. 12, 1626. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i. 127.

Bulteel, John, Jan. 10, 1660. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 421.

Burr, Daniel, June, 13, 1822. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iii. 156.

Campbell, Sir James, Sept. 2, 1859. Seton's Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland, 512.

Charlton, Thomas, May 23, 1612. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 109.

Clive, Edward, Lord, on taking name of Herbert, March 20, 1807. Collections by the Powys-land Club, v. 167.

Crowfoot, William John, Feb. 14, 1831. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 40.

Davenport, Sir Salusbury, May 17, 1838. *The Genealogist*, vi. 34.

Davenport-Handley, J. W. H., May, 7, 1881. *The Genealogist*, vii. 23.

Dominick, Andrew, July 9, 1720. *The Genealogist*, v. 124.

Dugdale, John, Aug. 10, 2 Eliz. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 103.

Edwards, John, (afterwards Bart.), July 2, 1838. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x. 407.

Eliot, Sir John, Oct. 9, 1779. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 179.

Evans, Edward, Aug. 17, 1866. Collections by the Powys-land Club, ix. 426.

Evelin, George, Aug. 3, 1572. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i. 1.

Fletchers' Company, Oct. 12, 7 Edward IV. *The Genealogist*, iv. 127.

Gallard, (Galuerdet,) Francois, Feb. 17, 1526. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i. 99.

Garthwaite, Edward, May 27, 1748. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 422.

Gidley, Bartholomew, Nov. 20, 1666. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 19.

Greenall, Sir Gilbert, Bart., Feb. 16, 1876. *The Genealogist*, iv. 290.

Grose, Francis, Oct. . . , 1756. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 1.

Guydott, Sir Anthony, Dec. 22, 4 Edw. VI. Notes and Queries, 2 Ser., iv. 438.

Handley, *see* Davenport-Handley.

Herbert, Sir Edward, Feb. 4, 1624. Collections by the Powys-land Club, v. 165.

Herbert, *see* Clive.

Herick, Robert and William, May 8, 1598. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i. 34.

Heysham, William, Feb. 9, 1722-3. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 375.

- Heyworth, Lawrence, Nov. 12, 1856. *The Genealogist*, vii, 88.
- Hind, Jacob Y. W., on taking name of Lloyd, Dec. 26, 1868. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x, 413.
- Howley, William, Sept. 25, 1813. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 6.
- Humphreys, Arthur C, on taking additional name of Owen, Nov. 24, 1876. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x, 421.
- Jackson, Charles, June 3, 1854. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 37.
- Jennings, *see* Lingard-Monk.
- Jevon, Daniel, Jan. 10, 1651. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 384.
- Kimpton, William, April 3, 1574. *Monken Hadley*, by F. C. Cass, 54.
- Kynaston, *see* Owen.
- Kyngeston, John de. Notes and Queries, 1 S., iii, 88.
- Launce, John, Nov. 8, 1580. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 209.
- Leeves, William, July 25, 1738. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 53.
- Legh, Peter, Aug. 30, 1806. *The Genealogist*, v, 142.
- Leyland, John, Dec. 19, 1863. *The Genealogist*, v, 184.
- Lingard-Monk, R. B. M., Jan. 5, 1871. *The Genealogist*, v, 143.
- Lisle, Edward Hales, Oct. 31, 1822. *The Genealogist*, vii, 270.
- Liverpool, Town of. Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the 18th century, by Richard Brooke, 180-184.
- Lloyd, *see* Hinde.
- Lynch, Sir William, July 12, 1771. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 360.
- Lynche, Simon, Dec. 10, 1572. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 351.
- Maltby, Edward, July 9, 1829. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 81.
- Mawbey, Joseph, Sept. 15, 1757. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iii, 447.
- Monke, John, Nov. 10, 1615. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 84.
- Mosley, . . . , 1592. Family Memoir by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., 1849, 4^o.
- Mosley, Nicholas, Feb. 17, 1592. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iii, 98.
- Newton, Sir John, Dec. 12, 10 Elizabeth. Notes and Queries, 1 Ser., ii, 428.
- Norcliffe, Thomas, July 11, 39 James I. *The Genealogist*, vi, 35.
- Orford-Holte, Richard, Aug. 1, 1825. *The Genealogist*, vi, 33.
- Owen, Anne Warburton, April 3, 1838. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x, 416.
- Owen, Sir Edward W. C. R., G.C.B., Jan. 16, 1846. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x, 417.
- Owen, Walter C. E., on taking name of Kynaston, June 2, 1868. Collections by the Powys-land Club, x, 422.
- Owen, *see* Humphreys.
- Parker, Isaac, Nov. 13, 1790. *The Genealogist*, iv, 288.
- Pearson, Henry Robert, Dec. 30, 1865. *The Genealogist*, vii, 231.
- Pilfold, John, March 29, 1808. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 75.
- Pringle, Alexander, Nov. 18, 1828. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 189.
- Prowse, William, Sept. 7, 1573. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 400.
- Prowse, William, Sept. 7, 1573. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 110.
- Rowson, *see* Lingard-Monk.
- Russell, James, May 29, 1835. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 18.
- Rylands, Thomas Grazebrook, Nov. 7, 1877. *The Genealogist*, iv, 287.
- Salisbury, J. S. P., Dec. 17, 1813. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 185.

- See, Robert, Dec. 12, 1536. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iii, 298.
- Shakespeare, William, 1596-9. Drafts of grants to. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, i, 108.
- Shipham, Thomas, Oct. 20, 1581. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 367.
- Smallshaw, June 1, 1750. *The Genealogist*, iv, 286.
- Smith, John, Dec. 9, 1603. The true travels, adventures and observations of Captaine John Smith. (London. 1630, fol.) 17.
- Smith, William, June...1635. *Transactions of Kilkenny Archæological Society*, i, 261.
- Staunton, Sir Geo. Tho., Bart., Sept. 12, 1817. *Memoir of Sir G. L. Staunton*, 133.
- Staunton, John, April 16, 1575. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 45.
- Strelley, Robert, Dec. 15, 1555. *The Genealogist*, iv, 193.
- Stubbs, Joseph, Feb. 28, 1849. *The Genealogist*, iv, 286.
- Sweetapple, Sir John, Aug. 25, 1699. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 133.
- Taylor, *see* Lisle.
- Trollop, John, July 27, 1639. *Surtees' Durham*, i, 91.
- Trotman, Edward, Nov. 20, 14 James I. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 188.
- Turner, Nathaniel, Dec...1710. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, i, 122.
- Tyssen, Francis, Nov. 24, 1687. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iii, 380.
- Whorwood, James, Feb. 14, 1729-30. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 49.
- Withington, April 27, 1869. *The Genealogist*, iv, 287.
- Wood, Albert, Feb. 25, 1880. *The Genealogist*, v, 184.

THE VISITATION OF DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1565.

(Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 303.)

GUNTER of Milton and Axford, co. Wilts.

... GUNTER of Abergavenny in Wales, mar. and had issue,—William, which died sans issue ; and HENRY.

HENRY GUNTER of Andover, co. South'ton, mar. and had issue,—JOHN ; and Raufe.

JOHN GUNTER of Kintbury, co. Berks, mar. ..., da. of ... *Fowler*, in co. Berks, and had issue,—GEOFFREYE.

GEOFFREYE GUNTER of Milton, co. Wilts, mar. *Agnes*, da. of *Symon Yate*, in co. Berks, and had issue, SYMOND, eldest son ; EDWARD, second son ; John, third son (see Vis. of Berks, 1664-6, p. 42) ; Bryan, fourth son ; Humfrey, fifth son ; Jane, mar. to *John Hyllard* (Hollier of Facombe, co. South'ton) ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Robert Hitchman* ; Elyn, unmar.

SYMOND GUNTER of Milton, mar. Alys, da. to *Richard Plott*, in co. Berks, and had issue,—Nicholas, his eldest son ; Geffreye, second son ; William, third son ; Agnes, Elizabeth, and Dorythe.

EDWARD GUNTER of Axford, co. Wilts, second son to Geffreye, mar. Alys, second da. to *Thomas Keblewhite*, in co. Berks, and had issue,—Charles, eldest son ; Edward, second son, and Dorythe.

HANNAM of Wimborne.

ARMS : Quarterly 1 and 4, *Quarterly Or and Gules, on a bend engrailed Sable, three crosses pateé fitchée of the first* ; 2 and 3, *Sable crusily fitchée and a lion rampant Argent* (Long).

CREST : *A griffin's head erased Or.*

RICHARD HANAM of Purscandell, co. Dorset, Gent., mar ... da. and heir to ... *Longe*, of ... co. Wilts, Gent., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son and heir ; JOHN, second son.

JOHN HANAM of Wimbourne, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Richard, mar. *Alys*, da. to ... *Orenge* of Wimbourne, Gent., and by her hath issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son and heir ; Thomas, second son.

RICHARD HANAM of Wimbourne, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Brigett*, da. to *Sir John Newton* of co. Somerset, Kt., and by her hath issue,—Anne.

HANNAM of Purse Caundle.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, Hannam, 2 and 3, Long ; *impaling Sable, three antelopes passant Argent attired Or* (Dyer).

CREST :—Hannam.

WILLIAM HANNAM of Horsington, co. Somerset, Gent. mar. *Margaret*, da. and heir to *John Longe* of Purse Caundell, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son.

RICHARD HANNAM of Horsington, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ... da. to *John Tryptry* of ... co. Somerset, Gent., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son ; John, second son ; Margaret, mar. to *William Webbe*.

WILLIAM HANAM of Purse Candell, Gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Richard Dyer* of Winkanton, co. Somerset, Gent., and by her had issue,—James, his eldest son ; William, second son ; Benjamin, third son ; Silvester, fourth son ; Dorathe, mar. to *Thomas Rokesby* of Great Bradley, co. Suff., Gent ; Mary mar. to *John Gifford* of Warminster, co. Wilts, Gent.

HARDY of Toller Welme in Corscomb.

EDMOND HARDY of Tollerwylme, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. to his first wife *Jone*, da. to *John Kett* of Chesilborne in the said co., and by her had issue,—EDMOND, his eldest son ; and Phelice, as yet, unmar.—after, the said Edmond mar. to his second wife *Elynor*, da. to *John Wolley* of Lye in the said co. and of Edyth his wife, da. of *John Buckler* of Cawswey, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Francis ; John ; and Edith.

EDMOND HARDY of Tollerwylme, Gent., eldest son and heir to Edmond by his first wife, mar. *Jone*, da. to *William Cooke* of Lye, and by her hath issue, Mary.

HAWLES of Up Wimborne Muncross.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable, three Greyhounds, heads erased Argent* ; 2 and 3, *Or, a fess Sable between three crescents Gules*.

CREST : *An Antelope's head Argent eared and attired Sable holding in the mouth a branch of holly Vert.*

ROBERT HAWLES, of the Isle of Wight, co. South'ton, Gent. mar. *Jane*, da. of *Richard Falconer*, and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son and heir ; JOHN, second son.

JOHN HAWLES of new Sarum, co. Wilts, Gent., second son to Robert Hawles, mar. *Olive*, da. of ... *Godfrey*, in co. South'ton, Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; Robert, second son ; Joan, mar. to *John Whelpley*, of new Sarum ; Agnes mar. to *John lachatt* of new Sarum.

JOHN HAWLES of Up Winborne Mounckcross, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to John Hawles, mar. *Margaret*, da. of *Henry Ashley* of vp Wimborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son and heir apparent ; Henry, second son ; Nicholas, third son ; Katherine ; Mary ; Alice ; and Dorothy, unmar.

HEBBES of Corton in Portisham.

ARMS : *Sable, on a chevron Or between three swans Argent legged of the second as many lions' heads erased of the field.*

CREST : *A lion's head erased Or, charged with cinquefoils Sable.*

WILLIAM HEBBYS of Corton, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Alys*, da. to *Thomas Spratlyn* of Toller, co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—OWEN, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; Christian, mar. to *Peter Wiltshire*, Edyth, mar. to *Thomas Gryse* ; Alice, first mar. to *James Payne*, after to *Robert More*.

OWEN HEBBYS of Corton, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Alys*, da. to *Robert Renyger* of Southampton, co. South'ton, Esq., and by her had issue,—Alice and Ann.

HOWARD, Viscount Bindon of (?) East Lulworth.

SIR JOHN HOWARD of ... co. Norf., Kt., mar. ... da. of ... *Boys*, and by her had issue,—ROBERT.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Kt., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *Robert, Lord Scales*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Kt., son and heir to Sir Robert, mar. to his first wife ... da. and co-heir of *Sir John Tendring*, Kt., and by her had issue,—ROBERT ; after, he mar. to his second wife, *Margaret*, da. and heir of *Sir John Plays*, Kt., and by her had issue,—Sir John Howard, Kt., who mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Walton*, Esq., and by her had issue,—Elizabeth, his only da. and heir who mar. *John Vere, Earl of Oxford*.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Kt., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Margaret*, da. and coheir of *Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk*, and of *Elizabeth* his wife, da. and co-heir of *Richard, Earl of Arundel*, which Thomas was son and heir to John, Lord Mowbray, and of Elizabeth his wife, da. and heir of the Lord Segrave and of Margaret his wife, da. and heir of Thomas Brotherton, second son to Edward I ; and had issue,—JOHN ; Margaret, mar. to *William Danyell, Kt.* ; Jane, mar. to *Edward, Lord of Abergaveny*.

JOHN, LORD HOWARD and Duke of Norfolk, son and heir to Robert, mar. first *Katheryn*, da. to the Lord Mollyns, and by her had issue,—THOMAS ; Lady Anne, mar. to *Sir Edmund Gorge, Kt.*, Lady Isabel, mar. to *Sir Robert Mortimer, Kt.*, and had issue,—Elizabeth, mar. to *George*

Gilford ; Lady Jane, mar. to *Sir John Tymperley, Kt.* ; and Lady Margaret, mar. to *Sir John Wyndham, Kt.* ; after, the said John, Duke of Norfolk, mar. to his second wife, *Margaret*, da. to *Sir John Chaworth, Kt.*, and had issue,—*Katheryn*, mar. to *John, Lord Barnes*.

THOMAS, DUKE OF NORFOLK, son and heir to John, mar. first, *Elizabeth*, da. and heir to *Frederick Tylney, Kt.*, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, Earl of Surrey ; Sir Edward Howard, Kt., Lord Admirall of England, second son, and died at Brest sans issue ; Lord Edmond, third son ; Elizabeth Howard, mar. to *Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wilts*, father to Lady Anne, Queene of England, mother to Queene Elizabeth now living ; Muryell Howard, first mar. to *John, Viscount Lysley* ; after, to *Sir Thomas Knivet, Kt.* ; after, the said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, mar. Anne, da. to *Philip Tylney*, and by her had issue,—Lord William Howard, and Lord Thomas ; Lady Katheryn, mar. to *Henry, Earl of Oxford* ; Lady Dorothy, mar. to *Henry, Earl of Derby* ; Lady Elizabeth, mar. to *Henry, Earl of Sussex* ; Lady Katherin, mar. to the *Earl of Bridgewater*.

THOMAS, DUKE OF NORFOLK, son and heir to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, mar. first *Anne*, da. to *King Edward IV*, and by her had issue three sons which all died sans issue ; after, he mar. to his second wife, *Elizabeth*, da. to *Edward, Duke of Buckingham*, and by her had issue,—Henry, Earl of Surrey ; THOMAS, Lord Howard, Viscount Byndon, second son ; Lady Mary Howard, mar. to *Henry, Duke of Richmond*.

THOMAS HOWARD, VISCOUNT BYNDON, second son to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, mar. *Dame Elizabeth*, da. and sole heir to *John, Lord Marney*, and of *Christian* his wife, da. and sole heir to *Sir Roger Newburgh* of East Lulworth, co. Dorset, Kt., and by her had issue,—Henry ; Thomas ; Francis ; and Gyles ; Grace, mar. to *John Horsey, Esq.*, son and heir to John Horsey of Clifton, co. Dorset, Kt.

HUDDY of Hamoon and Pillesdon.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, a fess per fess indented Vert and Sable between two cotises counter-changed* ; 2 and 3, *Argent, a chevron between three human heads in profile coupéd Sable*.

SIR JOHN HUDDY of Stowell, co. Somerset, Kt., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir to *John Jew* of Witfeld, co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; WILLIAM, second son.

JOHN HUDDY of Stowell, Gent., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to ... *Thornebery*, and by her had issue,—ANDREWE, his eldest son ; John, second son ; Margaret, and Katherin.

ANDREWE HUDDY of Netherway, co. Devon, Esq., eldest son and heir to John mar. *Jone*, eldest da. to *Henry Burnell* of Pointington, co. Som'set, and had issue by her,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM HUDDY of Netherway, Esq., eldest son and heir to Andrewe, mar. *Margaret*, second da. to *Richard Yarde* of Bradley, co. Devon, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Richard, his eldest son (see next Pedigree) ; ... second son ; John, third son ; WILLIAM, fourth son ; George, fifth son.

WILLIAM HUDDY of Hamon, co. Dorset, Gent., fourth son to William, mar. to his first wife *Frances*, da. to *John Morton* of Melborne, and by

her had issue,—John, which died sans issue;—after, the said William mar. to his second wife *Anne*, da. of *John Okeden* of Ellingham, co. South'ton; Gent., and by her hath issue.

SIR WILLIAM HODYE of Pillesdon, co. Dorset, Kt., and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, second son to Sir John Hodye, mar. *Elionor*, da. to *Baldwin Mallet* of Corypole, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her had issued,—Reignold, his eldest son; WILLIAM, second son; Jone; Eme, mar. to *Lawrence Wodham* of Meryfield, co. Som'set, Esq.

WILLIAM HODYE of Pillesdon, Esq., second son to Sir William, mar. *Margery*, da. and heir to *Anthony Keyne*, of co. Kent, Esq., and by her had issue,—Richard; John; William, third son;—after, the said William mar. to his second wife, *Anne*, da. to *John Strode* of Chalmington, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Mary, mar. to *Thomas Carewe* of Hackcombe, co. Devon.

HUDDY of St. James's in Shaftesbury.

RICHARD HUDDY of Stowell, co. Somerset, Esq., son and heir to William Huddy (see last Pedigree), son and heir of Andrew Huddy of the same place and co., Esq., mar. *Mary*, da. of *John Light* of Light's Cary in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir apparant; Edmond, second son; Anthony, third son; Fayth and Luce unmar.

JOHN HUDDY of St. James' parish, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir apparant to Richard, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *George Anketell* of Almer, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Christopher Huddy, his eldest son.

HUNTLEY of Milborne St. Andrew.

JOHN HUNTELEY of Shipplade, co. Somerset, Esq., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Robert Hymerford* of Coker in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—EDMONDE, his eldest son.

EDMONDE HUNTELEY of Shipplade, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Katherine*, da. of *William Knoyle* of Sandforde Orcas, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son; JOHN, second son; Ann.

WILLIAM HUNTELEY of Chedder, co. Somerset, Gent., eldest son and heir to Edmonde, mar. *Jone*, da. and one of the heirs of . . . *Sayer* of Loxton, co. Somerset, Gent., and by her had issue, THOMAS, his eldest son; and Katherine.

JOHN HUNTELEY of Milborne, St. Andrew, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Edmonde, mar. *Edith*, da. to *Giles Penny* of Coker, co. Somerset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Edmonde Hunteley, his eldest son; Giles, second son; Elizabeth and Ann.

HUSSEY of Silton and Edmondsham.

ARMS: *Barry of six Ermine and Gules, a crescent for difference; impaling Quarterly, 1, Sable, a chevron Ermine between three ducks Argent, within a bordure engrailed of the second (Stanter); 2, Argent, a bend Azure cotised Or between six lions rampant*

Gules ; 3, *Argent*, a fess *Gules* between three bucks' heads cabossed *Sable* ; 4, *Argent*, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased *Sable*.

THOMAS HUSSEY of Thomaston (Thompson), co. Dorset, Esq., mar. *Christian*, da. of *John Fitz James* of Redlinche in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son ; BARTHELMEWE, second son ; James, third son ; Robert, fourth son ; Sampson, fifth son ; Nicholas, sixth son ; and William, seventh son.

THOMAS HUSSEY of Shapwyke, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Humfrey Baskervyle* of ... co. Hereford, and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son, died sans issue ; Edmond and James, Knightes of the Roades, died sans issue ; Christopher, a Fryar professed at Dorchester ; HUBERT, fifth son ; *Christian*, mar. to *William Strangwayes* of Haselberie, co. Dorset, Gent., *Elizabeth* mar. to *James Awdeley*, and hath issue.

HUBERT HUSSEY of Thomaston, Esq., son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of ... *Banester* of London, and by her had issue,—Thomas his eldest son and heir now living (see Vis. of 1623).

BARTHELMEW HUSSEY of Eblesborne Wake, co. Wilts, Esq., second son to Thomas first aforesaid, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *John Marvin* of Fonthill, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her had issue,—GYLES, his eldest son and heir, William, second son ;—after, the said Barthelmew mar. to his second wife, *Margaret*, da. of *Sir John Holwell* of Holwelscomb, co. Devon, Kt., and by her had issue,—THOMAS ; and Alexander.

GYLES HUSSEY of Silton. co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Barthelmew, mar. to his first wife *Avys*, da. of *William Percy* of Shaston (Shaftesbury), co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Henry, her eldest son and heir apparant ; William, second son ; and Dorathe ;—after, the said Gyles mar. to his second wife *Agnes*, da. of *John Stanter* of Hornynsham, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her hath noe issue.

THOMAS HUSSEY of Edmondesham, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son to Barthelmew by Margaret his second wife, mar. *Anne*, da. of ... *Marchant* and widow of *Gyles Acluff*, and by her had issue,—Gyles, his eldest son and heir apparant ; Thomas, second son ; Sampson, third son ; James, fourth son ; Katherine and Honor, unmar. (ARMS as before, a mullet *Sable* on a crescent *Or* for difference).

HYDE of Gussage St. Michael.

ARMS : *Azure*, a chevron between three lozenges *Or*, a mullet *Sable* for difference.

CREST : An eagle with wings endorsed *Sable*, a mullet *Or* for difference.

HAMNETT HUYDE of Norbury, co. Chesh., Esq., mar. and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS HUYDE of Norbury, Esq., mar. and had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT HUYDE of Norbury, Esq., mar. ... da. of ... *Hollande* of Denton, co. Lanc., and had issue by her,—Hamnett, his eldest son and heir ; and John, his second son ; Ann, mar. to *John Arderne* of Harden, co. Chesh ; after, the said Robert mar. to his second wife *Katherine*, da.

of ... *Boydall* of Pulcrofte, co. Chesh., and by her hath issue,—**LAWRENCE**.

LAWRENCE HUYDE of Gussage St. Michael, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son to Robert by Katherine his second wife, mar. to his first wife *Mary*, da. to *William Hartgill* of Kilmington, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her hath issue,—John Hyde, his eldest son and heir apparent; after, the said Lawrence mar. to his second wife, *Ann*, da. of *Nicholas Sibell* of Farningham, co. Kent, Esq., and had issue by her,—Robert; Lawrence; Henry; and Jone.

KEILWAY of Stalbridge.

THOMAS KEILWEY of Sherborne, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to William Keilwey of Sherborne, mar. the da. of ... *Lewston*, in co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son (see next Pedigree); **WILLIAM**, second son; and Agnes.

WILLIAM KEILWEY of Stawbridge Marshe, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Thomas, first mar. to *Elizabeth*, da. of *Robert Whiffen* of Stawbridge, and by her hath issue,—**THOMAS**, his eldest son; Richard, second son; William, third son; Jone mar. to *William Plucknutt* of Wyke, co. Som.; Cycell mar. to *Davye Plucknutt*, brother to the afs'd William, in co. Dorset;—after, the said William mar. to his second wife *Ellinor*, da. to *John Coker* of Ashe, co. Dorset, and by her hath issue,—Thomas; and Robert; Agnes, mar. to *John Shergall* of Poole; Luce, unmar.

THOMAS KEILWEY of Stawbridge, Gent., eldest son and heir to William mar. *Margarett*, da. of *Henry Martin* of Athelamston, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

KEILWAY of Lillington.

ARMS: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Argent, two grosing irons in saltire Sable between four Kelway pears proper, within a bordure engrailed of the second.*

CREST: *A cock Argent.*

ROBERT KEYLEWAYE of Sherborne, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas (see last Pedigree), mar. *Jone*, da. to *John Marshall* of Evythorne, co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son and heir; **MARTYN**, second son.

MARTYN KEYLEWAYE of Lyllington, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Robert, mar. *Dorathe*, da. to *John Frampton* of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

KNIGHT of Hooke.

THOMAS KNIGHT of Baschurche co. Salop mar. and had issue,—**JOHN**, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN KNIGHT of Shrewsbury in the said co. Gent., son and heir of Thomas mar. *Ales*, da. and heir of *Richard Foster*, and by her had issue,—**ROGER**; Adam; and Robert.

ROGER KNIGHT of Shrewsbury, mar. Jane, da. to *William Mytton* of Weston, and by her had issue,—**THOMAS**; Edward; Henry; Ales, mar.

to...*Fitz Harbert*; Anne, mar. to *Henry Griffin*; Bennet, mar. to *John Acton*.

THOMAS KNIGHT of Shrewsbury, son and heir to Roger, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Nicholas Ponsburie*, and by her had issue,—Richard; Roger; WILLIAM; Jane; Katheryn; Joyce; Ellen and Ales.

WILLIAM KNIGHT of Euborne, co. Berks, Gent., third son to Thomas mar. *Jane*, da. to *William Langdon*, in co. Oxford, and by her had issue,—Richard; ROBERT; Nicholas; John died at Newhaven; Jone mar. to...*Fenrother*; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Baylye*

ROBERT KNIGHT of Hoke Parke, co. Dorset, second son to William.

KNOELL of Sandford Orcas, co. Som'set.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, on a bend Argent, three escallops Sable*; 2 and 3, *Sable, three fusils Argent* (Payne); impaling quarterly of six (Martin.)

CREST: *A leopards' head Or, jessant-de-lis Gules.*

PETER KNOELL, mar...da. of...*More* in co. Som'set, Esq...and by her had issue,—LEONARD; and Katheryn, mar. to *John Huntley*, in co. Som'set, Gent.

LEONARD KNOELL of Sandford Orcas, Esq., son and heir to Peter, mar. *Jane* da. of *Robert Baynard* of Lackham, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her had issue,—EDWARD; William; Anne, first mar. to *Charles Baylye*, after to *Richurd Bodnam*, and thirdly to *Thomas Chafin*, of Mere in Wilts.

EDWARD KNOELL of Sandford Orcas, co. Som'set, son and heir to Leonard, mar. *Katheryn*, da. to *Robert Martyn* of Atheleshampton, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—William; Elizabeth; Jane; Mary; Dorathy; Katheryn; Anne; Frances; and Florence.

KYMER of West Chelborough.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, three wolves passant in pale Azure, within a bordure Sable bezantée*; 2 and 3, *Argent, three martlets Gules, a chief counter-compony Or, and of the second; impaling Quarterly per pale and per fess indented Gules and Or, in the first Quarter a lion passant gardant of the second* (Bevyn).

CREST: *A leopard's head Gules.*

WILLIAM KYMER of West Chelbouroughe, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Thomasin*, da. to *Ellis Churchill* of Corton, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—ELLIS, his eldest son; Agnes, mar. to *John Butler* of Henley; Dorothy, mar. to *Barnarde Golde* of St. Andrewe Gussage, co. Somerset, Gent.

ELLIS KYMER of West Chelbourghe, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. to his first wife *Mary*, da. to *John Bevyn* of Lockston, co. Somerset, and by her had issue,—Henry, his eldest son; and Giles, his second son; Bridgett, mar. to *Francis Whitton*, co. Somerset, Gent.; Mary; Elizabeth; Armenell;—after, the said Ellis Kymer mar. to his second wife *Agnes*, da. to *Thomas Hardye* of Sidley (vp Sydling), co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—Joan.

LARDER of Loders.

ARMS: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Ermine, three piles Sable, on each as many bezants*; 2 and 3 *Gules, ten billets Or, four, three, two, and one* (Cowdrey).

CREST: *An elephant's head Sable, tusked and ducally crowned Or.*
On each a crescent for difference.

WILLIAM LARDER of Upton Pyne, co. Devon, Gent., mar. *Constance*, da. and heir of *Nicholas Pyne*, of Upton Pyne, Esq., and by her had issue,—Edmund, his eldest son; ROBERT, second son; Hughe; and William.

ROBERT LARDER of Loders, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to William mar. to his first wife *Phelip*, da. and one of the heirs of *Peter Cowdrey*, of Heriott in co. South'ton, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN,—his eldest son and heir;—after the said Robert mar. to his second wife *Jane*, da. of . . . *Roynon* of co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN.

JOHN LARDER of Loders, Gent., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. to his first wife *Mary*, da. of *John Wodham* of Catherston, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son; Robert, second son;—after the said John Lode mar. to his second wife *Margerye*, da. and one of the heirs of *John Owgan* (? *Wogan*) of Silwinch, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her had issue,—Anne and Phelippe.

LEWESTON of Leweston.

ARMS: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Gules, three battle-axes Argent*; 2 and 3, *Sable, a cross engrailed Argent, in dexter chief a mullet of six points pierced Or.* (Punchardon); impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, a bend engrailed Gules*, (Culpeper); 2 and 3, *Argent, a chevron between eight martlets Gules* (Culpeper).

WILLIAM LEWESTON of Leweston, co. Dorset, Esq., servant to King Henry the seventh, mar. *Phellip*, the eldest da. and one of the heirs of *Richard Punchardon* of Ellingham, co. South'ton, Esq., and by her had issue,—EDMOND, his eldest son; and John, second son; . . . a da. mar. to . . . *Barwicke* of the North.

EDMOND LEWESTON of Leweston, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Jone*, da. of . . . *Gilberd* of Compton, co. Devon, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his son and heir; Anne, mar. to *Richard Kingeston* of Devonshire, Gent.; Mary, mar. to . . . *Bulkeley* of Forthingbridge, co. South'ton, Gent.

JOHN LEWESTON of Leweston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Edmond, mar. *Rudigande*, da. of *Thomas Poxwell* of Strowde, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Christian, mar. to *Geffrey Taylard*, son and heir to *Sir Lawrence Taylard* of Doddington, co. Hunt., kt.;—after, the said John Leweston took to wife *Jone*, widow of *Aldredde Fitz James*, and da. to *Sir Alexander Culpeper* of Bedgebury, co. Kent. kt., and by her as yet hath no issue.

LOVELL of Tarrant Rawston.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Barry nebulée of six Or and Gules, the latter bezantée* ; 2 and 3, *Ermine, a chevron Gules*.

CREST : *A wolf statant Azure bezantée collared and lined Or*.

WILLIAM LOVELL of Tarrant Rawston alias Antyocheston, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to . . . *Twynihoe* of the said co. Gent., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son ; JOHN, second son ; Anthony, third son ; Marmaduke, fourth son ; Margaret, mar. to her first husband . . . *George*, after to *Thomas Mountford* ; Edithe, mar. to *John Waryn*.

JOHN LOVELL of Tarrant Rawston alias Antyocheston, Gent., second son to William, mar. . . . da. . . . and by her had issue,—Roger, his eldest son ; *Thomas*, second son ; Margaret, mar. to *George Joyes* ; Jane, mar. to *Richard Upham* ; Dorathe, mar. to *Thomas Chapman*.

THOMAS LOVELL of Tomston in the co. afores'd, Gent., second son to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *John Banester* of co. Northampton ; and by her had issue,—Richard, his eldest son ; John, second son ; James, third son ; Thomas, fourth son ; Margaret ; and Anne.

LOVELL of Tarrant Merifield.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1, 2 and 3, as in the last pedigree ; *Ermine, on a chief indented Gules three swans Argent*.

WILLIAM LOVELL of Tarrant Rawston alias Antyocheston, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to William (see last pedigree) mar. *Dorathe*, da. to *Sir John Lyle* of co. Wilts, and by her hath issue,—GEORGE, his eldest son ; WILLIAM, second son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *William Bamfield* of Tournworth, co. Dorset, Esq. ; Cycell, mar. to her first husband, *William Webbe* of Bradford, co. Wilts,—after to *Thomas Hall* of Bradford, Esq. ; Jane, died sans issue ; Margery, mar. to *Robert Dackombe* of co. Dorset, Esq.

GEORGE LOVELL of Tarrant Rawston alias Antyocheston in the said co. Gent., son and heir to William, mar. *Ellyn*, da. to *Thomas Martin*, of Athelshampton in the said co. Esq., and by her hath issue—GEORGE, his eldest son and heir ; Jane, mar. to *William Garrard* of Charleton, co. Dorset, Gent. ; Anne, unmar.

GEORGE LOVELL of Tarrant af's'd mar. *Margaret*, da. of *Thomas Moreton* of Milborne in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue.—Thomas, his eldest son ; Antyochest, second son.

WILLIAM LOVELL of Tarrant Merifield, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Nicholas Dedmyll* of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; and Mary.

(To be continued.)

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 53.)

61. DE OMNIMODIS PRISIS ad opus domini Regis, seu alterius cujus-
cunque, infra comitatum Derb,' post parliamentum ejusdem
domini Regis de Staunford, qualitercunque factis.

[Breve deest.]

*Inquisitiones (quinque) captæ circa festum Purificationis Beatæ
Mariæ Virginis anno regni Regis prædicti tertio [29 Jan.—
5 Feb. 1309-10] in wapentachiis vel hundredis de Apeltre,
Wirke, Repindon,' Gresle et Scharvisdale, ac infra libertatem
ville Derbice, coram Henrico de Kniveton et sociis suis,
justitiariis domini Regis ad hoc assignatis.*

Derb.'

[Vide n° 63 de hoc anno.]

62. ALICIA FILIA ET HÆRES WILLIELMI DE KENDALE. *Probatio ætatis.*

[Breve deest.]

Probacio etatis Alicie filie et heredis Willielmi de Kendale
defuncti qui de domino E. quondam Rege Anglie patre [Regis
nunc tenuit in ca]pite et quam Laurencius Coterell duxit in
uxorem capta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Haddon'
in [Comitatu Derb'] sexto die Novembris anno regni Regis
Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tercio [1309] per jur' subscript.'
Ricardus Danyel miles etatis lx annorum juratus et diligenter
examinatus super etate dicte Alicie dicit quod eadem Alicia
fuit etatis quindecim annorum in festo Translacionis sancti
Thome martiris ultimo preterito et quod nata fuit apud
Derleye in predicto Comitatu Derb' in predicto festo Trans-
lacionis sancti Thome quindecim annis elapsis et quod baptizata
fuit in ecclesia ejusdem ville in crastino sequenti Requisitus
qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit eo quod idem
Johannes [ante Ricardus] habuit quemdam filium nomine
Robertum qui nascebatur [ad festum] Nativitatis Beate Marie
prox' post nativitatem predicte Alicie qui obiit ad festum
Sancti Michaelis ultimo preteritum de etate quindecim annorum
[et am]plius.—Simon de Sutton' miles etatis xl annorum
juratus et diligenter examinatus super etate dicte Alicie dicit
quod eadem Alicia fuit etatis quindecim annorum in festo
Translacionis sancti Thome martiris ultimo preterito et quod
nata fuit apud Derleye etc. (ut supra) Requisitus qualiter hoc
scit dicit quod hoc bene scit eo quod habuit quemdam filium
nomine Johannem qui nascebatur ad festum sancti Michaelis
prox' post nativitatem dicte Alicie et per hoc scit quod tantum
tempus elapsum est.—Willielmus de Hoggesthorpe etatis l.
annorum juratus et diligenter examinatus super etate dicte
Alicie dicit etc. (ut prius) Requisitus qualiter hoc scit dicit
quod hoc bene scit quia fuit procurator terciæ porcionis ecclesie

de Derleye tunc temporis quod nata erat et baptizata et similiter per hoc scit quia primo venit ibidem commoraturi [*commoraturus*] in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo precedente.—Thomas de Alsope' etatis xlv annorum juratus *etc.* (*ut prius*) Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia habuit quendam filium Thomam nomine qui nascebatur ad festum sancti Jacobi prox' post nativitatem dicte Alicie qui obiit ad festum sancti Bartholomei prox' sequent' [*sequens*] eodem anno et per hoc scit quod tantum tempus elapsum [est].—Nicholaus Kyng' etatis xl annorum juratus *etc.* Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia Willielmus de Kendale tenuit seisinam apud Haddon' de terris que fuerunt Roberti de Derleye eodem die quod [*quo*] nata erat et habuit ibidem magnates secum commedentes et per hoc scit quod tantum tempus elapsum.—Johannes de Birchelis etatis liiij annorum juratus *etc.* Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia habuit quandam sororem disposatam et domui ductam eodem die quod dicta Alicia nata erat nomine Agn[etem] et per hoc scit quod tantum tempus est elapsum.—Henricus de Hethcote etatis lxij annorum juratus *etc.* Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia disposavit uxorem suam nomine Julianam ad festum Nativitatis Beate Marie prox' sequent' [*sequens*].—Henricus frater ejusdem Henrici de Hethcote etatis l. annorum juratus *etc.* Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia habuit qu'dam fil' nomine Alic' qui [*quare pro* que] obi[it in] cra]stino sancti Laurencii proximo sequenti eodem anno et similiter hoc scit quia tantum tempus elapsum est.—Robertus Beaumaner etatis xl annorum juratus *etc.* Requis' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia Willielmus Beaumaner pater Roberti Beaumaner sepultus fuit apud Derleye in simiterio in quindena Translacionis sancti Thome eodem anno et per hoc scit quia tantum tempus elapsum est.—Nicholaus Gamel etatis lx annorum juratus *etc.* Requisit' qualiter hoc scit dicit quod hoc bene scit quia emit unam bovatom terre in villa de Roulisley de Willielmo Freman' in festo sancti Laurencii eodem anno quod nata erat et dedit Agn' filiam suam in libero maritagio ad festum Sancti Michaelis prox' sequent' eodem anno et [*per*] hoc scit quod tantum tempus elapsum.—Johannes frater ejusdem Nicholai Gamel etatis l. annorum et Willielmus de Jelgrene etatis lx annorum jurati et singulatim examinati super etate dicte Alicie dicunt quod eadem Alicia fuit etatis quindecim annorum in festo Translacionis sancti Thome martiris ultimo preterito et quod nata fuit apud Derleye in predicto Comitatu Derb' in predicto festo sancti Thome quindecim annis elapsis et baptizata fuit in ecclesia ejusdem ville in crastino sequenti Requis' qualiter hoc sciunt dicunt quod bene hoc sciunt quia fuerunt in ecclesia quando dicta Alicia fuit baptizata

et dominus Marmaducus capellanus baptizavit eandem Aliciam eodem die. In cujus rei *etc.*

Et Radulphus Coterel cui dominus E. quondam Rex Anglie pater Regis nunc terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate predictae Alicie usque ad legitimam etatem ejusdem heredis ex commissione sua huic probacioni etatis predictae presens fuit et nichil dicere scivit vel ostendere quare prefate Alicie ut illi que plene etatis est terre et tenementa predicta reddi non debeant.

[*Vide Inq. 24 Edw. I. n° 25; 30 Edw. I. n° 48; 27-33 Edw. I. ultra Trentam; et n° 44 de hoc anno.*]

63. DE PRISIS *infra villam de Assheborne captis.*

[*Breve deest.*]

Inquisicio ville de Assheborne capta ibidem die Martis in crastino Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio [3° Feb. 1309-10] coram Henrico de Knivetone Rogero de Bradburne et Ricardo de Corzoun de Brendeshale justiciariis domini Regis assignatis ad inquirendum de omnimodis prisis ad opus domini Regis seu alterius cujuscumque [tam] infra villam de Assheborne quam extra factis ibidem post parliamentum domini Regis de Stanforde et per quos *etc.*

Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod nulle prise infra dictam villam de Assheborne ad opus domini Regis vel alterius facte sunt post parliamentum predictum.

Derb.'

[*Vide n° 61 supra.*]

64. DE PRISIS *factis in Comitatu Ebor. post parliamentum de Stanford.*

[*Breve dat. 18° die Decembris 1309*]

Inquisitiones (duodecim) factae apud Ebor., circa festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tertio [19-31 Januarii 1309-10], coram Willielmo le Vavasour, Johanne de Insula, Johanne de Creppyns et Johanne de Donecastre, super extorsionibus et injuriis captionibus factis per homines domini Regis in diversis wapentachiis, &c. viz. Herthill, Brudeford, Bulmer et Richem, Couerele, Aynsty, Barkeston, Holdernes et Clarehowe.

Ebor.'

[*Sunt etiam quinque petitiones de hujusmodi prisis, contra formam et ordinationem parliamenti de Stanford factis.*]

(To be continued.)

POINTER PEDIGREE, &c.

Communicated by J. HAMERTON CRUMP.

THE PEDIGREE OF MR. JOHN POYNTER OF MERTON COLLEGE. TAKEN OUT BY HIMSELF FROM OLD WRITINGS, WILLS, AND MSS., ETC. 1700.

To be delivered down to Posterity.

THE POINTER'S ARMS :—Field Argent, 3 crosses Patees Sable, *i.e.*, Patee in 3 Parts & fitched in ye 4th *i.e.* sharpened into a point. [*Shield.*]

THE CURTEIS ARMS :—Field Gules, a cheveron vary betwixt 3 Bulls' Heads Argent trunked & couped. [*Shield.*]

Pointer is a French word signifying to point or direct, & the Crest being a Hand pointing denotes as much. Originally the Arms of some great Churchman. Mr. Strype in his *Memorials of Arch Bp. Cranmer* speaks of Mr. Pointer of Stepney¹ (within 2 miles of London) & calls him a Bold Protestant. And Mr. Pointer, a French Merchant, suffer'd Martyrdom in Q. Mary's Reign.

Mr. Richard Pointer marrying Mrs. Susanna Curtis when she was an Heiress, had a right to bear her Arms Quarterly.

—
The Crest is a Rebus on ye Name.

The 3 Crosses Patees sable in the first Coat denote services done in the Holy War (as Dr. Fuller tells in his Hist: of ye Worthies of England, page 366) and the original of ennobling families by Coat-Armour seems to be no Ancienter.

Mr. Richard Pointer of Whitchurch, Hampshire, followed Queen Eliz: to Tilbury Camp in Essex all in Armour, & was afterwards Knighted by her & is ye same Pointer that Mr. Strype, in his Life of Arch Bp. Cranmer, calls a bold Protestant. His father was born at Stepney, who was Sir Wm. Pointer.

[*Here is a seal of black wax bearing arms of Pointer.*]

MR. JOHN POINTER'S ARMS.

[*A large shield, with mantling arg. lined gu.*]

ARMS :—Quarterly 1 and 4 (*Pointer*); 2 and 3 (*Curteis*).

CREST :—On a wreath an arm embowed, proper, habited sable, cuffed argent, hand clenched with the forefinger pointing upwards.

Beneath the shield :—"I have seen the Armes of Pointer thus bourne, viz., or and sable, yet I finde it is generally bourne argent and sable." ²

THE HARRIS'S ARMS.

[*Large shield of arms surmounted by a squire's helmet with mantling az. lined gu.*]

ARMS :—Barry of eight erm. and az., over all 3 annulets or.

CREST :—On a wreath of the colours a hawk (?) az. on another bird az.

[*Seal of red wax bearing 3 crescents within a bordure. Crest : a crescent.*]

These Arms should be barry of 8 Ermine & Azure & 3 annules Or. As you may see on ye other side.

I find yt Dr. Harris, President of Trin: Coll: Oxon: & Sir Tho: Harrys, Knt., & Baronet & Sergeant at Law, was of the same family, their Coats of Armes being

¹ Stepney, alias Stepenheath, or Stebon-Heath.

² "The Inscription under y^e Coat of Armes was wrote by a Herald in London y^t searched for y^e Arms and blazond it." [This inscription is in a different hand. The Coat of Armes is pasted into the MS. and is very superior in execution to any of the other drawings.—J.H.C.]

ye same, (viz., Barry of 8 Ermin & Azure, 3 Anulets or) only, with this difference, yt [in] Sir Thomas Harritz Arms there is ye addition of the arms of Ulster in Ireland, as may be seen in ye 2^d Light of ye Middle Window on the north side of Lincolns Inn Chapel, London, under ye picture of ye prophet Ezekiel, Sir Thomas having been Donor of that Picture.

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of the Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of Ulster, viz : In a Field Argent a hand gules ; as we are informed by Mr. Chamberlayne in his "Present State of Great Britain," p. 169.

THE WEBBS' ARMS, 3 Scollop Shells.

[Seal in red wax : On a bend 3 escallops. Crest : A head erased.]

[Seal in red wax. Quarterly, 1 & 4, 3 mullets, 2 & 3 illegible ; on escutcheon of pretence a portcullis surmounted by a ducal coronet. Crest : A bird rising.]

The Webbs Arms are to be seen upon a Tombstone in ye North Side of Banbury Church Yard.

MR. LEVINS.

THE WILLOUGHBY ARMS.

[Large shield of arms, surmounted by squire's helmet with mantling az. lined gu. :]

ARMS :—Or, fretty az.

CREST :—On a wreath of the colours a King's head and bust coupé at the shoulders, proper, crowned of the first.

[Two seals in red wax, bearing : crest, a man's head & shoulders crowned ; & fretty with the same crest.]

[Two seals in red wax, both impressions alike : quarterly, 1 & 4, barry of 6, on a chief 3 leopards heads ; 2 & 3 a chevron between 3 griffins passant.¹ (Wright (? quartering Finch).)]

H.S.E. | HUGO WILLOUGHBY Armiger | Ex illustri prosapiâ WILLOUGHBY in Comitatu | NORTHANTONIÆ ortus ; Collegii Omnium | Animarum in Academiâ Oxon quondam Socius ; | Vir verâ Pietate summaque Integritate insignis, | Genuinâ Morum Probitate incorruptâque Fidelitate | Illustris, Medicinæ Scientiâ peritissimus, Morborumque | præsertim Scrophulorum expugnator felicissimus. | Obiit Nov: 16, 1715. | Juxta quem posita fuit | REBECCA WILLOUGHBY | Uxor ejus charissima, Pia et Fida | Amans pariter ac Amata | obiit Jul: 12, 1716. | Juxta hos etiam conditus fuit | HUGO WILLOUGHBY | Filius eorum unicus, Ingentis spei juvenis, | Eximiâ Virtute Indoleque egregiâ præditus | Juris-Consultus, et (in Fata abrupissent) Juris peritus | Obiit Aug: 22, 1711.

My Cousin Willoughby's Arms is the same as my Lord Willoughby's.

Duke Chandos married a Willoughby.

Martin Wright Esq^{re} eldest son of Recorder Wright of Oxford, Serjeant-at-Law, & in 1739 made a Baron of the Exchequer, married my Cousin Betty Willoughby, & was at last one of the Judges of the King's Bench and a Knight.

THE METCALFE ARMS.

[Seal in black wax bearing arms of Metcalfe, impaled with—on a bend between 3 plates 3 leopards' heads. On a canton sinister some charge. Crest of Metcalfe.] [Seal in red wax, bearing crest, a talbot sejant supporting with dexter paw an escutcheon.]

[Here is pasted in a bookplate (? early Jacobean). ARMS.—Argent 3 calves passant sable. Crest, a Talbot sejant supporting an escutcheon with dexter paw. Heavy mantling. Under shield "Theophilus Metcalfe, M.D." engraved in a running hand (the M.D. in MS.)]

[Large shield with mantling :]

ARMS :—..., three crosses patée fitché at the foot.....in the centre point a martlet for difference.....

CREST :—On a mound.....a cross of Calvary.....

¹ "The Arms of Sir Martin Wright the Judge, who married my cousin Betty Willoughby."

THE WILLIAMS' ARMS.¹

My Uncle Mr. Tho: Pointer's first wife was a Williams.

[Here follows the latter part of a letter signed "Youre Lovinge cosin Nicholas Pointer," dated "18th November 1639."]

MR. WHITE'S COAT & MRS. MEDDOWS.

[Shield.]

[Shield.]

ARMS :—... on a fess (between 2 barrulets ?)... 3 crescents.

ARMS :—..., a chevron between 3 crescents.

[Here are two seals in red wax bearing 3 boars' heads & a fess engrailed with a label of 3 points. CREST :—An arm in armour grasping a sword. Thus :—]

My Nephew Mr. Bradburne's Coat.

L.S.

L.S.

[Below are two more seals in red wax, bearing a cross patée,—crest, a boar. Thus :—]

L.S.

My cousin Pointer of Harley's coat of arms.

L.S.

The Inscription on my Cousin Mrs. Mayo's Monument in Swadlow Church in Oxfordshire :—

Hic jacet Corpus Mariæ | Gulielmi Mayo hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii | Uxoris. | Notæ Pietatis erga Deum | Eximie Charitatis erga Proximum | Et justitiæ | Morum Integritate paucis secundæ, | Conjugis, et Filiorum quos duos peperit, | Et superstites, Amantissimæ, | Ab illis pariter amatæ, | In cujus memoriam | Admodum sibi charæ optime de se meritæ | Maritus pro animo suo grato, et Amore, | Saxum hoc posuit, | Obiit Apr : 19 Anno Domini 1717 Etat 66. |

THE BADGERS ARMS.

Granted by Sir Wm. Dethick.

[Arms and Crest of Badgers in trick.]

Seal in red wax with same coat of arms & crest of Badger.

BAGEHOTT alias BADGER, of Halplace in Com : Gloucester, bears Ermine on a bend Gu : 3 eagles displayed Or. The Crest a Buck's Head & Horns, a greyhound current argent, collar gules.

Dr. Harris' Arms and his wife's, Mrs. Wheatly's, impaled, Her's being 3 Griffins Heads, and a chevron with Flower-de-Luces, and is the same Coat of Arms with S^r. Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity Coll : Oxon.

[Here follows a large rough coloured sketch of the Arms of Pope impaling Harris, Mr. Poynter having written under the dexter : Wheatly coat, whereas it is plainly the Arms of Trinity College (Pope), impaling Harris, as Head of the College, as is always done on Hatchments etc.]

The Inscription upon Dr. Harris's Monument in Trinity College Chappel in Oxford, tho' taken down upon ye new building of ye Chappel & not set up again.

M. S. | Robertus Harris S. T. D., Pastor olim Hanwellensis, | Inde decennium hujus Collegii Præses | Perspicacissimus Indolum Scrutator ; | Potestatis Arbiter Mitissimus ; | Merentium Fautor integerrimus, | Quem Prudentia et Rerum-usus Sæculo influxerant, | Cælo Fides et Pietas | Felix et præpotens animorum regnator ;

¹ In face of this is pasted in an engraving of a very curious Jacobean monument, very ornately decorated. At the top are the arms of Starkey quartering: (1) quarterly, a lion rampant, (2) a chevron between 3 birds close, and (3) on a chevron 3 garbs ; impaling Dutton quartering a chevron between 3 garbs (? Hatton). On the dexter side is another escocheon of the Starkey arms quartered as above. Crest, a stork with a snake in its mouth & its foot resting on an escocheon charged with the Pointer arms. On the sinister side is a 3rd escocheon, Pointer quartering Curtis, as on first page of this MS., with the Pointer crest. On base of pillars at sides of mon^t are arms of City of London and Clothworkers and Merchant Tailors Co^s. The centre part (probably containing Inscription) of this engraving has been cut away.—J.H.C.

| Aliorum affectibus in concione imperitans, | Nusquam non suis, | Post Evangelii labores annis 54 strenuè defundatos ; | Post Societatem hanc optimis Disciplinis, | Et concordia Stabilitam ; | Vivido etiamnum et Vigente Ingenio, | Cum desertor Animi Corpus ineluctabili Morbo | Succumberet, | Annorum et Famæ satur | Fessæ mortalitatis exuvias hic deposuit | Prid. Id ; Decemb. A. D., 1659, ætatis 80.

THE CRISP'S ARMS, the field or, single chevron sable with horse shoes.
My Aunt Poynter's Arms, the same with Sir Charles Crisps.

The Inscription on Mr. Poynter ye Surgeon's Monument in St. Mary's Church in Oxford.—H.S.E | THEOPHILUS POYNTER | Chirurgus peritissimus | Generosâ Prosapiâ, de Whitechurch in Agro | Hantonensi oriundus ; Qui obiit 22^o die Sept. | Anno Domini 1709, Ætatis 73. | Quem juxta etiam conditi sunt | THEOPHILUS¹ | Filius unicus è Coll : Novo in Facultate Medicinæ | Baccalaureus quâ reque claram ac in Arte suâ Pater | operam erat navaturus nisi decessisset Jun. 19, 1706. | MARIA | Filia natu maxima, quæ consortii inculpati vinculo | præmaturæ mortis adventu abrupto decessit Apr : 3, 1692. | SARA | Filia tertia quæ, cum status conjugalis annum | Attigisset septimum, decessit, Sept. 15, 1702. | ELEANORA | Filia natu minima quæ Virgineæ vitæ cultrix | et ornamentum decessit 14 Maii 1703 | Maria quondam conjux, et nunc vix mater | uno scilicet prorsus atque altero nomine tantum non | destituta. Monumentum hoc | M.P.

The Inscription on Mr. Badger's Monument in St. Peter's Church in ye East, Oxon., made by me.—H.J. | JACOBUS BADGER. | A.M. Collegii Novi quondam socius | Vir vitæ Integritate, morum suavitate | Fidelitate et pietate primævâ, | haud ulli secundus | Ingenuarum artium Præceptor peritissimus | Juventæ Moderator mansuetus | Perspicacissimus Indolum scrutator | Prudens optimorum Librorum æstimator et Lector | Omni græcorum ac Romanorum eruditione excultissimus | Ad promovendum tam aliorum quâ sui Ingenii cultum natus | Cui ecclesia, Academia, Respublica, totusque Literatus orbis | vivos in omni facultate insignes | Acceptos referunt | Qui cum Diligentia indefessâ Scholam Publicam | Per plus quam 30 annos instruxerat | Fessæ mortalitatis exuvias hic deposuit | 11^o die Maii An^o Dom. 1717 | ætatis 57. |

A REGISTER OF MY RELATIONS' BIRTHS & BURIALS.

1631 Died Francis Goodwin, Gent., Justice of Peace, & 4 times Mayor of Banbury, aged 60. His tombstone is on ye North Side of Banbury Churchyard.

Baptised.

1607 June 16. Malachy Harris, my great uncle.
1608 Sept. 25. Rebeckah Harris, my great grandmother.
1626 April 10. Walter Harris, my great uncle.
1628 Aug. 17. Joice Harris, my great ant (*sic*)
1628 ——— Rebecca Pointer, my ant, died at ye age of 16.

Born.

1630 ———	Joanna Pointer, my ant	
1631 Feb. 25.	John Pointer, my father.	
1634 Oct. 28.	Rebeckah Pointer, my ant.	
1637 April 28.	Theophilus Pointer, my uncle.	
164 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb.	Timothy Pointer, my uncle	
1665 July 12.	Mary Pointer	
1667 Sept. 22.	Rebeckah Pointer	} my first cousins.
1672 ———	Sarah Pointer	
1678 Oct. 11.	Theophilus Pointer	
	Eleanor Pointer	
1665 " Aug. 3.	Eliz. Pointer	} myself, Br. & Sisters.
1668 May 19.	John Pointer	
1672 May 18.	Malachy Pointer	
1676 April 8.	Rebeckah Pointer	

¹ " He had 2 gentlemen that were afterwards Bishops for his Tutors, Dr. Bradshaw Bp. of Bristol and Dr. Biss Bp. of———. I was observing to Bp. Bradshaw one day that if my kinsman, his pupil, had lived, he might have been the most eminent Physician in Oxford — ' Ay, (says his Lordship) in England.' "

1690 Aug. 10.	Theophilus Metcalfe	} my second cousins
169 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 28.	Mary Metcalfe	
169 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 19.	John Norgrove, my nephew	
1696 Aug. 24.	Sarah Badger	} my second cousins
169 $\frac{7}{8}$ Jan. 9.	Rebecca Badger was christened	
1699 April 22.	James Badger was christened	
170 $\frac{9}{10}$ Feb. 2.	Henry Badger	
1686 Sep. 27.	Hugh Willoughby	} my second cousins.
1687 —	Rebecca Willoughby	
1692 —	Eliz. Willoughby	

My Uncles.

1. Robert Pointer, born 1634, died 1667; buried in St. Peter's in ye Bayly Oxon. He had a good memory, Fancy, and Judgment, & good skill in Physic, aged 33.
2. Theophilus, born in 1637; died 1709, aged 73, buried close by ye Pulpit in St. Mary's Church in Oxford. He was a famous Surgeon.
3. Nehemiah, born 1639; died at ye age of 3 years & was buried at Huntingdon.
4. Timothy, born 164 $\frac{1}{2}$. Died in 1715, aged 74, and was buried in Alkerton Chancel. He was a good scholar and studied Physic.
5. Samuel, born 1644, died 1665, aged 21. Commoner of New-Inn Hall, Oxon, 2 years standing. Buried in St. Michael's Church, Oxon. He had a lively spirit, good memory, ripe judgment, and fine fancy.
6. Nathaniel, born 1648, died 1667, aged 19. Buried in St. Peter's in ye Bayly Oxon.
7. Isaac, born 1651, died 9 Dec., 1662, aged 11 years. Buried in St. Peter's in ye Bailey. Had a good memory and harmless wit.

Died.

1648 ———	Grandmother Mrs. Rebecca Pointer, aged 50. Buried in ye Doctors Chappel at Christchurch, Oxon.
1658 Dec. 12.	Great Grandfather Dr. Harris, aged 78.
1659 June 10.	Great Uncle Timothy Harris.
1659 Augt. 17.	Great Grandmother Pointer, aged 51 (?)
1662 Dec. 9.	Uncle Isaac Pointer, aged 11.
1664 June 16.	Great Grandmother Harris, aged 76.
1665 Sep. 25.	Uncle Samuel Pointer, aged 21.
1667 Apr. 17.	Uncle Robert Pointer, aged 33.
1667 Nov. 9.	Uncle Nathaniel Pointer, aged 19.
1670 Aug. 27.	Grandfather Butler.
1671 Sep. 10.	Great Uncle Mr. Francis Webb, aged 68.
1672 Sep. 10.	Cosin Joanna White.
167 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 1.	Great Uncle Walter Harris, aged 51.
1680 Augt. 2.	Cosin Robert Harris, M.A.
1678 ———	Great Ant Joice Harris.

Marriages.

1707 May 8	My sister Rebecca Pointer married to Mr. Jno : Haynes, Rector of Catstock in Dorsetshire.
1710 Sept —	Mr. Badger married a 2nd wife, Mrs. Mary Layfield, niece to Dr. Layfield late Prebendary of Winchester.
1716 Sept. 6.	My brother Mr. Malachi Pointer married to Mrs. Mary Twiss, Daughter to Alderman Twiss of Shrewsbury.
1716 Dec —	My cousin Mrs. Betty Sheppard of Whichwood Forrest was married to Mr. Paul Clary of Charlebury.
1719 ———	My cousin Mr. John Sheppard was married to Mrs. Larnier.
1722 ———	My cousin Martha Sheppard was married to Mr. Nash, a Grocer in Watlington.

Died.

168 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 2.	Grandfather Pointer, aged 86.
1686 April 1.	My Aunt Harvey, granddau'r of my Great grandfather Mr. Thos. Webb.
1692 Apr. 3.	My cousin Mary Pointer, <i>alias</i> Metcalfe.
1699 Feb. 1.	Geat Uncle Unite, 79 years old.

- 1698-9 Feb. 20. My sister Eliz : Pointer, aged 23.
 1699 May 6. Uncle Farrol.
 1700 Aug. Great Ant Harris.
 1702 Sep. 15. Cosin Sarah Pointer (*alias*) Badger, aged 30.
 1703 May 14. Cousin Eleanor Pointer, aged 34.
 1706 June 19. Cousin Theophilus Pointer, aged 28. Batchelor of Physic and almost Dr.
 1702 Oct. 10. Cousin Samuel Metcalfe.
 1708-9 Mar. 12. My mother Pointer in ye 66th year of her age and 45th year of her married state, being married at 22.
 1709 Sept. 22. My Uncle Mr. Theophilus Poynter, surgeon, in the 73 year of his age.

Born.

- 1717 Sept. 1. John Haynes, my nephew.
 1717 Sept. 2. Eleanor Pointer, my niece.
 1720 Nov. Dorothy Wright, my 3^d cousin.
 1718 Dec. 5. Eliz : Haynes, my niece.
 1721-22 Jan. 21. Eliz : Wright, my 3rd cousin.
 Sarah Wright.
 1725 Oct. 25 Willoughby Wright, and Christened Nov. 21.
 Martin Wright, another son.
 Oct. 4. 1729. — — —
 Oct. 10. 1735. My nephew Nathan Haynes.
 Nov. 1737. My niece, Bradburnes dau'ter Eliz :
 Aug. 1. 1741 Her son, Thomas died.
 Aug. 26. 1743 Another Dau'ter Eleanor.
 Another Sarah.

Died.

- 1710 June 7. My cousin, Mary Metcalfe, aged 18.
 1710 Dec. 24. My father died, aged 79.
 1711 Aug. 22. My cousin, Hugh Willoughby, aged 25.
 1714 Aug. 26. My Aunt Farrol, aged 85.
 1715 May 3. My Uncle Mr. Timothy Pointer, aged 74.
 1715 Nov. 16. Cousin Willoughby, Batchelor of Physic.
 1716 July 12. My cousin, Mrs. Rebec: Willoughby, his wife.
 1717 April 17. My cousin, Mrs. Mayo.
 1717 May 11. My cousin, Mr. James Badger, M.A., Schoolmaster, formerly Fellow of New Coll., aged 57.
 — July 7. My cousin, Mr. Wm. Holbech of Farmborough.
 1718 Aug. 4. My cousin, Sarah Badger, aged 22.
 — Dec. 7. My 'Aunt Poynter (*alias* Crisps), aged 77.
 1719 Aug. 24. My nephew Haynes, almost two years old.
 — Dec. 20. My brother-in law, Mr. John Norgrove.
 1720 Apr. 21. My Brother, Mr. Malachy Pointer.
 1720-1 Mar. 6. My cousin, Wm. Wright, Esq., Recorder of Oxford and a Welch Judge.
 1718 Dec. 13. Eliz. Haynes, my niece.
 1730 Nov. 23. My sister Haynes (or Haines).
 1744 Apr. 19. Thomas Walford of Sibford, Oxfordshire.

Marriages.

- 1719 Dec. My cousin, Mrs. Betty Willoughby, was married to Martin Wright, Esq., of Lincolns-Inn, London, eldest son of ye Worshipfull Mr. Wright, Recorder of Oxford and a Welch Judge. Afterwards the s^d Martin Wright was a Judge of the King's Bench Court and Knighted.
 1724 — My cousin, Theoph. Metcalfe, M.D., was married to Mrs. Mary Clark, Daughter of Capt. Clark, and of the family of the Berties.
 1735 Oct. 24. My niece, Miss Eleanor Pointer, was married to Mr. John Bradburne, of Chesterton, in Shropshire, and has 3 Dau'ters, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Sarah.

1750 — Eliz. was 13 years old ; Eleanor, 7 years old ; Sarah, 6 years old.
Mrs. Mason died Sept. 5, 1816. Mr. John Bradburne died April
11, 1750.¹

Deaths.

1734 July 27. Cousin Mayo, Vicar of Swacliff.

1743-4 Mar. 1. Cousin Sheppard, my Aunt Harvey's dau'ter.

There is a Tablet in the Chancel in Worfield Church, recording the Death of the Rev. John Pointer, who wrote this Manuscript, and which is as follows :—H. L. | Mr. John Pointer M.A., Rector of Slapton | In the County of Northampton, & Diocese | of Peterborough, who died 16th of January, 1754 | aged 86.

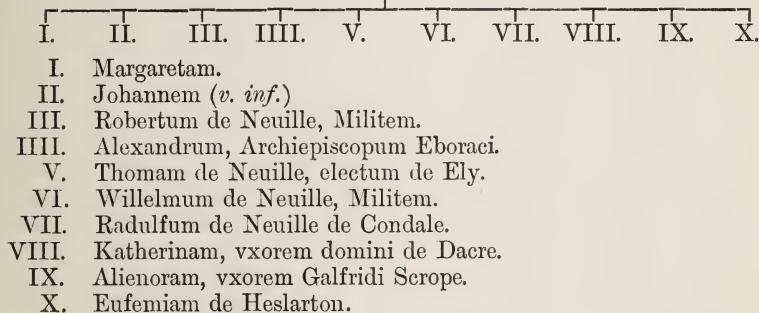
(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL PEDIGREE OF TAILBOIS AND NEVILLE.

(Concluded from p. 35.)

ARMS OF RADULPHUS DE NEVILLE AND ALESIA :—*As before, impaling Gu. fretty Or* (Audeley).

Radulfum ^[11] de Neuille,	=	Alesia, filia Hugonis de
fratrem et heredem Ro-		Audeley, vxor eiusdem
berti, qui genuit.		Radulfi.



[11] Radulphus iste, filius Ranulphi de Neuille, et frater Junior et heres domini Roberti de Neuille, vocati *le Pacok de North*, apud Bewick in Northumbria occisi, captus fuit ibidem in illo conflictu et in Dunbarre presonarius detentus sub Patricio Comite de Dunbarre, adhuc vivente dicta domina Maria de Neuille avia sua. Sed postea redemptus, feliciter liberatus est. Et successit post mortem dicti domini Roberti, fratris sui senioris, qui obiit sine exitu prolis, in hereditatem tam dictæ domine Marie quam in hereditatem de Neuille. Fuit etiam iste Radulphus miles strenuus in guerris Regis Edwardi contra Scotos. Nam ipse et Dominus de Percy fuerunt Capitanei in bello Dunelmie, ubi captus fuit David Rex Scotorum.

Radulphus iste fundavit hospitale de Welle et Cantariam duorum sacerdotum apud Shirefhoton. Et obiit v^{to} die Augusti Anno gratie Millesimo cccclxviii, et Dunelmia sepelitur.

¹ The last two notices of Mrs. Mason and Mr. Bradburne are in another hand.

Memorandum, quod dominus Robertus de Neuille predictus fuit primogenitus filius Ranulphi de Neuille et desponsauit Evam, filiam domini de Segrave, sed nullum habuit exitum. Et quia dominum Johannem filium Marmaduci in ponte Dunelmie interfecerat, eiusque corpus vltra Pontem in aquam de Were precipitando demerserat, a Scotis postea ad bellum prouocatus, apud Bewyk occisus est, capto ibidem fratre suo Juniore, predicto Radulpho de Neuille, et vsque Dunbarre adducto vt supradictum est. Qui quidem Robertus de Neuille, sic occisus, obiit Anno gratie Millesimo cccxix^o et apud Brauncepath sepelitur in porticu boriali ecclesie ibidem.

Vocabatur iste Robertus de Neuille in tempore suo *le Pacok de North* propter decenciam et ornatum corporis sui et ob austeritatem actuum suorum.

ARMS OF JOHANNES DE NEVILLE AND MATILDA :—*As before, impaling Or a lion ramp. Az. (Percy).*

Johannem,^[12] dominum de Matillidem, filiam Henrici domini de Neuille, qui genuit. Percy, vxorem istius Johannis.

I. II. III. IIII. V. VI.

I. Alesiam, vxorem domini de Bayncote.

II. Matillidem nuptam Willelmo de Scrope.

[III].* Radulphus (*v. inf.*)

IIII. Ydoniam.

V. Alienoram, vxorem Radulphi de Lumley.

VI. Thomam, dominum de Furnival.

[12] Johannes iste de Neuille, filius Radulphi, fuit magnanimus miles et Baro famosus de ordine Garterii, quondam eciam Soldiarius inter Turcos, et insuper locumtenens Regis Anglie in Vasconia, vbi patriam ibi destructam per bella francorum ad statum pacificum reduxit; captis et sibi redditis octoginta et tribus Villis muratis Castris municionibus et fortaliciis fortissimis ibidem. Illic desponsavit Matillidem, filiam Henrici Domini de Percy, Senioris, qui fuit ad bellum Dunelmie. Ex qua genuit Radulphum de Neuille, postea Comitem Westmorlandie. Et obiit apud Nouum Castrum super Tynam xvii^o die Octobris Anno gratie Millesimo ccclxxxviii^o.

Habuit etiam predictus Johannes, dominus de Neuille, aliam vxorem, nomine Elizabeth, filiam et heredem Willelmi domini de Latymer de Danby. De qua genuit Johannem de Neuille, postea Dominum de Latymer, qui obiit sine exitu.

Et terre sue deuenerunt Radulpho de Neuille, Comiti Westmorlandie, fratri suo, ex perquisito ab eodem Johanne et feoffatis suis. Quas postea dictus Radulphus Comes dedit filio suo Georgio de Neuille et heredibus suis masculis.†

* Radulphus is not numbered, but must be the third child.

† The latter part of this paragraph, from "qui obiit" to the end, has been added in another hand.

ARMS OF RADULPHUS DE NEVILLE AND MARGARETA :—*As before, impaling Or a chevron Gu.* (Stafford).

Radulphus,^[13] dominus de Neuill = Margareta, filia Hugonis Comitis
et Comes Westmorlandie, genuit. | Stafford, vxor prima.

I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- I. Matillidem Dominam de Maulay.
- II. Alesiam, vxorem Thome Gray.
- III. Philippam, dominam de Dacre.
- IIII. Johannem (*v. inf.*)
- V. Elizabetham, minorissam.
- VI. Annam, vxorem Gilberti Vmfraville.
- VII. Radulphum de Neuille, Militem.
- VIII. Margaretam, vxorem Ricardi Lescrope de Bolton.

[13] Iste Radulphus, dominus de Neuille dictus (et postea Comes de Westmorland primus creatus), erat Princeps illustris et famosissimus, ac de consilio Regis secretissimus. Hic Henricum de Percy, Comitem Northumbrie, contra Regem Henricum quartum insurgentem valide obsistebat, illumque cum exercitu suo vsque fere villam Dunelmie approximantem vsque Prudhowe redire coegit. Ipse quoque Ricardum Archiepiscopum Eboraci et Thomam Comitem Mareschall contra dictum Regem insurgentes in presencia Johannis filii Regis, postea Ducis Bedfordie, apud Schaptonmore iuxta Eboracum redditos absque belli eventu Regi reddidit. Fuit eciam Marescallus Anglie ab illo tempore vsque ad diem quo Johannes Comes Marshall desponsauit filiam dicti Radulphi, Katerinam nomine.

Iste eciam Radulphus, Comes Westmorelandie, fundauit et construxit vnum Collegium apud Stayndrope de vno Magistro, sex Capellanis, sex Clericis, sex Armigeris, sex valettis, at sex aliis pauperibus; illud quoque possessionibus ditauit amplissimis. Quum tandem in senectute bona apud Raby in castro suo obiit *xxi* die Octobris Anno domini Millesimo *ccccxxv^{to}*, et sepultus est in Collegio predicto.

Prima vero vxor sua, Margareta, obiit *ix^o* die Junii Anno gratie Millesimo *ccclxxxxvi^o*, et apud Brancepath in choro sepelitur. Johanna vero, secunda vxor, obiit apud Houden die Sancti Bricii Anno gratie *m^occcc* *quadagesimo et Lincolnia, iuxta matrem suam Katerinam, Ducissam Lancastrie, sepelitur.

Habuit eciam iste Radulphus Comes Custodiam et Wardeneriam Marchiarum occidentalium versus Scociam, vbi pro maiori parte temporis sui pax firma habebat per Scotos. Cui in recompensacionem meriti sui et pro defensione rei publice regni Rex Henricus *iiii* dedit Honorem et Comitatum de Richemunde ad terminum vite sue et villam de Baynbrig cum Wenslaydale et Balliuam de Hangwest, sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum.

Hic duas duxit vxores: primam, scilicet, Margaretam, filiam Hugonis Comitis Staffordie, ex qua genuit Johannem de Neuille, primogenitum,

* "quadagesimo" has been written in another hand over some word erased.

Johannem de Neuille, = Elizabeth, filia . . a*
qui genuit. Comitis Cantie.

Radulphum, Comitem Wesmorlandie, secundum
qui nunc est, qui genuit.

et alios. Secundam, Johannam, filiam Johannis Ducis Lancastrie, ex
qua Ricardum de Neuille, Comitem Salesbirie, et alios genuit.

ARMS OF RADULPHUS DE NEVILLE AND JOHANNA:—*As before, impaling
quarterly Az. 3 fleurs de lys Or, and Gu. 3 lions passant-guardant
Or, all within a bordure compony Arg. and Az.* (Lancaster.)

Radulphus Dominus de = Johanna, filia Johannis
Neuill et Comes West- ducis Lancastrie, vxor
morlandie genuit. secunda.

I. II. III. IIIL. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIII.

- I. Johannam, Minorissam.
- II. Ricardum (*v. inf.*)
- III. Katherinam, ducissam Norfolchie.
- IIIL. Henricum, mortuum.
- V. Thomam, dominum de Seymour.
- VI. Cuthbertum, mortuum.
- VII. Alienoram, vxorem Comitis Northumbrie.
- VIII. Robertum, Episcopum Dunelmie.
- IX. Willelmum, Dominum de Fauconberge.
- X. Annam, Comitissam Staffordie.
- XI. Johannem, mortuum.
- XII. Georgium, Dominum de Latymer.
- XIII. Ceciliam, Ducissam Eboraci.
- XIIIL. Edwardum, dominum de Bergen.

Quibus et heredibus suis masculis Rex Ricardus secundus dedit
honorem de Penreth cum pertinenciis. Et Johannes Dux Lancastrie
Wapentagia frendelesse de Richmundeschire.

ARMS OF RICARDUS DE NEVILLE AND ALESIA:—*As before, with label of 3
points Az. and Arg. impaling Arg. 3 fusils conjoined in fesse
(Salisbury).*

Ricardum^[14] de = Alesia, Comitissa
Neuille, Comitem Sarum et heres.
Sarum, qui genuit.

- I. II. III. IIIL. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.
- I. Johanna, Comitissa Arundelie.
 - II. Alienora, Comitissa Warwici.
 - [III.] Ricardus, filius Prim[ogenitus].
 - [IIIL.] *Torn and illegible.*
 - V. Johannes de Neuille.

* This word is illegible ; perhaps it is *s'c'da*=*secunda*.

- VI. Georgius de Neuille, Clericus.
- VII. Alesia, filia.
- VIII. Alienora, filia.
- IX. Radulphus, mortuus, apud Shirefhoton sepultus.
- X. Katherina, filia.
- XI. Robertus, mortuus, apud Midelham sepultus.

[¹⁴] Isti Ricardo de Neuille talliauit Radulphus de Neuille, pater suus, et Comes Westmorlandie, et heredibus suis masculis, Castrum de Midelham cum pertinenciis.

Hic desponsauit dominam Alesiam, filiam et heredem Thome Comititis Salesburie, apud Orliance, in obsidione occisi, per quam idem Ricardus de Neuille fit Comes de Salesbury, et ex ea subscriptos genuit filios et filias et plures in futurum deduce generabit.

Cuius vite laudes etas futura post sua fata demonstrabit.

THE NORFOLK STEWARDS.

(See vol. ii, *New Series*, p. 34.)

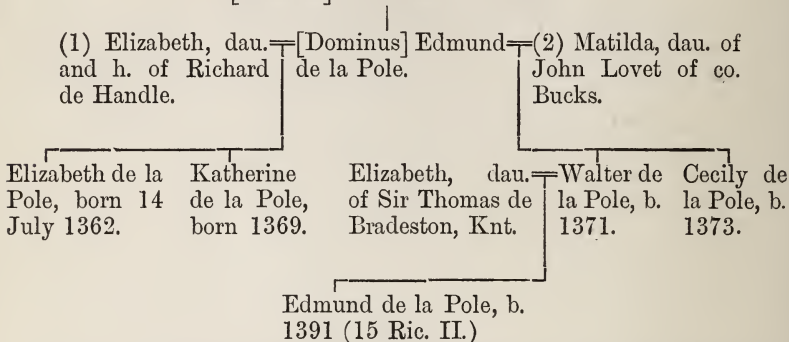
Mr. Rye has pretty nearly demolished the "Royal descent" of the Protector from the Stewards of Scotland. It is a pity that Carlyle did not live to know the fact that no drop of their blood flowed in the veins of his hero. Mr. Rye asks if there is any evidence that a Sir John (or Walter) Stewart was captured with James I in 1405? I know of none but statements in printed works. But, on 20th October, 1393, Richard II. retained in his service a Sir Walter Steward, Knight, "of Scotland," granting him for life an annuity of 100 marks (*Privy Seals*). When he died I do not know, but Isabella his wife drew an annuity of like amount till 1414 (*Issue Rolls*). Who they were is unknown. Contemporary with Isabella, a John Stuard suddenly appears, styled his 'escuyer' by Henry Prince of Wales (Henry V.), who granted him an annuity of 40 marks on 31 May, 1412 (*Privy Seals*). This John drew the annuity for *thirty-seven years*, the last payment being made on 17th May, 1449, when he disappears from record (*Issue Rolls*). He was not a knight till 1420. This seems to strengthen the suggestion of Mr. Rye that Sir John Steward (A) and Sir John Steward (E), called father and son, were one and the same man. And if it was he who made the will dated 20 May, 1447, where he speaks of his aunt Alice Talmashe, he could not be the son of Sir Walter and Isabella, as I was inclined to think possible. This Sir John appears in the will as one of the custodiers of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, so the will is most probably genuine. If he had an eldest son Thomas, as the will states, this affords a presumption that his own father's name was Thomas, and the latter having married a Talmash, was probably an English subject. It takes us farther away from the captured Prince, as 'Sir John' must have been born 15 years before that event. Augustine Steward's pedigree of the Stewards prior to John is an absurd fiction; that subsequent to him has been treated according to its deserts by Mr. Rye.

JOSEPH BAIN.

NOTE ON THE DE LA POLE PEDIGREE.

In the Report on the Ewelme Almshouses MSS. (8th Report Hist. MSS., part i, p. 624) there will be found some interesting genealogical notes from a fourteenth century psalter, corresponding with the "family bible" of later times. They give us the following descent :—

[Domina] Katherine de la Pole.



The above Edmund (son of Katherine) de la Pole was clearly the captain of Calais, younger brother of Michael, first Earl of Suffolk, who fled to him for refuge in his hour of trouble. The descent here given differs from that in the Rawlinson MSS. [B. 313, fo. 54 (pencil)], which I now give :—

Edus. De la Poole, Matildis filia & cohe. Andreæ
Capitaneus Calisii frater Sackuile qui ob. 13 E. III. &
Michis. primi, co. Suff. Johannæ sororis & cohe. Johis.

Waltus. De La Poole. Eliz. filia et heres Tho.
Braileston Dni. de Winterborn.

Thomas Ingeldsthorpe. = Margarete.

J. H. ROUND.

NOTES ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

(Concluded from p. 37.)

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Four Visitations have been made, by Benolte in 1530 (College of Arms, H. 20), by Cooke in 1569 (College of Arms, G. 9 and D. 12), by St. George in 1634 (College of Arms, C. 30) containing 189 pedigrees, and by Sir Henry St. George in 1682-3. The original of this is in the College, K. 4. Many valuable additions to the pedigrees contained in it will be found in Prattintons MSS. at the Soc. of Antiquaries. It has been printed from Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy with this title :—

"The Visitation of the County of Worcester, begun by Thomas May, Chester, and Gregory King, Rouge Dragon, In Trinity Vacacon, 1682, and finished by Henry Dethick, Richmond, and the said Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant, In Trinity Vacacon, 1683, by virtue of several deputacons from Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux King of Armes*. With additions by the Late Sir Thomas Phillipps, *Bart.* Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." Exeter, 1883, 8°.

A few additions to this Visitation have been printed in the 'Midland Antiquary,' and issued separately with title, index, and 22 pages, 8°.

YORKSHIRE.

All the Visitations have been printed. The following are their titles in chronological order :—

"Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530, by Thomas Tonge, Norroy King of Arms. With an appendix of other Heraldic documents relating to the North of England. Edited by W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A." Durham, 1863, 8°.

This is Vol. xli of the publications of the Surtees Society, and relates chiefly to Yorkshire. It has already been mentioned in these pages under the other counties included.

"The Visitation of Yorkshire in the years 1563 and 1564, made by William Flower, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms. "Denique coelesti sumus omnes semine oriundi ; omnibus ille idem pater est." *Lucretius*. Edited by Charles Best Norcliffe, M.A., of Langton." London, 1881, 8°.

This is Vol. xvi. of the publications of the Harleian Society.

"The Visitation of Yorkshire, made in the years 1584-5, by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald ; to which is added the subsequent Visitation made in 1612, by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, with several additional pedigrees, including 'The Arms taken out of Churches and Houses at Yorkshire Visitation, 1584-5' 'Sir William Fayrfax' Booke of Arms,' and other Heraldic Lists, with Copious Indices. Edited by Joseph Foster, Compiler of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Collections of Pedigrees, and also Editor of the Lincolnshire Collection." London, 1875, 8°.

"The Visitation of the County of Yorke, begun in A° D'ni 1665 and finished A° D'ni 1666. By William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Armes." Durham, [1860,] 8°.¹

This is Vol. xxxvi of the publications of the Surtees Society. The prefaces to these volumes, and each has a good one, give all that needs to be written on the Yorkshire Visitations, and when I add that the reader should also consult the remarks in Noble's 'College of Arms,' app. xxxiv ; Gutch's 'Collectanea Curiosa,' ii. 253 ; and the 'Herald and Genealogist,' ii. 435, I feel sure that any of my own would be perfectly superfluous.

WALES.

A Visitation of Wales was taken by Benolt in 1530 (College of Arms, H. 8). The Principality was also visited by Lewys Dwnn under the powers of a commission granted by Cooke, Clarenceux, and Robert

¹ A very good index to this Visitation has been compiled by Mr. Armytage, F.S.A. with the title :—

"Index to the Visitation of the County of Yorke, begun A.D., MDCLXV. and finished A.D. MDCLXVI. by William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Armes. Compiled by Geo. J. Armytage, Esq., F.S.A., and printed by private subscription." London, 1872, 8°.

Glover as Marshal to Flower, Norroy, on the 3rd Feb. 1585. The results of this were published by the Welsh Manuscripts Society, and bear the following title :—

“Heraldic Visitations of Wales, and part of the Marches, between the years 1586 and 1613, under the authority of Clarenceux and Norroy, two Kings-at-Arms. By Lewys Dwnn, Deputy Herald at Arms, etc.” London, 1846, 2 vols. 4°.

An account of this book, and of other published Welsh pedigrees, will be found in the ‘Herald and Genealogist,’ Vol. ii. pp. 294, 438. The observations of Noble and Gutch should also be read. Both of them state that a Visitation of Flintshire was taken in 1670 by Chaloner Lancaster, and Sandford, *Rouge dragon*, for Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux*.

Those who peruse this very imperfect sketch of the Heralds' Visitations will do well to bear in mind that it is not the compilation of a professional Herald, but merely the rough notes of an amateur Pursuivant, whose researches do not extend into the hidden recesses of the venerable Institution in Doctors Commons. If, therefore, errors abound, I must crave some indulgence for them. A brief summary of the result of my enquiries may not be out of place as an ending to these Notes, as well as notices of those Visitations which have been printed during their progress through the press. I place them in order, as before, according to their Counties.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Vol. xix. of the publications of the Harleian Society is entitled :—

“The Visitations of Bedfordshire, Annis Domini, 1566, 1582, and 1634. Made by William Harvey, Esq., Clarencieux King of Arms, Robert Cooke, Esq., Clarencieux King of Arms, and George Owen, Esq., York Herald, as deputy for Sir Richard St. George, Kt., Clarencieux King of Arms. Together with additional pedigrees chiefly from Harleian MS. 1531; and an appendix, containing a list of pedigrees entered at the visitation of 1669; also lists of Bedfordshire Knights and Gentry taken from Lansdowne MS. 887. Edited by Frederic Augustus Blaydes.” London, 1884, 8°.

BERKSHIRE.

The following has been reprinted from the *GENEALOGIST* uniform in size with the publications of the Harleian Society.

“The Visitation of Berkshire in 1566, by William Harvey, *Clarenceux Rex Armorum* (Harleian MS. 5867). Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A.” Exeter, 1885, 8°.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Visitation of 1565 is appearing in the pages of the *GENEALOGIST* under the editorship of Mr. Metcalfe, F.S.A.

The Harleian Society has printed as its xxth volume :—

“The Visitation of the County of Dorset, taken in the year 1623, by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, and Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle Pursuivant, Marshals and Deputies to William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. Edited by John Paul Rylands, F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.” London, 1885, 8°.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The 1623 Visitation forms Vol. xxi of the publications of the Harleian Society.

"The Visitation of the County of Gloucester, taken in the year 1623, by Henry Chitty and John Phillipot as deputies to William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. With pedigrees from the Herald's Visitations of 1569 and 1582-3, and sundry miscellaneous pedigrees. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc., and W. C. Heane, M.R.C.S., Eng., etc." London, 1885, 8°.

It appears from the preface to this work that the pedigrees contained in the Visitations of 1569 and 1583 are, so far as they can be identified, included in it.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

With the exception of the Visitation of 1672 all those of this county have now been printed. The earlier ones have appeared with this title:—

"The Visitations of the County of Somerset, In the years 1531 and 1573, together with Additional Pedigrees, chiefly from the Visitation of 1591. Edited by Frederic William Weaver, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford." Exeter, 1885, 8°.

Mr. Weaver's preface to this volume should be read by those interested in Somersetshire Visitations.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The two last visitations of this county form Part 2 of Vol. v. of the publications of the William Salt Archæological Society, and have this title:—

"The Heraldic Visitations of Staffordshire made by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy, in 1614, and by Sir William Dugdale, Norroy, in the year 1663 and 1664. Edited and annotated by H. Sydney Grazebrook, Esq." London, 1885, 8°.

I cannot forbear remarking that this volume reflects much credit on its editor.

It now only remains to state briefly the result of this inquiry.

All the Visitations of the following Counties have been printed:—
CORNWALL, DEVON, LANCASHIRE, and YORKSHIRE.

None of the Visitations of the following are printed:—DERBYSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, MONMOUTHSHIRE, NORTH-AMPTONSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, and SUSSEX.

Of the remaining counties the Visitations made in the years under-mentioned *are not printed*:—

BEDFORDSHIRE. 1669.	LONDON. 1664, 1687.
BERKSHIRE. 1532, 1584, 1597, 1623.	MIDDLESEX. 1572, 1634.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 1532, 1574-80, 1634, 1669-75.	NORFOLK. Part of 1563, 1589, 1613, 1664-8.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 1575, 1619, Part of 1684.	NORTHUMBERLAND. 1575, 1666.
CHESHIRE. 1613, 1663.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 1662-4.
CUMBERLAND. 1665.	OXFORDSHIRE. 1533, 1668.
DORSETSHIRE. 1531, 1677.	RUTLANDSHIRE. 1681-2.
DURHAM. 1666.	SOMERSETSHIRE. 1672.
ESSEX. 1664-8.	STAFFORDSHIRE. 1533, 1566.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 1533.	SUFFOLK. 1668.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 1564, 1684.	SURREY. 1530, 1572, Part of 1623, 1662-8.
KENT. 1530, 1574, 1592, Part of 1619-21, 1663-8.	WARWICKSHIRE. 1563, Part of 1682-3.
LEICESTERSHIRE. 1563, 1682-3.	WESTMORELAND. 1666.
LINCOLNSHIRE. 1634, 1666.	WILTSHIRE. 1530, 1565, 1677.
	WORCESTERSHIRE. 1530, 1569, 1634.

ERRATA.

Vol. i. New lines p. 201. For "best of each" read "best copy of each." Mr. Metcalfe's Essex Visitations should contain a slip of "Corrigenda of Arms," and "Additions to the 'ESSEX VISITATIONS' (Harl. Soc.) kindly furnished by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, Mr. R. S. Boddington, the Rev. C. B. Norecliffe, Mr. W. D. Pink, Mr. J. Simpson, Dr. Sykes, and others." 2 pages (unpaged).

It is worth noting that there are two Irish Visitations, Wexford, and co. Dublin. See "Notes and Queries," 2 S i. 429.

A very good list of the MS. copies of Norfolk Visitations is given in 'The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany,' edited by Walter Rye, Vol. iii. Part i, p. 168.

EDWARDS FAMILY.

The following entries relative to this family are copied from the fly-leaves of a Breeches Bible, published in 1598, and now in the possession of my uncle Robert Morgan, Esq. I trust a corner will be found for their preservation in the GENEALOGIST.

This Booke was new Bound June 1684 & Cost 3s. 6d. Tho : EDWARDS.

Tho : Edwards : & Elizabeth Edwards were Maryed the 22th April 1663 : & when their children were borne—Ann was borne y^e 29th febr^y 1663. Dorothy was borne y^e 14th 8^{ber} 1665 & dyed 20th 7^{ber} 1667.

6th August—Elizabeth was borne y^e 6th Aug^t 1669 : & dyed 6th may 1673. Francis was borne y^e 26th June 1671 : & dyed 5th may 1672.

Joⁿ. borne y^e 22th 7^{ber} 1672.

Tho : borne y^e 4th 8^{ber} 1674 : & dyed 23th April 1676.

Elizabeth borne y^e 11th march 1675.

Alise borne the Last 8^{ber} 1677 : & dyed the 29th August 1685.

19th febr^y 1663. W^m. Edwards dyed

August 1665. Dorothy Hough dyed

7^{ber} 1666. Ann Hough dyed

7^{ber} 20th Dorothy Edwards dyed 1667

6th May 1673. Elizabeth Edwards dyed

5th May 1672. Francis Edwards dyed

23th April 1676. Thomas Edwards Junior dyed

20th March 1669. Theoder Edwards dyed

8^{ber} 1660. Cossen Jane George dyed

29th August 1685. My deare deare Alise Edwards

9th x^{ber} 1685. Cossen W^m. George dyed

3^d January 1687. Thomas Edwards my ffather dyed }

All theise Lyeth in St. Katherine's Chancell vnder a broad Stone at the head of Mr. Rigbey's graue.

[*Inserted between the Old and New Testament :—*]

The time of the bearth of my fathers Children Borne at heswall in werrall, in Cheshire, as followeth :

Elizabeth, June y^e 19th 1631

ffrances, 8^{ber} 5th 1632.

John, borne febr^y the 6th 1633

W^m., June y^e 10th 1635

Ann, borne June 26th 1636 :

Thomas, 25th 7^{ber} 1637

Andrew and Peter, the 30th 9^{br} 1638

Theoder, 24th May 1640

ffrancis, y^e 13th July 1641 :

John, 17th febr^y 1642

And another ffrancis born at St. Maries in Chester & did dye there.

[*On the margin of one of the pages of the Psalms :—*]

Alles Dod is the trwe owenor of this booke.

5, Darnley Road,
Royal Crescent, W.

G. BLACKER MORGAN.

THE PLAYTER FAMILY.

The following abstract of Lady Playter's will was inadvertently omitted by me when the notes on this family were sent to the GENEALOGIST.

1642. Oct. 5. I dame Anne Playters of Heydon, co. Essex, Widow "feeling the infirmities of nature wherenvto I am subiect." To be buried at the discretion of the executors. To son-in-law Sir William Playters £4 "to buy a ring therewith for a remembrance of my love." To son Lionell Playters, clerk, £20: "I would have enlarged it, butt I conceive his brothers have more neede, besides I have heretofore given him otherwise a mothers blessinge in a large proportion;" also to him one of my silver tankards. To son Lionell's wife, "one spur royall;" and to his eldest daughter "my Rubie ringe." To my son John Playters £450, whereof the sum of £200 is in the hands of Sir Thomas Soames, Alderman of London, £80 in the hands of my daughter Elizabeth Soames, £50 in the hands of Mr. Thomas Playters, son of Sir William P., £50 in the hands of Mr. Antell, £50 in the hands of goodman Nutrobb, and £20 "in moneyes in myne owne Custodie;" also to my said son John "my silver suger box and my biggest silver dish which hath my mothers Armes on it, my silver pott that hath a spoute, one silver Tankerd, fower plates," &c.; also to my said son "my olde Coach horse," and one suit of hangings "conteyneing five peeces more or lesse;" and also "the greene rugg which lyeth on the bedd, on which hee lyeth," and the coverlet "that lyeth on the bedd on which I lye." To son Roger Playters £400, of which the sum of £200 is in the hands and custody of "my cosine Stutivill," £90 in the hands of goodman Linge of Tannington "my Ten'nt," already due this last Michaelmas, £50 in Mr. Antell's hands, £50 in "my sonne Gents handes," and £10 in monies "in mine own custodie;" also to the said Roger "my younger Coach horse," my silver dish with a foot, my silver skillet with the cover, my cup "that hath an eare," my little cup that hath feet, two plates, my taster, &c., and two feather-beds, "whereof the one lyeth in his owne Chamber, the other my man Thomas Chrispe lyeth on," and also "my dymetie curtens that are now in working in blacke worke," &c. My two sons John and Roger Playters to have all "my lynnens of what sorte soever it bee," equally divided, also my chain "sett with diamonds and Rubies being in all nyneteene peeces threaded with pearles," and my star jewel set with diamonds belonging to "my Chaine," and also fourteen pieces of "gould enameled," to be sold together with "my crimson velvett petycoate and both my blacke satten gownes," and the money equally divided between them. My said two sons to have "all my Bookes." To daughter Elizabeth Soames "my long cushion of shaddowed worke, my blacke and goulden sleeves and stomachers wrought with the grape and leafe, my vayles and skarfes that are sett with pearle, and my blacke velvett gowne sett with pearle." To daughter Mosely the crimson satin petticoat laid with gold lace, and "my Currall bracelett." To daughter Barnewell £5, and "my tawney shagge petticoate laid with gould lace, and a skarlett petticoate laid with gould lace." To daughter Gent "a skarlett coloured satten peticoate laid with gould lace and my

watchett satten flowred petticoate, my Cabinett made vpp with mother of pearle, and alsoe my little guilt salt." To brother Powell "one old Angell." To sister Powell "one Spurroyall," &c. To grandchild Anne Soames my inlaid cabinet, my looking glass with the gilt frame, and "a yellow satten Cushinett imbroydered with gould." To grandchild Elizabeth Soames my ring with a diamond in it, &c. To grandchild Lydia Soames "halfe a peece of gould," &c., and "one of my lawne aprons." To grandchild Mary Soames "halfe a peece of gould," &c. To grandchild Anthony Playters, son of Anthony P. of London deceased, £20 at his age of twenty-one. Forty shillings to the poor of Heydon in Essex; and the same to the poor in Satterly. The sum of £60 "to buy biskett, March pane stuffe, Cakes and wine to be spent att my buriall." To the preacher at the funeral "one Spurroyal of gould." Legacies also to grandchildren Susan, Martha, Jane, Peter, Stephen, and John Soames, to Roger Browne "mine old Cooke," to Elizabeth Newcome, Mercy Land, Grace Everett, Anne Prior, Martha Catline, Anne Creede, Anthony Creede, Thomas Austen, William Curdy, Andrew Woolfe, Samuel Aston, Henry Younge, "Rhody my maide," and my man Thomas Chrispe. My said sons John and Roger to have the residue of the goods, and be executors. My daughter Soames to be "superviser." Witnessed by John Soames and Thomas Austen.—Proved 28 Oct., 1642: and registered at Somerset House, *Campbell*, 114.

This testatrix was daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knt., and second wife of Sir Thomas Playters of Sotterley, bart, who died in 1638. The marriage took place at Elsing, co. Norfolk, in Feb., 1594.

The old parish register-book of Weston, co. Suffolk, which was missing when the article on the Playter family was in preparation, has lately been discovered, and restored to the parish. The burials recorded therein date from the year 1538, the marriages from 1545, and the baptisms from 1560. The latest date in the book is 1708. The following entries occur:—

1555. March 3. Margaret the servant of Master William Plater was bur.
 1560. March 26. Edward son of Francis Codon gent. and Dorothy his wife, dau. of Christopher Plater esq. was bapt.
 1614. Dec. 20. William son of Sir Thomas Plater and Anne his wife was bur.
 1706. May 22. Thomas Playters of St. Andrews gent. was bur.

A friend informs me that the register of the parish of St. Giles, Norwich, records the burial of Elizabeth Playters, gent., 18 Nov., 1672.

THOMAS P. WADLEY.

THE HARLEIAN ROLL OF ARMS.

(Concluded from p. 41.)

- | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 91 Vair, a label of three pendants
Gu. | } | "Sr Miles de beuchamp." | 21, | 5 |
| 92 Arg., fretée Sa., a label of
three pendants Gu. | | "Sr Willem talemache." | 21 ^b | 1 |
| 93 Gu., two lions passant Arg.
within a bordure engrailed Or. | } | "Sr Johan straunge." | 21 ^b | 2 |

94 Az., a cross flory Or.	"S ^r Wauter de Paueli."	21 ^b	3
95 Chequy Gu. and Or, a chief Erm.	{ "Rob' Tate[<i>rest cut out</i>]." (<i>Tateshall</i>).	21 ^b	4
96 [<i>Cut out</i>]		21 ^b	5
97 [<i>Cut out</i>]		22,	1
98 Az., six lions ramp. Arg., and a label of three pendants Gu.	{ "[<i>Cut out</i>]urne."(<i>Leyburn</i>).	22,	2
99 Quarterly Or and Gu., a baston Sa.; over all a label of three pendants Arg.	{ "J. Claueringe."	22,	3
100 [<i>Cut out</i>]	"J. de Suttone."	22,	4
101 Gu., three pierced mullets of six points Arg.	{ "Rob' Hansard."	22,	5
102 Gu., a bend Arg. betw. six roundles Or.	{ "[<i>Blank</i>] Souche."	22 ^b	1
103 [<i>Cut out</i>]	"J. de Somery."	22 ^b	2
104 Erm., a cross patonce Gu.	"[<i>Cut out</i>] noruode."	22 ^b	3
105 Sa., three fleurs-de-lis Arg.	"Al' Harchas."	22 ^b	4
106 Gu., [<i>remains of two bars</i> Arg., <i>rest cut out</i>].	{ "J. deu bois."	22 ^b	5
107 [<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	23,	1
108 Az., a chief Gu., and over all a lion ramp. Arg.	{ "[<i>Cut out</i>]asteng."(<i>Has- teng</i>).	23,	2
109 Az., a lion ramp. Arg.	"Robert de stapeltone."	23,	3
110 Erm., two chevrons Gu.	"N. (?) de semors."	23,	4
111 [<i>Cut out</i>]	"[<i>Blank</i>] Rokele."	23,	5
112 [<i>Cut out</i>]	" <i>Cut out</i>]egein."	23 ^b	1
113 Arg., a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Vert.	{ "Marmaduc tuenge."	23 ^b	2
114 Sa., a lion ramp. tail forked Or.	{ "J. de Kinggestone."	23 ^b	3
115 Sa., a lion ramp. tail forked Arg.	{ "Miles stapeltone."	23 ^b	4
116 [<i>Cut out</i>]	"J. baret."	23 ^b	5
117 Gu., [<i>remains of a chevron</i> betw. three cross crosslets Arg. ?]	{ [<i>Cut out</i>]	24,	1
118 Barry nebulée of six Arg. and Sa.	{ [<i>Blank</i>] ^{Sapecote.} "Basset."	24,	2
119 Arg., a cross flory Sa.	"[<i>Blank</i>] suinnertone."	24,	3
120 Gyronny of eight Gu. and Or.	{ "[<i>Blank</i>] Bassingburn."	24,	4
121 Or, three bars nebulée Gu.	"J. Louel."	24,	5
122 Barry of six Or and Az.	"ffouk' de Penebrugge."	24 ^b	1
123 Vairy Gu. and Erm.	"[<i>Blank</i>] Greseleye."	24 ^b	2
124 Arg., a fess and in chief three roundles Sa.	{ "[<i>Blank</i>] Langeleye."	24 ^b	3
125 Or, three piles conjoined in base Gu., a canton Erm.	{ "[<i>Blank</i>] Basset."	24 ^b	4
126 [<i>Cut out</i>]	{ "[<i>Blank</i>] Bassig" (<i>Bassigburn</i>).	24 ^b	5
127 [<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	25,	1
128 to 135 [<i>Blank</i>]	[<i>Names blank</i>]	25, 2 to 25 ^b	4

136 & 137	[<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	25 ^b 5 & 26,	1
138 to 145	[<i>Blank</i>]	[<i>Names blank</i>]	26, 2 to 26 ^b	4
146 & 147	[<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	26 ^b 5 & 27,	1
148 to 155	[<i>Blank</i>]	[<i>Names blank</i>]	27, 2 to 27 ^b	4
156 & 157	[<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	27 ^b 5 & 28,	1
158 Or, a cross Gu.		"[<i>Cut out</i>] Holester."	28,	2
159 Erm., a chief vairy Or and Gu., over all a baston Sa.		"H. Herbert."	28,	3
160 Paly of four Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three escallops Or.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Graunson."	28,	4
161 Arg., two chevrons Gu.		"R. Greindone."	28,	5
162 Gu., semée of roundles Or, a canton Erm., and over all a label of three pendants Az.		"[<i>Cut out</i>]n la Zouche."	28 ^b	1
163 Or, a chevron Gu.		"Baron Stafford."	28 ^b	2
164 Or, a cross voided Gu.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Creuequer."	28 ^b	3
165 Gu., a maunch Erm.		"R. Moun."	28 ^b	4
166 Arg.[<i>remains of two bars Gu.</i>]		"T. [<i>rest cut out</i>]."	28 ^b	5
167 [<i>Cut out</i>] ? Remains of a chief Sa. charged with three escallops Or.		[<i>Cut out</i>]	29,	1
168 Barry of six Or and Az., a bend Gu.		"[<i>Cut out</i>] gaunt."	29,	2
169 Vairy Arg. and Sa., a bend Gu.		"G. Mancestre."	29,	3
170 Gu., three bends Or.		"T. de Greili."	29,	4
171 Or, a cross Sa.		"J. Vescei."	29,	5
172 Or, on a chief indented Az. three roundles Arg.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Lauthone."	29 ^b	1
173 Arg., three chevrons Gu,		"[<i>Blank</i>] Banastre."	29 ^b	2
174 Az., semée of escallops and a bend Or.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Werintone."	29 ^b	3
175 Arg., three bends Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Biroun."	29 ^b	4
176 [<i>Cut out</i>]		"[<i>Blank</i>] Trafford."	29 ^b	5
177 [<i>Cut out</i>] Remains of a bend Sa.		[<i>Cut out</i>]	30,	1
178 Arg., three bends Gu., and on a canton [? Or] a cross voided Sa.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Pilkentone."	30,	2
179 Sa., on a bend Arg. three pierced mullets Gu.		"W. Cliftone."	30,	3
180 Arg. a bend engrailed Sa.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Glastinburi."	30,	4
181 Paly of six Gu. and Arg.		"R. fiz nel."	30,	5
182 Arg., two bars Sa., and on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the field.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Twyforde."	30 ^b	1
183 Or., on a fess Az. three escallops Arg.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Naptone."	30 ^b	2
184 Arg., a chevron betw. three pierced mullets Sa.		"[<i>Blank</i>] Quilli."*	30 ^b	3
* 185 Arg. a cross flory Gu.		"W. Trussel."	30 ^b	4

186	[<i>Cut out</i>]	"[<i>Blank</i>] Meni[<i>rest cut out</i>]"	30 ^b 5
187	[<i>Cut out</i>]	[<i>Cut out</i>]	31, 1
188	Az, three escallops (? should be crescents) Or.	"[<i>Blank</i>] Rythre."	31, 2
189	Sa., crusilly fitchée and a bend Or.	"W. Beestouñ."	31, 3
190	Or, frettée Gu.	"[<i>Blank</i>] Werdoun."	31, 4
191	Az, a chevron Erm.	"[<i>Blank</i>] Lodbroc."	31, 5

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SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

(Continued from Vol. II., New Series, p. 282.)

WILLS ENROLLED ON THE RECOVERY ROLLS.

March, Peter William, of Solyhull, co. Warwick	...	—	5 G. I. Trin. Ro. 7.
Gower, John (son of William), of co. Worcester	...	—	6 G. I. Trin. Ro. 15.
Short, Thomas, of Bury St. Edmund's, co. Suff.	...1 May 1714	...	10 G. I. East. Ro. 10.
Goring, Sir William, Bart., of Burton, co. Sussex	...22 Jan. 1721	...	10 G. I. Trin. Ro. 10.
Pole, John, of Spinkhill, co. Derby	...15 July 1718	...	10 G. I. Trin. Ro. 23.
Brenk, Mary (spinster), of St. Andrew's Holborn, co. Middx.	...11 Sept. 1724	...	11 G. I. Mich. Ro. 3.
Cottingham, John, of Godmaneton, Pitcomb, Somerset	...16 Oct. 1724	...	11 G. I. Hil. Ro. 1.
Errington, Frances (spinster), of St. Andrew's, Holborn, co. Middx.	...15 Dec. 1725	...	12 G. I. Hil. Ro. 17.
Errington, William, of Beaufront, co. Northumberland	...10 Dec. 1719	...	12 G. I. Hil. Ro. 21.
Yateman, John, of Redmarley Dabitott, co. Worc.	...27 Mar. 1728	...	2 G. II. Trin. Ro. 1.
Reeve, William, of Redmarley Dabitot, co. Worc.	...	—	2 G. II. Mich. Ro. 1.
Blake, John, of St. George's, Hanover Square, co. Middx.	...	—	6 & 7 G. II. Trin. Ro. 1.
Fortescue, Dame Mary (widow)	...	—	18 G. II. Hil. Ro. 1.
Sulyard, Edward, of Haughley, co. Suffolk	...	—	18 G. II. Hil. Ro. 2.
Morris, Letitia (spinster), of Middx.	...	—	{ 19 G. II. Hil. Ro. 7; & 19 & 20 G. II. Trin. Ro. 26.
Howard, Hon. Arabella, of Norfolk	...20 June 1746	...	
Gage, Delarivere (widow)	...28 Mar. 1744	...	20 G. II. Mich. Ro. 2.
Rice, George, of Eccleston, co. Lanc.	...17 July 1746	...	20 G. II. Mich. Ro. 26.
Risdon, Francis, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Middx.	...22 Aug. 1746	...	20 G. II. Hil. Ro. 13.
Bond, Henry Jermyn	...5 Nov. 1733	...	21 G. II. Hil. Ro. 34.
Loxley, Philip, of Tamworth, co. Warwick	...14 Apr. 1736	...	21 G. II. East. Ro. 22.

Aston, Walter, Lord, of co. Hertford	...4 July 1746	...21 & 22 G. II. Trin. Ro. 34.
Lancaster, Francis, of co. Lanc.	21 Feb. 1744	...22 G. II. Mich. Ro. 21.
Carington, Francis, of cos. War- wick, Salop, Lincoln.	...19 May 1749	...22 & 23 G. II. Trin. Ro. 4.
Cousein, Anthony Pairon	...9 July 1748	...22 & 23 G. II. Trin. Ro. 104.
Eyre, James, of Bury's Hall, co. Norfolk	... ———	23 G. II. Mich. Ro. 7.
Hooper, Jane, (widow), of Parish of St. George the Martyr, co. Middx.	... ———	23 G. II. Hil. Ro. 8.
Elliott, Humfrey, of Beobridge, Cleaverley, co. Salop	...8 Apr. 1747	...23 G. II. Hil. Ro. 46.
Worthington, Susanna, (widow), of Wigan, co. Lanc.	...21 Oct. 1749	...23 G. II. Hil. Ro. 50.
Webbe, Edward	... ———	24 G. II. Mich. Ro. 65.
Metcalf, Thomas, of Blooms- bury Square, co. Middx.	... ———	24 G. II. East. Ro. 7.
Collins, John, of Wolver- hampton, co. Stafford	... ———	24 & 25 G. II. Trin. Ro. 12.
Evans, John, of Barnstable, co. Devon	... ———	24 & 25 G. II. Trin. Ro. 21.
Warham, Winefrid (spinster), of Parish of St. George the Martyr in the Fields, co. Middx.	... ———	24 & 25 G. II. Trin. Ro. 69.
Wright, John, of Keldon Hall, Essex	...22 Feb. 1744	...25 G. II. Mich. Ro. 74.
Gifford, Dame Frances, (widow)	...16 July 1750	...25 G. II. Hil. Ro. 72.
Hunloke, Sir Windsor, (Bart.)	...13 Mar. 1744	...25 G. II. East. Ro. 2.
Maire, Thomas, of Lartington, co. York	...5 May 1739	...26 G. II. Mich. Ro. 2.
Jernegan, Francis, of St. Paul's, Westminster	...6 Feb. 1752	...26 G. II. Mich. Ro. 4.
Gibson, Frances, (widow), of Welford, co. Northampton, and St. James' street, Holborn	...10 Nov. 1733	...26 G. II. Mich. Ro. 53.
Widdrington, Ralph, of Chees- burn Grange, co. Northum- berland	... ———	26 G. II. Hil. Ro. 23.
Widdrington, Hon. William Tempest	...22 Jan. 1753	...26 G. II. East. Ro. 26.
Porter, Henry, of Dunken- hall, co. Lanc.	... ———	26 & 27 G. II. Trin. Ro. 38.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

HAMERTON FAMILY OF YORKSHIRE.—Mr. John Hamerton Crump, of the Junior Carlton Club, S.W., would be greatly obliged to anyone who could give him the baptism of John Hamerton, of Saddleworth, York, about 1735.

JOYCE FAMILY.—I have notes of families of this name resident in Somerset—at Evercreech in 1623, at Freshford in 1613, at Wells in 1620, and at Winford Calcombe in 1655. I should be much obliged for any further information, especially of an earlier date. Were any of these families connected with the Joyces of Newland in Gloucestershire, or those of Sturminster Newton in Dorsetshire?

Oriel College, Oxford.

G. H. JOYCE.

YOUNGHUSBAND FAMILY.—I send you five entries of the family of Younghusband, (*GENEALOGIST*, ii, Old Series, 53 *et seq.*) copied from an old Bible. They seem to relate to and amplify the family of Thos. Younghusband = Dorothy Hume, 26 Dec. 1731, (p. 57). "John Younghusband was born y^e 2nd Oct., 1733. Robt. Younghusband was born y^e 24th July, 1735. Thos. Younghusband was born y^e 22nd August, 1737. Thos. Younghusband, jun^r, was born y^e 20th Nov^r 1739. Dorothy Younghusband departed this life 6 Dec., 1739."

Gt. Houghton House, nr. Northampton.

THOMAS JESSON.

EARLDOM OF ROSS.—Can any of your readers assist me with the following :—

(1.) Who was the wife of William Earl of Ross (he died at Delny, 1323) to whom King Edward granted support from her husband's lands during the Earl's imprisonment in England (*see* Rot. Scot. vol. i, p. 28) ?

(2.) How was Isabella Ross, daughter of the above Earl, related to Edward Bruce within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity (Dispensation granted at Avignon, 1 June, 1317, by Pope John XXIII) ?

FRANCIS NEVILLE REID.

EARLDOM OF ATHOLE (vol. iii, New Series, p. 64).—In reply to your esteemed correspondent G.E.C., by a printer's error in my former note (vol. ii, p. 314), Isabella of Chilham was called "then" wife (*i.e.*, 1305) of Alexander Balliol, instead of "the late." She died before 1 May, 1292, the date of the inquisition on his succession to her by courtesy (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii, No. 591). It is a new and interesting fact that her son, Earl John, married a sister of Gratney, Earl of Mar. I take him to be the "John de Asceles," who was contracted on the 11th March, 1285-86, to a daughter of William de Soulis (*Calendar*, vol. ii, No. 285). Possibly it never came off, but it fixes that his marriage with Marjory of Mar took place after that date.

THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH CALENDAR.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GOD-CHILDREN (*ante*, ii, New Series, pp. 292-296).—The following note is taken from the Sussex Arch. Coll., xxvii. 229-230 :—*Petworth Register*, 1596.—"Memorandum that, on the 20th of June was borne Henry L. Percie who was baptized on the 8th day of July in the private chappell in my L. his house. The witnesses were, *first for the Queen's Matie* The Lady Buckhurst, then the Earl of Shrewsburie, lastly for the Lord Treasurer the Earl de la Warr."

Same Register, 1597 :—*Burials*—"May 31. Henry, Lord Percy."

In the last year of her reign, she thus stood god-mother also to the infant of the French ambassador, as is quaintly stated in a contemporary record, "the queen christened the French ambassador's daughter by her deputy the lady marquesse; the Countess of Worcester and the lord-admiral being her assistants."

J. HORACE ROUND.

FAMILIES OF LONG AND TURNER.—The Contributor of the "Church Notes from Finmere, Oxon," may like to have the note I took on the occasion of a visit to Bratton Church, co. Wilts, a few years ago, shewing connexion between Long of Wilts, and Turner: "On a handsome flat stone (but somewhat worn by feet) at the west end of the south aisle of the Church—which formerly pertained to Little Stoke (no longer a parish) but used by Bratton folks now—a bold shield of arms:—Long impaling Turner(?)."

Inscription: Here lyeth the Body of Mary late wife of James Long of this Parish, Gent., and dau'r of Geo. Turner, heretofore of Penly in this Parish. She departed this life the — day of August 1755.

I afterwards referred to the parish Register and found her funeral took place 2 Sept. 1755, so she must have died *late* in August.

Kelston Rectory.

FR. J. POYNTON.

THE MAR RESTITUTION (*ante* ii. N.S., 308).—Will you allow me briefly to express my complete agreement with Mr. W. A. Lindsay in his regret that if the "erroneous judgment" (as he deems it) of the Lords in 1875 was to be virtually, as it has been, reversed (in deference to persistent agitation), it should not have been possible to do this openly, instead of effecting it by an illogical compromise, based on what he rightly terms a "gloss." Quite apart from the merits of the question, such a precedent is deeply to be deplored. I would also express my sympathy with Mr. Lindsay on the fact that this measure, being an Act, avowedly, of "Restitution," is completely destructive of "the precise proposition contended for" by him and his friends (*ante* ii. 308), viz.: that, notwithstanding the decision of 1875, Mr. Goodeve-Erskine was "in possession" of the Earldom of Mar, that being the proposition which I originally (and, as this Act proves, rightly) denied.

J. H. ROUND.

DIOCESAN PROBATE COURTS.—Would it not be desirable to get Government to order copies of the Calendars or Indexes of all Wills in Provincial Probate Courts, and Archidiaconal Courts to be deposited in the Public Record office? If sent to Somerset House, searchers should be allowed to examine them without fee, as the Wills themselves could not be seen there. This would save searchers a very considerable expense and trouble. I had occasion lately to write to the Registrar of a Diocesan Probate Court, and to the Registrar of an Archidiaconal Court, requesting to be informed whether a certain name appeared in the Index, but giving no date. In one case, I was told that a search if extended to any length would cost 11s. 6d.; in the other I was told that one shilling would be the fee for the first year, and 6d. for every additional year. In the first case I explained that I did not require any "search" to be made *at present*: all that I wanted to know was whether the name was in the Index? In each letter I enclosed 13 stamps. The second letter got an answer that the name was not in the Index, and requesting that 5s. in stamps be sent by return of post for the search and correspondence. I sent 3s. having already sent 2s. 2d.

F.

BORLASE PEDIGREE.—May I point out two trifling errors in the interesting paper on the family of Borlase on p. 56 (Jan. 1886)? Firstly, I add two dates: (1) Sir John Warren died suddenly at Greenwich, 27 Feb., 1822; he was visiting Mr. Locker, father of the author of "London Lyrics" and other small poems; (2) Lady Warren died at Stapleford, 21 Dec., 1839. Their first three children are, I believe, correctly given; not so, the other two, Frances Maria (afterwards Lady Vernon) should be No. 4, and Diana Martha, No. 5. Frances Maria was born 6 May, 1784, not April, 1784. I have Lady Warren's letter now before me giving the date. Lady Vernon died 17 Sept., 1837, if I remember rightly, at Bath, and was buried at Poynton. Diana Martha did not die in 1789, she may have been born in that year. She died 5 June, 1802, and was certainly youngest daughter. This date is given, I think, in the *European Magazine*. I must state how I know anything about these dates. Lady Warren was my great aunt, her elder sister, Maria Clavering Lady Napier, having been my grandmother. I have here plate, books, etc., which belonged to Sir John Warren.

Minori, Per Ravello, Salerno.

F. N. REID.

THE LAST EARL OF DOUGLAS.—The Superintendent of the Literary Department, Public Record Office, pointed out to me some time ago a reference to documents (2 Hen. VII), mentioning Anna, wife of James, the last Earl of Douglas. I looked them up and found that they established the fact, hitherto unknown, that he must have married this lady during his thirty years' exile in England. They consist of two writs to the King's escheators in the counties of Devon and York, of date 2 February, 1486-87, regarding lands held by her *in capite*. Three inquisitions follow, touching lands in these counties, and in Surrey, the writ for this last being wanting. She is mentioned in such terms as to indicate that at her death on 26th December, 1486, she was the Earl's widow, which is interesting, as he is usually supposed to have died at least two years later, c. 1488. Her own history is singular. She was daughter of John Holland, third Duke of Exeter, and had been the wife, successively, of John Neville (perhaps a younger son or nephew of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland), by whom she had no issue, and secondly of Sir John Neville, killed at Towton, brother of Ralph, second Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she was mother of Ralph the third Earl, who is found to be her heir, and aged 30 and upwards at the date of the inquisition.

JOSEPH BAIN.

BARTLETT FAMILY.—I read at v. 15. 72 of your magazine—in the Visitation of Berkshire, 1566—that “*Nicholas Bartellet* of Wyndesore married Margerye Loggyns of Stapleton in said county.” One Nicolas Bartlet petitions Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of New England, and states :—“That yo^r petitioner, in the time of his youth and strength, Did beare armes Eight yeares in the Service of King Charles the first of blessed memory, the most of which tyme he Served and had no pay, Especially the three Last yeares, which he Served on the princes guard, and at last was forced to fly out of the land for Safety of his life, poor and destitut of any supply, Into this country, and here endeavoured to settle himself. And bought in order thereunto a parcell of Land at Casco bay of Mr. George Cleave, as appears by the deed of Sayle herewith presented” * * * “but the same has been since sold by President Danforth to other men, so your petitioner is kept from the possession of the same, and is now poor and destitut in Salem * *”; wherefore he prays for land of like value in some other convenient place. This land was in the very heart of our City of Portland, and as the conveyance to Bartlett was in 1651, he was one of the founders of our place, and as such I am very desirous to trace him. Can any of your readers connect him with the above Berkshire man? It is not improbable that he was his son or grandson. I have heard it said that none but *gentlemen* were admitted to the King's body-guard, and that it was therefore easy to trace them.

34, Exchange Street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

Notices of Books.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES ANENT SOME ANCIENT SCOTTISH FAMILIES. With Index, by David Marshall, F.S.A., Scot. Introduction and Annotations by JOHN BROWN BROWN-MORISON, of Finderlie, F.S.A., Scot. (Privately printed at Perth, by J. Y. Nicoll. 1884.)

A MONOGRAPH ON THE NOTICE OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF BROUN OF COLSTOUN IN CRAWFORD'S MS. BARONAGE. By J. B. BROWN-MORISON, F.S.A., Scot. (Privately printed. 1881.)

In a brief prefatory note Mr. Brown Morison states that the genealogical collections included in the first-mentioned volume have been preserved in

this form, lest, like many others of a like character they might be "as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again." It would be well, indeed, if more genealogists would follow the present example, by simply printing their notes with authorities, without aiming at any more ambitious result. Genealogical research would surely advance far more rapidly if such were the case. In the present instance we have an abundant supply of valuable evidences for the history of the Annands of Sauchie (A.D. 1296-1431); of the Brouns of Sauchie, Balquharne, Finderlie, Carsleuch and Colstoun (A.D. 1272-1884); and of the family of Shaw of Sauchie (A.D. 1431-1733). The origin of the present enquiry was to prove the truth of a tradition, that the lands of Finderlie, as a portion of a larger estate, had been held by the Brouns of Finderlie, in conjunction with a family of Shaw, long before the date of their acquisition by the author's great-great-grandfather in 1711. This has been settled by the discovery of the older Finderlie writs. The attractive style in which Mr. J. B. Brown-Morison has put forth these two volumes might well serve as a model to all future genealogists.

THE PARKS AND FORESTS OF SUSSEX. By W. S. ELLIS. (Lewes : H. Wolff, 1885.)

From printed books, such as the "Sussex Archæological Collections," MSS., and private papers and communications, Mr. Ellis has brought together in this volume a most interesting collection of details respecting the parks and forests of Sussex. The arrangement is alphabetical, under places, and a list of landowners in Sussex of over 1,000 acres, from the Parliamentary Return of 1875, is given as an appendix. At p. 254 a *facsimile* of a curious hand-bill, *temp.* Geo. I., is given, in which one "C. H." (whose identity is solved) brings himself to the notice of the "nobility, gentry or others who have occasion to remove red or fallow deer out of any forest, chace, park, or paddock." The advertiser remarks that he "takes them, not in the usual manner with Curr Dogs and Buck-stalls, to throw them, but so as to cause them to walk into the Waggon themselves." The work is illustrated with many wood-cuts of arms (note, especially, the tail-piece on p. 255), and has a very readable introduction. As a hint to some future student the author remarks that "a volume on Ashdown Forest alone might be compiled from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Public Record Office."

THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HUNDRED OF HAPPING, CO. NORFOLK. By WALTER RYE. (Norwich : Goose & Co, 1886.)

This is the third Norfolk Hundred of which the inscriptions have been published by Mr. Rye. We are glad to note that it is not to be the last, for Tunstead, as the energetic editor remarks in his preface, is in the printer's hands; and the two Fleggs and South Erpingham are in progress. We have already advised collectors of genealogical works to secure Mr. Rye's issues, and it may, therefore, be worth noting that a copy of the first volume of Mr. Rye's "Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany," which in 1873 cost 7*s.* 6*d.*, is now offered for £5.

OUR PARISH BOOKS AND WHAT THEY TELL US. By J. MEADOWS COWPER. 2 vols. (Canterbury : Cross and Jackman. 1885.)

The greater portion of these volumes originally appeared in the *Canterbury Press*, but we are glad to have Mr. Cowper's most interesting gleanings in the present far more handy and durable form. The records of the parish of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, have been the subject of antiquarian study in the present instance, and from the overseers' and churchwardens' accounts, and the parish registers, a most remarkable collection of *curiosa* has been unearthed. The appendix to the second volume is followed by notes from the churchwardens' accounts and registers of St. Peter's Canterbury. The list of names, with the date of the first appearance of each in the registers of Holy Cross Church, is a good specimen of Mr. Cowper's painstaking accuracy. Lists of the rectors of Holy Cross, AD. 1281-1882, and of St. Peter's from AD. 1290 are also given.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. With an Introduction by AUSTIN DOBSON. (London : Elliot Stock. 1885.)

This is a delightful facsimile reproduction of the first edition published in 1766, and is uniform with the edition of "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia" already noticed in these pages. The editor furnishes a useful bibliographical list of editions of the work published in England and abroad. It is a new pleasure to re-peruse "The Vicar" in its latest dress, and we cordially commend it to our readers.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC NONJURORS OF 1715. Edited by the late Rev. Canon Estcourt, F.S.A., and J. O. Payne. (London : Burnes and Oates. 1885.)

This work will be of considerable value to genealogists. In it we have a summary of the Returns pursuant to an Act of Parliament (1 Geo. I. cap. 55), "to oblige Papists to register their Names, and Real Estates." The documents furnishing the information contained in these pages are known as the "Forfeited Estates Papers" and are preserved in the Public Record Office. In dealing with the MSS. the editors have not stopped short at a bare reproduction of the essential portions of the Commissioners' Records, but have supplied, in addition to this portion of the text, a large number of illustrative notes. The preface is well worth perusal for the information it furnishes with reference to the Catholic Mission Registers, the Catholic "non-parochial" Registers, and other documents relating to Catholics, which are deposited in localities almost unknown. In the two appendices interesting extracts from the originals are given, together with a recital of the Act *in extenso*. The volume has a capital index of names extending to more than twenty pages.

Vol. III, No. II.

July, 1886.

In Memoriam.**R. R. STODART.**

Robert Riddle Stodart, son of John Riddle Stodart, Writer to the Signet, and Jemima Henrietta, his wife (daughter of David Brown, of Greenknowe, co. Stirling, and merchant in St. Petersburg, a lady of considerable literary acquirements), was born at Edinburgh, November 16th, 1827. His inclination towards the study of local and family history, genealogy, and heraldry, was from an early age of a most pronounced description; and it remained unabated during a residence from his nineteenth to his thirty-sixth year in the island of Ceylon, where he managed a coffee estate, the property of his father. During that long expatriation he carried on his favourite pursuits with zeal and ardour, furnishing his library with every book of importance bearing on them that came out either in Britain or on the Continent. The unfavourable effect of a warm climate on his health was the immediate cause of his return to Scotland in the autumn of 1863; and he was a few months afterwards appointed to the office which he has filled for the last twenty-two years, of Lyon Clerk Depute.

A few explanations are due to such readers as are not Scotsmen about the nature of this post and the circumstances of Lyon Office when Mr. Stodart's connexion with it began. The Scottish heraldic establishment is not like that of England, a College or Corporation. The Lord Lyon, or Lyon King of Arms, is, in the exercise of one part of his duties, a judicial officer, and the Court over which he presides is known as the Lyon Court. Although his principal functions relative to arms and pedigrees are analogous to those of the English Heralds' College, his proceedings in determining the right to particular armorial insignia are regarded so completely judicial, that Counsel occasionally plead before him, and his decision is subject to review, and is now and then actually reviewed, by the Court of Session. Lyon has long exercised his office apart from the Heralds and Pursuivants. These last, though they may, if so disposed, practice as English Heralds do, are often sinecurists in all but the duty of executing Royal Proclamations. The Lyon Court has, like other Courts, its Clerk, known as the Lyon Clerk, and its Procurator-Fiscal, whose functions, not yet quite obsolete, include the prosecution of wrongful assumers of arms for certain statutory penalties. Going back to the days of Sir James Balfour, of Denmiln, Lyon in the reign of Charles I, and Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambo, who exercised the same office under Charles II, both these Kings of Arms are found actively

discharging their duties in person. The latter is supposed to have drawn up the Statute of 1672 regulating the bearing of arms, and establishing the armorial register, which is still kept up as the "true and unrepealable rule of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland." In later times, however, the usage sprang up of Lyon appointing a Deputy to do his work for him; and if that Deputy was, as sometimes happened, a well-employed lawyer with only a slight amateur taste for Heraldry and Genealogy, he was likely to be very much guided by the opinion of the Lyon Clerk. Then, the Lyon Clerk, too, might have a deputy to do his work for him, a system which, by throwing the management of the Lyon Court and Office virtually into the hands of incompetent and ill-paid officers, gradually lowered its efficiency.

It must be owned, however, that a few efforts had been made in a right direction by the late Earl of Kinnoull, who was Lyon from 1804 to 1866. His Lordship's cousin, Mr. E. W. Auriol Hay, a retired Peninsular officer, was made Lyon Clerk in 1823, and performed his duties for a few years zealously and efficiently; but, getting by and by the additional appointment of Consul General for Morocco, he delegated his office to deputies, whose administration was not all that could have been desired.

When appointed Lyon Depute by the late Lord Kinnoull in February, 1863, I was not encumbered with a large practice at the Bar, and, as my tastes and pursuits lay generally in the required direction, it was hoped that I would use my utmost endeavour to redeem the character of the Scottish Office of Arms. How far, during my first year's tenure of office, I did, or did not come up to what was expected of me, it is for others to judge. But it was a piece of entirely unexpected good fortune when I learned that my friend Professor Lorimer, who as Lyon Clerk possessed the right to appoint a deputy, had a brother-in-law willing to accept that appointment, whose heraldic and genealogical attainments were reported to be of a very high order.

Mr. Stodart's entry on his duties formed an era in the Lyon Office. From my first acquaintance with him, I was surprised and delighted with the extent of his knowledge of the Heraldry and family history, not of Scotland alone, but of England, France, Italy, Germany, and even Russia and Sweden. He was *au fait* in matters of detail connected with the Scottish records, with which it seemed most unlikely that a resident in a distant colony should have had any acquaintance whatever; and these qualifications were united with refined and scholarly tastes, high culture and accomplishments, and an earnest desire to co-operate with me in raising the *status* of the Lyon Office. Nor was it a matter of small moment that the officer with whom the frequenters of the Lyon Office came most in contact was so obviously and unmistakeably, in feelings as well as externals, a gentleman.

On Lord Kinnoull's death in 1866, I became Lyon King of

Arms, my commission bearing prospective reference to an Act passed the next year (30 Vict. c. 17) whose provisions bound me to perform my duties personally and not by deputy, and imposed a like obligation on such Lyon Clerks as should hereafter be appointed. The rights of the existing Lyon Clerk were, however, reserved, and Mr. Stodart therefore continued to be Lyon Clerk Depute as before. His exceptional qualifications were already meeting general recognition. The Lyon Office was no longer ruled by divided counsels: its heraldic and genealogical business was year by year increasing, and it was daily becoming more and more a resort of archæological, historical, and genealogical students. To impart his knowledge to persons of like tastes with himself was the highest pleasure to Mr. Stodart, his practice in this matter being the exact antipodes of that of some lesser labourers in the same field, whose maxim is to guard from all other eyes and ears every scrap of original information they may have lighted on, with the view of preserving to themselves the credit of having first brought it out. Nor was his patient kindness and consideration ever wanting to tyros skimming the surface of subjects of which he had explored the inmost depths, or even to crotchetty people who came to ventilate to him their fancied rights to armorial distinctions or to honours. For genealogical dishonesty alone he had no tolerance.

Though Mr. Stodart never accepted the office of a Herald, his post of Lyon Clerk Depute entitled him to practise as a Herald does in England. But a large portion of the pedigree investigation which he carried on was neither official nor professional. One characteristic of his interest in genealogy was its catholic and comprehensive nature. While he had the most entire familiarity with all the generally known ramifications of the principal Scottish (as well as French and English) families, and of every strange or picturesque story with which any member of these families had been mixed up, he loved also to unravel the vicissitudes of cadets that had been lost sight of, the fortunes of burgess families, and the rise of opulent citizens in the sixteenth century to the position of Scottish lairds. Nor was there a surname, distinguished or undistinguished, whose origin and history he did not attempt to trace. He instituted the most extensive researches into the Kerr family in all its branches. In the Browns of Midmar, Fordell, and others of that surname who were at an early period among the gentry of Scotland, he took an especial interest, with which his own maternal descent may have had something to do.¹ To trace out all persons of his own surname in England or Scot-

¹ There has been found among his papers an elaborate MS. account of that family in a state so near completion, that it may yet perhaps be privately printed, agreeably to what were the author's intentions.

land, in whatever walk of life, was almost a passion with him; and I remember well the satisfaction that it afforded him when I brought under his notice the mention in a then unprinted Exchequer Roll of 1463 of a certain keeper of the Queen's unbroken horses "videlicet dicti Stoderd." On the history and antiquities of the Lyon Office he expended much research.

From time to time Mr. Stodart contributed papers to the *GENEALOGIST*, and to its precursor the "*Herald and Genealogist*." A few of the earlier of these were anonymous; the later were generally signed S * * *. Among the earliest of his papers was one on the Dukedom of Châtellerault (*Herald and Genealogist*, iv, 97) in which he commented on the absence of direct evidence of the creation of any hereditary title in favour of the Earl of Arran, and questioned whether the grant by Henry II of France was really more than a means of securing Arran in a yearly income of 25,000 livres. It may or may not be that his doubts can be set at rest by evidence that has since come to light; but the article is noteworthy as containing about the most lucid and accurate *précis* to be found in the English language of the different classes of French dignities, and the way in which they were conferred. In the *Herald and Genealogist* are also papers by Mr. Stodart on the Stirlings of Cadder, with new and curious matter about the descendants of the Cadder heiress and Thomas Bishop (VIII, 6); on the surname of Stodart, (III, 552); and criticisms on the popularly received genealogies of Adam of Maryburgh (VIII, 129) and Dick of Braid (VIII, 257). An article on the Stuart-Menteth pedigree (V, 456) though put into shape by the late Sir J. S. Menteth, Bart., whose signature it bears, embodies mainly the result of Mr. Stodart's research.

Equally important with these papers is a series of monographs on the various branches of the Kerr family, whose true origin and early history he for the first time brought to light, begun in the *Herald and Genealogist*, and continued in the *GENEALOGIST*. In the *Herald and Genealogist* there are "Kerr of Greenhead" (VI, 331); "Kerr of Chatto" (VI, 238); "Origin and early descent" (VII, 116); "Kerr of Lochtour and Cherrytrees, with a notice of Mr. David Williamson, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh" (VII, 220); "Kerr of Cessford Earls of Roxburghe" (VII, 407); "Kerr of the family of Cessford Earl of Lothian" (VII, 413); "Ker of Dolphinstoun, Hirsell and Littledean," (VII, 512); "Ker of Morriston," (VII, 580), and "Ker of Blacksheills and Knok," (VIII, 241); and in the *GENEALOGIST*, "Sir Thomas Kerr of Redden and his descendants" (II, 137, 176); "Kerr of Fernihirst Baron Jedburgh" (II, 282); "Contest for precedence between the Kerr families of Cessford and of Fernihirst" (II, 308), "Carre of Cavers-Carre" (III, 110) and "Kerr of Gatheshaw," (III, 246). With these may be classed a curious article on "Funeral processions in Scotland, with notes on those of the family of

Kerr" (I, 138). Other papers in the *GENEALOGIST* included criticisms on the accepted accounts of the families of Schank of Castlerig (I, 85) and Cooper of Gogar (I, 257); accounts of the families of Udny of Udny (III, 33, 87); Burden of Anchingarrich and Feddal (III, 145); Whytefoord of that Ilk (IV, 141, V, 19); Campbell of Lawers (V, 132) and Bruce of Earlshall (VII, 131); an enquiry into the heirship to the Barony of Hawley (I, 161). "The Princess of Craon" (I, 211), a rather trenchant criticism on a paper in the *Saturday Review* on changes of name (I, 337); "Notes on the traffic in Baronetcies in the seventeenth century"¹ (III, 65); "Will of a Scottish Herald of the seventeenth century" (IV, 154); a review of Foster's "Scottish Members of Parliament" (VI, 260), and "Notes on a recent armorial case before the Court of Session in Scotland" (VI, 310).

Mr. Stodart also wrote a few articles of value in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* and other periodicals, and was the author of various privately printed pamphlets on genealogical subjects, circulated among people of similar tastes in Scotland.

His best known literary undertaking, however, was his "Scottish Arms," published in 1880, two magnificent Crown folio volumes, the first containing a vast collection of arms facsimiled in colour from ancient manuscripts, the second consisting of heraldic and genealogical notes illustrative of these arms. This work, which was awarded a first prize at the Berlin International Heraldic Exhibition of 1882, must be accounted the most important contribution to Scottish heraldic literature since the days of Nisbet, and is got up in truly magnificent style. Some of the most valuable materials of the first volume are from Continental sources. The late Earl of Crawford, who took a warm interest in the undertaking, brought under Mr. Stodart's notice a singularly fine fourteenth century illuminated Armory of all Christendom, existing in the Royal Library at Brussels, but unknown even to the authorities of the British Museum, which contained a very remarkable series of Scottish coats. The part of this "Armorial de Gelre"² relating to Scotland, which Mr. Stodart reproduced entire, consists of forty-five shields, thirty of them with helmets and crests. They are of the purest style of heraldry, almost ideally beautiful; and their value is enhanced by the circumstance that no other Scottish armorial of nearly so early a date is extant, and that we have here (except in the case of a few shields in the "Roll of Caerlaverock") the oldest authority for the tinctures, about which, of course, the seals of that period give us no information. Mr. Bainbridge, now herald painter to the Lyon Office, was

¹ The views expressed in this paper regarding the Turing baronetcy were afterwards considerably modified in the light of evidence not then known to Mr. Stodart.

² The name "Gelre herault d'armes" and date 1334 is at the beginning; 1340 is below several shields, and below one 1369.

despatched on a mission to Brussels and Paris to execute fac-similes of this and another manuscript, and his copies must be allowed to be admirably executed. Next in date and in interest is the "Armorial de Berry" of the fifteenth century in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. Gilles de Bouvier, Berry Roi d'Armes in the reign of Charles VII, was required by his Sovereign to make a collection of the bearings of the Princes, noblemen, and gentlemen of the countries that he visited; and the intimate relations of his country with Scotland led him to devote a disproportionately large space to Scottish coats. These, as in the case of the "Armorial de Gelre," are given in their integrity. Among other manuscripts made use of, besides those in the Lyon Office and Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, is one at Sunderland Hall of the sixteenth century, remarkable for its representations of Highland coats, and another belonging to the Earl of Crawford, a little later in date, an unusually favourable specimen of the heraldic art of its period. The letterpress in the second volume is none the less valuable that it is somewhat desultory in its arrangement. It passes lightly over matters for which ordinary books of reference may be consulted; but there is scarcely a page in which a flood of light is not thrown on obscure questions, both of genealogy and heraldry. The costliness of this work and the comparatively small number of unsubscribed copies, led to its being very sparingly sent to the newspaper press; but highly laudatory reviews of it appeared in the *Times*, the *Scotsman*, the *Edinburgh Courant*, and wherever else it was noticed.

If Mr. Stodart could not be called an extremely robust man, I do not recollect his being once absent from his post from illness down to the 25th of March last. On the afternoon of that day he complained to me of a slight headache, and in consequence returned home an hour earlier than his wont, expecting to be at work as usual the following day. On visiting him next morning at his house in Northumberland-street I found him still unwell and rather depressed: at the same time, neither he himself, his sister, who resided with him, his medical attendant, nor myself, saw any reason to doubt that his ailment was a mere bilious attack which would soon pass over. But, alas, he was never again to return to his accustomed place. No improvement followed; symptoms supervened which were ascribed to effusion of blood on the brain; and an eminent physician who was called in took a very grave view of his case. It was thought possible that the brain might have been injured by a fall which he had had on the slippery streets some weeks before, of which he made light at the time; but this was only matter of conjecture. After a short deceptive rally, he sank into a gradually increasing stupor, and without any apparent suffering, his gentle spirit

passed away on the morning of the 19th April, leaving to his surviving friends the memory and the example of a pure, beautiful, and spotless life, and a generous, high-toned, unselfish character, which endeared him to all who knew him, and not least to one to whom he had for more than a score of years been alike a personal friend and an invaluable fellow worker and helper. On the afternoon of Good Friday his body was laid to rest in the Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh, in presence of his sorrowing friends and relations. "*Dulcis anima vivat in Deo !*"

GEORGE BURNETT.

BOOTH FAMILY.

ADDITION TO LE NEVE'S KNIGHTS.

The following pedigree of Sir William Booth may be compared with that given by Le Neve, as printed in the eighth volume of the Harleian Society's publications, page 342.

Doncaster.

JOHN SYKES.

Edward Booth, Alderman of Pontefract in 1666, describing himself as of Pontefract, Maltster, made his Will 31 May, 1680 ; proved 17 April, 1681, at York (*see* Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, Surtees Soc., vol. 36, p. 358). He married Edith dau. of William Kellam, Alderman of Pontefract (buried there 7 Aug., 1662), and had issue :—

1. Sir William Booth, only son and heir, bapt. 5 July, 1657, at Pontefract ; buried 18 Feb. 1702-3 at Greenwich. Will dated 14 Dec., 1702 ; proved 23 March following, P.C.C. He married Rosamond Harrison of Stepney, dau. of Mrs. Dorothy Littleton, *alias* Harrison, at St. Giles' in the Fields, 14 May, 1685, and was buried 28 July, 1718, at Greenwich. Will dated 24 June, 1718 ; proved 13 September following. He had issue :—
 - (i.) Edward Booth, eldest son ; under 17 in 1702 ; living 1718.
 - (ii.) William Booth, living 1718.
 - (iii.) John Booth, buried 14 January, 1693, at Kensington.
 - (iv.) Mary, married at Westminster Abbey, 3 June, 1703, Wardell Andrewes of the parish of St. Joseph, Barbadoes, Esq., whose Will was dated 8 April, 1714 ; proved 5 March, 1728-9, and had issue,—William, named in the Will of his grandmother, Lady Booth, 1718.
 - (v.) Elizabeth, married the Hon. Abel Alleyne of Barbadoes.
 - (vi.) Dorothy, buried 18 May, 1693, at Kensington.
2. Sarah, bapt. at Pontefract 14 March, 1653-4 ; named in her father's Will.
3. Elizabeth (1680), married ... Littlewood and had a daughter Elizabeth named in her grandfather's Will (1680).
4. Jane, buried 11 Sept., 1667, at Pontefract.

PEDIGREE OF INGOLDSBY.

The ensuing original letter and pedigree were found in a MS. now in the possession of W. O. Hewlett, Esq., of Gray's Inn. Robert Dale was Richmond Herald and died 4th April, 1722. He was buried in St. Bennet Paul's Wharf. A memoir of him is printed by Noble, p. 362, who says:—"If he was the same person that attended Sir Henry St. George, when Clarencieux, in his Visitations, long before he was even an Officer at Arms Extraordinary, as it is probable he was, there can be little doubt that he was an herald painter." He was previously Blanch Lion and Suffolk Extraordinary.

College of Arms, Lond. 29^o Jun. 1711.

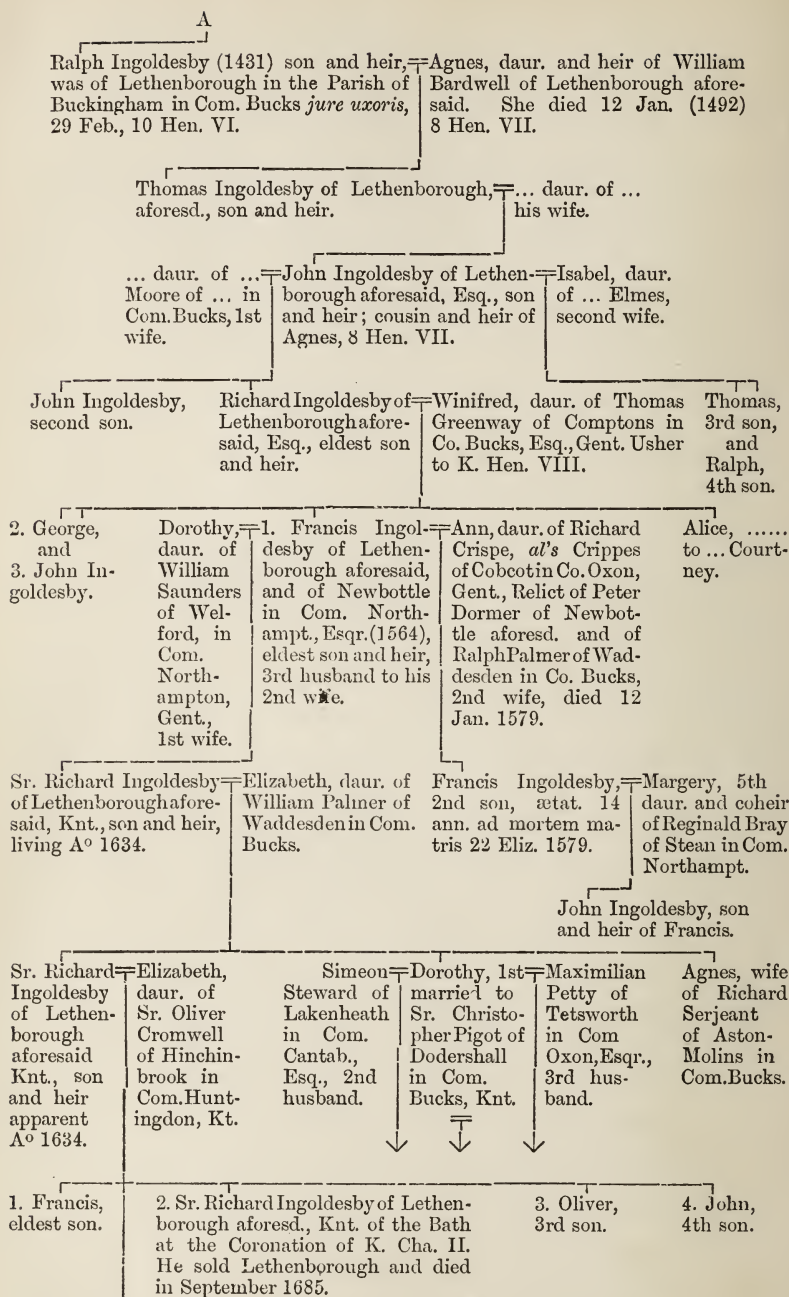
"MR. CROSSLY,

I receiv'd yo^r Note from Aldersgate, as well as yo^r Letters from Chester and Dublin, which gave me an Account of yo^r arrival, after much Fatigue, at the One, and in safety at the other, where I hope this will find you with yo^r whole Family in good Health, to all whom pray render my humble Service acceptable.

The annex'd Pedegree of Ingollesby had been transmitted to you much sooner, for it was collected presently after you went away, but I chose to consult some other Manuscripts besides those in our Office, which delayed my sending it for some Time, and afterwards want of Leisure to write occasion'd a Delay till now; these therefore being the true Reasons for the Disappointment must plead my Excuse. Nor, indeed, can I as yet send you any satisfactory answer to yo^r other Enquiries, tho' they shall not be forgotten.

With much Difficulty I pick'd out the Pedegree of Gregg from the imperfect Copy you took at Chester, the greatest part whereof being entred in our Books; and tho' it in some Degree answered my Purpose, yet it was far from giving me such entire Satisfaction, for except the Church Registers had also been carefully consulted to ascertain Particulars, and Inscriptions on Tombs or Gravestones taken to render the Account perfect, there's no relying on so incorrect an Entry. However, I return you my due Thanks for yo^r Pains and shall be ready to discharge the Expence, but would gladly know who has the Custody of the Manuscript when you next favour me with a Line.

As to the Jealousy occasion'd by yo^r coming to this Town, 'tis not any Wonder, but may possibly turn to y[our] advantage, altho' I've as yet hinted nothing of the affair to W. H., from whom a Letter dated was [brought] me by one Mr. Hugh Howard, who promised to call on me and drink a Bottle when we discourse of the King's Business. He has not yet been here nor have I thought fit to go to his Lodging ing on it as his Interest more than mine to talk about that Subject, if he so much



B				
5. Sr. Henry Ingoldesby, Bart., created 30th Aug. (1661) 13 Car. II, and was at that time written of Lethenborough.	6. George, 6th son.	7. Capt. Thomas Ingoldesby, 7th son.	8. William, 8th son.	Elizabeth, only daur. 1634.

“Quarterly, 4 Coats, viz :—

1. Ermin, a Saltire ingrailed Sable.
2. Argent, three Barrs Azure, in Chief as many Annulets of the Second.
3. Azure, on a Fess Argent, three Martlets Sable within a Bordure ingrailed of the second.
4. Ermin, a Fess dancetty Sable.

THE CREST.—Out of a Ducal Coronet Or, a Demi Lion issuing Gules, with an Estoil of Eight Points on the Shoulder Gold.”

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

[From the College of Arms.]

(Continued from p. 85.)

April 8, 1721. Letters from Dublin advise that Sr John Peyton of that City, Bart., Son and Heir of Sr Edw^d Peyton of Iselham in Cambridgeshire, Bart., dyed there the day of, 1721, without Issue, whereby the s^d Title of Bart. is fallen to Yelverton Peyton, Gent., now in his Mat^{ie} Sea Service, Son and heir of Charles Peyton, late of Rougham in Norfolk, Esq^r, 4 Son of the aforesaid Sr Edward Peyton, Bart.

April 8th, 1721, dyed James Grey, Esq^r, of the Temple, at his Seat at Woolerton in Norfolk.

April ..., 1721, his Mat^{ie} has been pleas'd to confer the Honor of Knighthood on Nathan^l Gould of the City of London, Esq^r.

April 14th, 1721, dyed abt noon Sr Mathew Dudley, Bart., one of the Comm^{rs} of the Customs, and is succeeded in Honor and Estate by his only son, Now Sr Will^m Dudley, Bart.

On the 3^d of April, 1721, the late Queen of Denmark waa Interr'd in great State at and the next day the King was married to the Dutchess Sleswick.

[The small pox seised kindly on the Lord Irwin] Governor of Barbadoes [as was beleiv'd in the Family, yet soon after the Distemper took a turn that proved fatal to his Lo^p, for on Monday morning] the ... day of April, 1721, between two and three of the clock, He departed this life [being the ninth day of his sickness and]¹ on the 32^d year of his age. He married the Lady Anne Howard, Dau'r of the Earl of Carlisle, but left no Issue ; was buried in Westm^r Abby 19th of the same month.

On Saturday, 15th of April, 1721, at a little after 7 of the Clock in the Evening, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was brought to Bed of a Prince, at Leicester House, there being then present : His

¹ The passages between brackets are struck out in the MS.

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Dutchess of Dorset, and Shrewsbury, the Countesses of Pembroke, Grantham, Cowper. and Bristoll, Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Countess of Picburgh, the Women of her Royal Highnesses Bedchamber, S^r David Hamilton, and Mrs. Crane, the Midwife, who laid her Highness.

Wednesday, 19th of April, 1721, The Hon^{ble} Mr. Howe, Brother of the Lord Howe, dyed.

April ..., 1721. The Lady Russell, Relict of the Lord James Russell, is lately married to S^r Henry Houghton of Houghton in Lancashire, Bart.

M^{rs} Jett, wife of Anditer Jett, dyed the 22^d of April, 1721.

Whitehall, April 29th, 1721. His Ma^{tie} has been pleas'd to conferr the Dignity of Bart. of great Britain upon W^m Codrington of Dodington in the County of Gloucester, Esq^r.

April ..., 1721. Dyed M^{rs} Mary Compton, only Dau'r of the Lord Compton.

April ..., 1721. M^{rs} Arrowsmith, Mother of the Reverend M^r Arrowsmith, in the 110th year of her age.

April ..., 1721, dyed Edward Herle of Landue, and Member of Parliam^t for the Burrough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceston, in the County of Cornwall.

April 25th, 1721. Dyed Francis Swanton, Member of Parliam^t for New Sarum in the County of Wilts.

Saturday, 22^d April, a Son of James Bateman, Esq^r, was baptized by the name of John, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough and the Lord Morpeth Standing Godfathers, and the Dutchess of Marlborough Godmother.

There is advice from New York that Caleb Heathcote, Esq^r, Brother to S^r Gilbert Heathcote, dyed there the 28th of Feb^{ry}, 172^o₁, much regretted. He was Collon^l of the Militia, one of his Ma^{ties} Councell of the Province, Judge of the Admiralty, and Surveyor Gen^l of his Ma^{ties} Customs for the North District of America.

The Hon^{ble} W^m Stanhop, Esq^r, Second Son of the Earl of Chesterfeild, was mar. on Thursday the 27th of April to a Daughter of M^r Rudge, Deputy Governour of the South Sea Company.

Friday, 28th of April, 1721, dyed, at her Lodgings at Kensington, Mad^m Ingram, wife to Arthure Ingram, Esq^r, late one of the South Sea Directors.

Thursday, April 27th, 1721. James Herbert of Kingsey in the County of Bucks, Esq^r, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Oxford, was found drowned in a Pond near his Seat. His disconsolate wid^w Dau'r to S^r James Hallett, of Blomesbury Square, is left wth six children.

Londⁿ, May 2^d, 1721. L^res from S^t Iago in Jamaica say the Hon^{ble} Francis Rose, Esq^r, president of his Majesties Council there, is dead.

Tuesday night, 2^d of May, 1721, the young Prince (who was born the 15th of April last) was baptized by the Reverend Harris, Chaplain to his Royal Highness and Dean of Burien in Cornwall, by the name of William Augustus; the Earl of Grantham standing Godfather for the King of Prussia, the Lord Lumley, Master of the Horse to the Prince, for the Duke of York, and the Queen of

Prussia, Godmother, represented by the Dutchess of Dorset, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

May, 1721. S^r John Conway, Bart., Member for the Town of Flint, dyed at the Bath.

Mynheer d'Elmeet, Father in Law to the Lord North and Grey, who had formerly been Receiver General to the States, dyed at the Hague the 1st of May, 1721, O.S.

May, 1721. James Bamsden, Esq^r, one of the Commissioners of the Alien Office, is dead at Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlises, in Yorkshire.

On Sunday, 7th May, 1721, the Lady Viscountess Montacute was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

June ..., 1721. The Lady Ashly dyed at Kensington Gravill Pitts.

June 22^d. Herbert Perrot Packington, Esq^r, only Son of S^r John Packington, Bart., was marryed to a Dau^r of John Conyers, Esq^r.

June 23^d, 1721. John Chase, Esq^r, formerly Apothecary to the Crown and representative of Great Marlow in Bucks, dyed.

On Thursday, 22^d June, 1721, S^r Alexander Forbs was marryed to a Dau^r of Major Skeene of the Guards.

On Thursday, 27th June, 1721, dyed Denzill Onslow, Esq^r, Knt. of the Shire for Surrey, at his Seat near Guildford, in the 80th year of his age, after a long Indisposition. He was great-uncle to the present L^d Onslow and he was Sen^r Com^r of the Victualing Office and out Ranger of Windsor Forrest.

July 4th, 1721, dyed Theodore Bailisy, Esq^r, aged 91 years, who had served in the Courts of King Charles the 1st and 2^d and King James the 2^d, in w^{ch} last Reign he was Cupbearer to that Prince. He had a Pension continued to his Death from the Crown; his corps was Interr'd in the Cloysters at Westm^r Abby.

July 4th, 1721, dyed the Lord Peirey Seymour 4 and youngest Son of the Duke of Somerset and Member of Parliam^t for Cockermouth, aged about 23 or 24 years. N.B.—Was afterwar^{ds} buried with his mother at Salesbury, 14 Dec., 1723.

June ..., 1721, dyed M^r Applen, High Sheriff of Somersetshire.

June, 1721, dyed the Lady Brownlow, Relict of S^r John Brownlow, Bart.

..... 1721. M^{rs} Harley, wife of Edw^d Harley, Esq^r, Auditor of the Imprest, and Sister to the Lord Foley, is Dead.

..... 1721. The Lord Bellamont of the Kingdom of Ireland married to M^{rs} Oxendon.

Munday, 3^d July, 1721, dyed Joseph Offley, Esq^r, a Counceler of the Temple, at his Lodgings in Kentish Town.

June .., 1721. Dyed M^{rs} D'Oyly.

June .., 1721. Died the Lady Morden, wid^w and Relict of S^r John Morden, Kt., and She was Interr'd at Morden College near Charlton in Kent, w^{ch} was founded [by] her Husband, and by her Demise about 300^{li} *per annum* devolves to the s^d College.

Saturday, July 8th, 1721. Elihu Yale, Esq^r, formerly Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, dyed at his House Queen Square.

May 18th, dyed, at his House at Edmonton, John Hoare, Esq^r, a Turkey Merchant, Son to the late S^r Rich^d Hoare, Knt, and Alderman of

London, having rece'd a Fracture in his Scull a day or two before, by an unfortunate Fall from his Horse.

Tuesday, 23^d May, 1721. The Lady Essex Mostyn, wife of S^r Roger Mostyn, Bart., and eldest Dau'r of the Earl of Nottingham, dyed and was buried at Gladwith in Carnarvonshire.

Saturday, May the 27th, 1721, dyed S^r Robt. Beachcroft, Knt., and Alderman of London, at his House in Lowlayton in Essex, aged about 71 years.

May ..., 1721. S^r Robert Haslerigg, Bart., is dead and is succeed[ed] by his son Arthur, who is a Minor.

Thursday, May 25th, 1721. The Hon^{ble} John West, only Son of the Lord — Delaware, and Member of Parliam^t for the Burrough of Grampound in Cornwall, and one of the Clerks Extraordinary to the Councell, is marryed to the Lady Charlotte Maccarty, da. to the Earl of Clincarty and Neece to the Earl of Sunderland.

S^r Gregory Page of Greenwich, Bart., was marryed ... day of May, 1721, to a Dau'r of Cap^t Kennard (? Kenward) of Yaldon in the County of Kent.

Munday, 29th of May, 1721, dyed Coll^{ll} Dent, formerly an Officer of the Horse Grenadiers.

June 1st, 1721. The Lord Craven was marryed to M^{rs} Tilney, dau'r to Frederick Tilney, Esq^r.

June ..., 1721, dyed the wife of M^r Vernon, Nephew of the late Councell^r Vernon, who had been marryed but 3 weeks. She was Dau'r of ... Wheeler, Esq^r, under Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

....., 1721. Charles Powell of Camarthen, Esq^r, of about 13 years of age, was marryed to a Dau'r of the late S^r Thomas Powell of Broadway, Bart., of the principality of Wales, the Lady is ab^t 14 years of age.

On the 2^d June, 1721, dyed M^r Acton of the Coquet Office in the port of London.

Thursday, June 1st, 1721, dyed M^r Moteaux, a Land Surveyor of the Custome House.

Saturday, May 27, 1721, Lord Tenham's Lady was brought to Bed of a Son.

..... 1721. The Countess of Castlehaven, Kingdom of Ireland, is Dead.

June 5th, 1721, The Lady Fryer was brought to Bed of a Son and Dau'r; the 1st by the name of Gabriel and the latter Delecia.

May or June, 1721, dyed the Rev^d Dr Alexander Pudsey, one of the Sen^r Fellows of Magdalen College (where he was buried), in Oxford, aged near 100 years.

..... The Lady Capell of Kew Green is Dead.

June ..., 1721. M^r. Orlebar, one of the Masters in Chancery, dyed.

June 9th, 1721, the Marchioness of Annandale, and Wid^w of the Marquess, was brought to Bed of a Son.

June 9th, 1721. The only Son of the Lord Cartwright, ab^t 4 or 5 years of age, dyed.

S^r Anthony Dean of the Charter House dyed on Sunday 11th June, 1721, aged 98 yeares.

June 12th, 1721. Charlwood Lawton of North'ton, Esq^r, dyed by a fall from his Horse near Kennington.

- 13 June, 1721, dyed S^r David Heckstetter, a Hamburgh Merchant, at his House in Southgate, and was buried there.
- July 8, 1721, dyed the Lady Pierpont, wid^w of Gervase Lord Pierpont, Vis^c of Ardglass in the Kingdom of Ireland, and also a Peer of England by the Title of Baron Pierpont of Hanslop. She was Dau'r of S^r John Pelham, Bart., Sister to the Late Lord Pelham, Father of the present Duke of Newcastle, and had no Surviving Issue by the said Lord Her Husband.
- July 11th, 1721, dyed Jane Countess of North'ton, one of the Dau's of the late S^r Stephen Fox, Kt.
- On Sunday, July 9th, 1721, dyed the Reverend Doctor Newton, Minister of the united Parishes of S^t Austin and S^t Faith, and Lecturer of Peters Poor in Broad street.
- July ..., 1721. Died S^r Tristram Dillington, Bart., Major of one of the Battallions of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.
- July 7th, 1721, dyed John Mead, formerly paymaster to the Army in Spain.
- Saturday, July 8th, 1721. W^m Duket, Esq^r, a Major of Gen^l Evans Regim^t of Dragoons, was married to M^{rs} Turbiville, a young Lady who is coheiress to a considerable estate in Dorsetshire.
- July 9th, 1721, dyed the Rever^d M^r Fogg, Son to the late Doctor Fogg of Allhollows Staining, and Curate of Kew Green in Surrey.
- July 10th, 1721, dyed the Reverend D^r Gascoign, Minister of Enfeild in Midd^x.
- July 11th, 1721, dyed Dame Mary Molesworth, wid^w and Relict of S^r Molesworth, deceased.
- July 11th, dyed M^{rs} Foyston, Necessary Woman to the late Queen Anne. A posthumous Son of the late Marquess of Annandale was Christened the 12th July, 1721, at his Lordsh^{ps} late Dwelling House in the Privy Garden, by the name of John.
- July 10th, 1721, dyed S^r Edmond Bacon of Gillingham in Suffolk, Bart., formerly a Representative of the Burrough of Norfolk.
- July 13th, 1721, dyed the Rever^d M^r Isaac Steele, 2^d Master of S^t Paul's School.
- July 13th, 1721, dyed the R^t Hon^{ble} W^m Lord Villers Earl of Jersey at his Seat at Castlethorp in Bucks. He married Judith, only Dau'r of Frederick Herne of the City of London, Esq^r, by whom he hath left issue 2 Sons and one Dau'r; namely, the present Lord W^m, now Earl of Jersey, Lord Thomas, and Lady Barbara.
- July ..., 1721, dyed Capt. Graham, eldest son of John Graham, late of Drogheda in Ireland.
- July 19th, 1721. Dyed S^r Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Lord Bp. of Winton and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at his Palace at Chelsea, aged ... years. He is succeeded as a Bart. by his eldest Son, now S^r John Trelawney, Member of Parliam^t for Lieskard in Cornwall.
- On Wednesday, July 19th, 1721, dyed the Hon^{ble} M^r Vane, eldest son of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Vis^c Vane of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Grandson of the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Barnard.
- On Friday, the 14th July, 1721, S^r Charles Peers, Kt. and Alderman, was married to M^{rs} Beighon

- July 1721, Mr Campbel, the famous Scotch poet, dyed.
- July ..., 1721. Died at his Seat at Edmondthorp in Leicestershire, Sr Edward Smith, Bart., in a very advanced age.
- On Wednesday, 26 July, 1721, the eldest son of Mr Justice Tracy was married to the youngest Dau'r of Sr John Packington, Bart.
- July ..., 1721, dyed Sr Edward Williams, Knt. of the Shire for Brecon.
- Aug^t ..., 1721. Dyed Dr Phillips, Canon and Prebendary of Hereford.
- Aug. 5th, 1721, the Rever^d Mr Smith, Rector of St Michael's in Wood street and Lecturer of St Sepulchres, dyed at Newport Pagnel in Bucks.
- Aug. 4th, 1721, dyed, in a very advanced age, Mr Thomas Butler, of the Excheq^r Court in the Temple, the Antient[est] Clerk there, having been in that Employ^{mt} above 60 y^{rs}.
- Aug^t 4th, 1721, dyed Sr Nathan Wright, formerly Lord Keeper of the great Seal of England, at his Seat at Cancot Hall in Warwickshire.
- London, Aug^t 12th, 1721. L^{res} from Copenhagen advise that the Lady of the Lord Glenorchy, the British Minister, was brought to Bed of a Son on the 12th Inst., N.S.
- The Lady Brownlow dyed abt. the 2^d of Aug^t, 1721, at her Seat at Belton in Lincolnshire.
- Aug^t 9th, 1721. Mr W^m Green, of Princes street near the Royal Exchange, an Eminent Scotch Merc^t, dyed of a Fit of an Apoplexy.
- Aug^t 10th, 1721, dyed the Lady Caswell, wife of Sr George Caswell, Kt., one of the Sheriffs of London.
- Aug^t ..., 1721, dyed Mr Bridgman, formerly Member of Parliam^t in Lincolnshire.
- Wednesday, Aug^t 16th, 1721, at Night, Edward Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, died of a Fever at his House in Albemarle Street. He is Succeeded in Honor and part of his Estate, by the Hon^{ble} Mr Rich, one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince.
- Saturday .., Aug, 1721, dyed Thomas Clark of Willoughby, Esq^r, of an Appoplexy, at Coventry.
- Aug. 19th, 1721, the Rt Hon^{ble} the Countess Dowager Stanhope, relict of James late Earl Stanhop, was brought to Bed of a Son and Daughter.
- The Rever^d Mr Nathan Wright of Englefeild in Berkshire, 2^d son to Sr Nathan Wright, lately deceased, dyed Tuesday Aug^t 15th, 1721, being the very Evening that his Father was Interr'd.
- Aug^t 29th, 1721, dyed Sr David Hamilton, Phisician to the Prince and Eminent for Midwifry, at his Lodgings at Kensington Gravill Pitts.
- Aug. 25th, 1721. Dyed Sr Thomas Wheat, Member of Parliament for Woodstock, at his Seat there, and is succeeded in Hon^r and Estate by his Son of the same name.
- Aug^t ..., 1721. Mr Charles Trelawny, a Son to the late Bp. of Winchester, Rector of Cheriton and Westmeane in Hampshire and Prebendary of Winton, is dead.
- 31 of August, 1721. Dr John Keill Savillion, Professor of Astronimy in the University, dyed there.
- Sept. 6th, 1721, in the afternoon, Dr Philip Bisse (the 82^d) Lord Bp. of Hereford, dyed of a Dropsy at the House of the Lord Willoughby of Brook, in Queen's Square, Westm^r. His Lo^p was translated from

the See of St David's to that of Hereford on Febr^y 16th 1712 or 1713, and upon the death of D^r Lloyd, Bp. of Worcester, was chosen Presid^t of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

On 13th of August, 1721, dyed the Hon^{ble} Col. George Lucy, of Charl-cote in Warwickshire.

Sept^r 6, 1721. S^r John Mordant, Bart., formerly Member a Parliam^t for Warwickshire, dyed at Kensington.

S^r W^m Glyn of Oxfordshire, Bart., dyed at Tudington near Hampton Court on Friday 3^d of Sept^r, 1721.

On Friday, Sept^r 8th, 1721, his Mat^{ie} was pleas'd to conferr the Hon^r of Knighthood on Roger Hudson and Thomas Frederick, Esq^r, two of the South Sea Directors, upon presenting an Address upon Acc^t of the Treaty with Spain.

On the 6th of Sept^r, 1721, dyed Nicholas Roop, Esq^r, late Govern^r of Dartmouth, at his seat at Fuge, not far from the said Towne.

Monday, Sept^r 18th, 1721, dyed the R^t Rever^d and Right Hon^{ble} Nathan^l Lord Crew, Lord Bp. of Durham, in the 88th year of his age, at Steane, the Seat of his Ancestors and place of his Barony, in Northamptonshire. He was consecrated Bp. of Oxford in An^o 1671, and translated to Durham in 1674. He was privy Councillour in the reign of King Charles the 2^d and King James the 2^d. He left no issue.

(To be continued.)

DOBSON AND FELL FAMILIES.

Communicated by G. HAYWARD JOYCE.

Acting on the suggestion contained in the preface to the GENEALOGIST, Vol. II, that those who found any notes of interest in old family Bibles should contribute them to its pages, I have copied out the following entries from the leaves of an old prayer-book. The entries were apparently made by the Rev. William Dobson, vicar of Cliddesden, in Hampshire. By his marriage with Jane Bowdler he became connected with the loyal family of Fell, and he has copied out from some register of that family a list of the children of Dr. Sam. Fell,¹ dean of Christ Church, who died of grief when he heard of the murder of the King. Among the children is the name of John Fell,² bishop of Oxford, well known as a stanch royalist. The list of godfathers and godmothers, whose relationship to the children of Mr. Dobson is specified, enables us to reconstruct a pedigree extending over five generations. The words I have bracketed were added by a later hand.

¹ Samuel Fell, born in London 1594, educated at Westminster and Ch. Ch. Vicar of Freshwater 1615. Canon of Ch. Ch. 1619. Margaret Professor of Divinity 1626. Dean of Lichfield 1637. Dean of Ch. Ch. 1633. Vice-chancellor 1645 and 1647, but was ejected in the latter year by the parliamentary visitors. Died Feb. 1, 1648-49.

² John Fell, born at Longworth, Berks, 1625. Educated at Thame; at age of eleven admitted student of Ch. Ch.; M.A. 1643. Ejected by the parliamentary visitors, 1648; lived privately till the Restoration when he became prebendary of Chichester and dean of Ch. Ch. There he did so much for the college that, when in 1676 he was raised to the bishopric of Oxford, he was allowed to hold the deanery as well.

Guil., filius Guilⁱ Dobson de Sherborn Monachorum in Com: Southt., clerici, natus fuit 6^o die Decembris. Baptizatus 27^o, Anno 1549.

Jana filia Guilⁱ Bowdler de Ludlow in Com. Salop, gen., nata fuit 24^o die Februarii. Baptizata —, Anno Domⁱ 1657.

Prædicti Guil. et Jana nupti fuerunt in ecclesia Cathedrali Hereford 23^o die Septembris, Anno Domⁱ 1686.

Guil., filius Guilⁱ Dobson p^rdict., rectoris de Clildesdon in com Southton, et Janæ uxoris ejus, natus fuit primo et Baptizatus 15^o Novembris Anno Domⁱ 1681.

ob. March 1716. *Suscriptoribus* { Johanne (Fell), Ep^o Oxon, Proavunculo.
Guil^o Bowdler, gen., avo.
Helenâ Dobson, vid., aviâ.

Maria, filia p^rdict. Guilⁱ et Janæ, nata fuit 29^o Novembris Anno D'ni 1682.

Suscriptoribus { Jo: Cudworth, coll: Trin. Oxon. socio.
Rebecca Cranford.
Maria Bowdler, Avia.

Helena, filia p^rdict. Guil. et Janæ, nata fuit 25^o die Decembris inter horas 4^{am} et 5^{am} ante Meridiem et Bapt^a 1^o die Jan. 1685.

Suscript. { Helena Dobson, Aviâ.
Anna Roseingravs. (?)
Petro Dalton, clerico.

Elizabetha, filia p^rdict. Guil. et Janæ, nata fuit 24^o Aug. et Bapt. 28^o, An. Dⁱ 1687.

Suscript. { Johanne Crompton, Medico.
Eliz. uxore Guil. Cobden, clerici.
Elizabetha Reignolds, Matertera.

ob. Aug. 15 1714

Johannes, fil. p^rdict. Guili. et Janæ, natus fuit 29^o Novembris et Bapt. An. Dⁱ 1688.

Suscript. { Johanne James, clerico, schol. Basing. Moderatore.
Johanne Clerk, clerico, rectore de Sherfield.
Domina Maria Philips de Hereford, vidua.

obiit. Jan. 1 1729

Henricus, fil. p^rdict. Guilⁱ et Janæ, natus fuit 14^o die Junii in Vigilia S. Trin.; et Bapt. 22^o ejusdem-mensis, An. Dⁿi 1690.

Suscript. { Griffiths Reignolds, LL. Bac., avunculo.
Andrea Bruer (?), clerico.
D^{na} Priscilla Cook, vidua.

Josephus, fil. p^rdict. Guilⁱ et Janæ, natus fuit, 31^o Julii et Bapt. 4^o die Aug. An^o Dⁿi. 1695.

ob. Jan. 28 1709. *Suscript.* { Ambrosio Webb, Clerico, vicario de Kingsclere.
Josepho Wood, vicario de Whitehard.
Isabella Bowdler, matertera.

AN ACCOUNT OF MY GRANDCHILDREN'S BIRTHS.

The children of my son William and Anna Maria his wife:—

William, born Sept. 1, 1714.

John, born Sept. 2, 1715.

Jane, born Nov. 11, 1716.

The children of my daughter Mary by Tho: Winder, cler:—

Anne, born March 17, 1709.

William, born June 23, 1711.

Thomas, born Nov. 28, 1713.

Mary, born Dec. 3, 1717.

Jane, born Oct. 20, 1720.

The children of my son Henry:—

Henry, born Apr. 28, 1717.

Jane, born Dec. 21, 1721.

Elizabeth, born March 10, 1723.

William, born Aug. 17, 1725.

Josiah, born Oct. 27, 1727.

The children of my son and daughter [Helen] Pyle. [mar. July 5th, 1720]:—

William, born Jan. 15, 1721. [ob. Oct. 12, 1726.]

Richard, born April 18, 1723, [ob. Feb. 1760.]

Jane, born Nov. 24, 1724. [ob. Oct. 23, 1726.]

The children of my son John [warden of Winton]:—

John, born Jan. 8th, 1726.

Charles, born Aug. 2, 1728.

William, born Aug. 14, 1729. [Bapt. 30th.]

The children of Dr Sam. Fell, Dean of Christchurch:—

Dorothy, born at Freshwater in y^e isle of Wight, on Tuesday in Whitsun week 1617. Died soon after baptism.

Dorothy, born *ibid.* June, 22, 1618.

Katherine, born at the Commanders, near Worcester, on Tuesday in Whitsun week May 22, 1621. [died May 1714, aged 93.]

Philippa, born at Longworth, Aug. 23, 1623.

John, born at Longworth, June 22nd, 1625. [Died July 10, 1686, B^p of Oxford.]

Thomas, born at Longworth, Oct. 8, 1627.

Elizabeth, born at Longworth, Sept. 26, 1629.

Jane, born at Sunningwell, Sept. 9, 1681.

Philip, born at Christchurch, Dec. 22, 1633.

Mary, born at Christchurch, March 13, 1635.

Martha, born at Christchurch, March 24, 1636.

William, born at Christchurch, May 8, 1638.

Robert, born at Christchurch, March 30, 1640.

Mem. In vetere charrissimi Patris [Guilⁱ Dobson] libello, haec propria suâ manu scripta inveni.

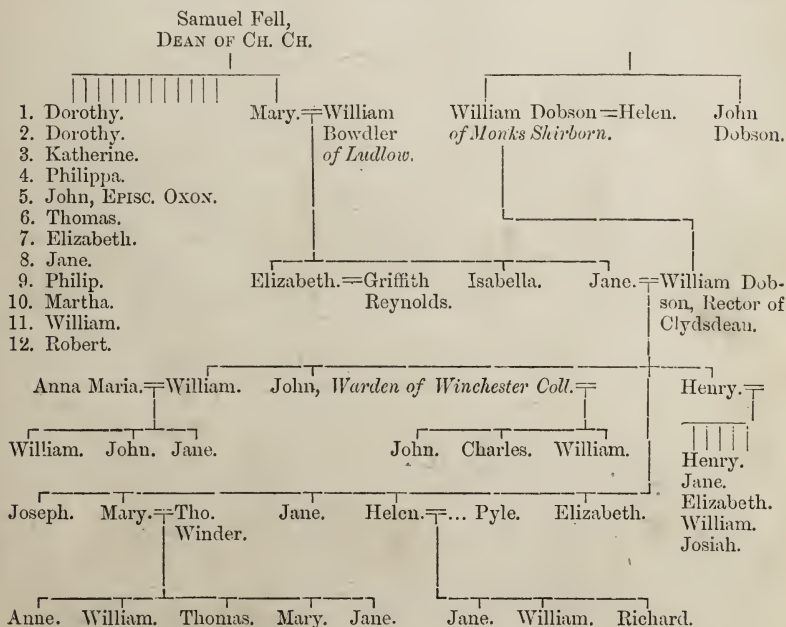
Juli 10^o, 1609. Bapt. fui. Admissus in coll. Reginæ, Oct. 17, 1627.

Ego Art Bac., Sept. 17, 1633. Mr. Jan. 12, 1630. Grad. probacc. ss. Th., Jan. 10, 1646. Vicarius electus. Shyrborn Monachorum, Maij 11, 1647.

Fr Johannes 13, Dec., 1618, Baptizatus.

Filius meus natus Dec., 1849.

From these entries we may reconstruct the following sketch pedigree :



PLANCHÉ'S ROLL OF ARMS.

Edited by JAMES GREENSTREET.

The remarkable collection of very early coat-armour which I am now, by the liberality of the Chapter of Herald's College, enabled to lay before the public, was first commented upon by the illustrious Herald whose name, for that reason, I have associated with it.

Mr. Planché seems to have been unaware that the Record, from which the copy in the College was taken, still existed at the time when he referred to the contents of this Roll in his excellent account of Ash-next-Sandwich. Yet there appear to be strong reasons for thinking that "Planché's" Roll of Arms is identical with one which was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's Auction Rooms in 1865, and is now, no doubt, preserved among the MSS. belonging to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., at Cheltenham. In the Sale Catalogue the Roll in question, which formed part of the collection of the late Dr. Wellesley, is described as consisting of 697 coats, a number which differs only by one from the total of the arms tricked in the College copy, namely, 696.¹

The contents of "Planché's" Roll were not altogether unknown to me when the *Reference List of Rolls of Arms* was published, but the only knowledge I then had of the document was derived from a very corrupt and incomplete transcript preserved among the Harleian MSS. (No. 1068, pencil fos. 156 to 183). My impression at the time was, that a copy of the "Dering" Roll of

¹ The majority of Messrs. Sotheby's Sale Catalogues, priced, are, I believe, deposited in the British Museum Library for reference. The Catalogue of the Sale in question is, however, as I have elicited by personal search, wanting. The Sale was advertised in the *Athenæum* to take place on Monday, June 12th, and following day; and the same paper for June 24th contains a report of the prices realized.

In the second day's sale (which began with Lot 262) the two Rolls are thus described:—

391. ROLL OF ARMS, TEMP. EDW. I.

MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM, now cut up and bound as a book, containing 697 painted coats of arms of persons, both English and Foreign, living in the reign of Edward I, with an index made by Ralph Starkey, russia; from the Library of Sir E. Dering, of Surrenden, Bart.

4to. SEC. xiv.

392. ROLL OF ARMS, TEMP. EDW. I.

MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM (measuring 10 feet 3 inches in length by 10 inches in width), containing 324 coats of arms of Nobles and Knights in the reign of Edward I, painted in colours.

SEC. xiv.

An early transcript of the Roll known as "the Acre Roll," having been thus termed in an ancient copy. On the back is an Index made by Ralph Starky in the XVth century. This Roll seems to have passed from the Library of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden Bay [*sic.*, read "of Surrenden, Bart."], into that of Mr. D. Powell. [? Rev. D. T. Powell intended.]

Lot 391 was purchased for £61, lot 392 for £45; both by Knight (for Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.).

Arms was made in the reign of Edward IV, and then largely augmented by the addition of coats belonging to that period. Light, however, is thrown upon this by the singular coincidence, not only that the "Dering" Roll was also disposed of at the above sale, but that, in the catalogue, "Planché's" Roll is asserted to have likewise belonged at one time to the Library at Surrenden Dering, of which Library the "Dering" Roll of Arms was always the foremost heraldic feature. If this statement may be assumed to be strictly accurate, it would prove that these two Rolls of Arms sold in 1865 were:—

1. The original, *i.e.*, what then remained of it.
2. A *replica*, made at a later date, and before the said original was shorn of more than half its normal length.

The College transcript occurs in the MS. Collections of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald, No. 165 (which is bound up with No. 166), from fo. 131 to 152 b.

The date of the compilation of the original document may be pretty safely assigned to the close of the reign of King Henry III, but many of the persons commemorated lived on into the reign of his successor.

The Roll.

The Originall of this is wrought in collors in a(n) old parchmენტt rolle, and remaynes in the handes of Sir John Dabers, Knight, out of whiche this was coppied Ano 1590.

		<i>Fo. Space.</i>
1. Az., on a cross Or the Saviour crucified Arg.	} Prestre Johan, de Unde.	131, 1
2. Arg., a cross potent betw. four plain crosses Or.		131, 2
3. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed Sa. armed Gu.	} Emperour de Rome.	131, 3
4. Gu., a cross Or.		131, 4
5. Or, an eagle displayed Sa. armed Gu.	} Roie de Almayne.	131, 5
6. Az., three crowns Or.		131, 6
7. Az., a cross patonce betw. four martlets Or.	} Le Roie St. Edwarde.	131, 7
8. Az., flory Or.		131, 8
9. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or.	} Le Roi d'Angleterre.	131, 9
10. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Purpure, a lion ramp. Arg.; 2 and 3, Gu., a castle triple-towered Or.		131, 10

11. Gu., an escarbuncle dimidiated Or, impaling, Az., a bend Arg. cotised by two chains Or.	} Le Roy de Navare.	131, 11
12. Or, a lion ramp. within a double tressure flory counter flory Gu.	} Le Roy de Escocce.	131, 12
13. Gu., three castles triple-towered Or.	} Le Roie de Chastell.	131, 13
14. Gu., a lion ramp. Or collared Az.	} Le Roie de Hungary.	131, 14
15. Erm., on a cross Gu. a crown Or.	} Le Roy d' Ermenie.	131, 15
16. Or, a griffin segreant Az., armed Gu.	} Le Roie de Gryffonye.	131, 16
17. Gu., three battle-axes Or.	} Le Roy de Denmarke.	131 ^b 1
18. Az., three barges in pale Arg., the ends terminating in beasts' heads crowned Or.	} Le Roy de	131 ^b 2
19. Gu., two bars betw. an orle of six leopards' faces Or.	} Le Roy Harolde.	131 ^b 3
20. Gu., a lion ramp. Or, holding with his fore-paws a battle-axe Az.	} Le Roy de Norweye.	131 ^b 4
21. Gu., three birds Or.	Le Roy de Norwage.	131 ^b 5
22. Gu., three pales Or.	Le Roie de Aragon.	131 ^b 6
23. Gu., three men's legs embowed and conjoined at the thighs	} Le Roy de Man.	131 ^b 7
24. Az., flory Or and a label of five pendants Gu.	} Le Roy de Secille.	131 ^b 8
25. Gu., three dice Arg. each charged with five spots Sa.	} Le Roy de Portingale.	131 ^b 9
26. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or.	} Le Roy de Cypre.	131 ^b 10.
27. Quarterly Or and Gu., four lions passant gardant counter-changed.	} Le Prince de Gales.	131 ^b 11
28. Or, a cross reercellée Sa.	Le Prince de la Morec.	131 ^b 12
29. Gu., three haut-boys Or.	Le Prince de Antioche.	131 ^b 13
30. Or, on a bend Gu. three eagles displayed Arg.	} Le Duc de Coreyne.	131 ^b 14
31. Sa., a lion ramp. Or.	Le Duc de Braban.	131 ^b 15
32. Bendy of eight Or and Az. within a bordure Gu.	} Le Duc de Burgoine.	131 ^b 16
33. Arg., a lion ramp. tail forked Gu.	} Le Duc de Cambergh.	132, 1

34. Gu., a castle triple-towered Arg.	} Le Duc de Venise.	132, 2
35. Or, two lions passant Gu.		132, 3
	("Brusewike" written underneath.)	
36. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or dimidiated, impaling, Arg., a lion ramp. Purple, and on a chief Gu. a castle triple-towered Or.	} Deschu [left blank]	132, 4
37. Gu., a castle triple-towered Or, and on a chief Arg. a lion ramp. Purple, impaling, Arg., three bars Az. within a bordure Gu.		132, 5
38. . . ., three lions passant gardant in pale . . . dimidiated, impaling, Gu., three pales Or.	} Deschu [left blank]	132, 6
39. Or, three chevrons Gu.		132, 7
40. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.	} Le Conte de Cornwall.	132, 8
41. Per pale Or and . . ., over all a lion ramp. Gu.		132, 9
42. Chequy Or and Az.	} Le Conte de Warrene.	132, 10
43. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or.		132, 11
44. Az., six lions ramp. Or.	} Le Conte de Salisburie.	132, 12
45. Quarterly Or and Gu., over all a baston Sa.; a label of five pendants Arg.		132, 13
46. Az., a bend Arg. betw. two cotises and six lions ramp. Or.	} Le Count de Herford.	132, 14
47. Gu., a lion ramp. tail forked Arg.		132, 15
48. Az., three garbs Or.	} Le Conte de Chester.	132, 16
49. Vairy (nebuly); no tinctures given.		132 ^b 1
50. Per pale indented Arg. and Gu.	} Le Conte de Seycestre.	132 ^b 2
51. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., an orle of martlets Gu.		132 ^b 3
52. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or, and a label of five pendants Az.	} Sire Edmund frere le Roy.	132 ^b 4
53. Chequy Or and Az. within a bordure engrailed Gu., over all a canton Erm.		132 ^b 5

54. Gu. a cross patonce Vair.	Le Conte de Aubymarle.	132 ^b 6
55. Gu., a lion ramp. Or.	Le Conte de Arundell.	132 ^b 7
56. Gu., seven mascles con- joined, 3, 3 and 1, Or.	Le Conte de Wynchestre.	132 ^b 8
57. Chequy Or and Az., a chevron Ern.		
58. Quarterly Gu. and Or, in the 1st quarter a mullet Arg.	Le C. de Oxenforde.	132 ^b 10
59. Or, a lion ramp. Az.	Le Conte del Ple.	132 ^b 11
60. Sa., frettée Or.	Sire Gawyn Hautebevers.	132 ^b 12
61. Or, a lion ramp. Gu. within a bordure enrailed Sa.	Deschu Rouland'.	132 ^b 13
62. Az., three lions passant gardant in pale Or.	Genues de Hampton.	132 ^b 14
63. Or, a lion ramp. Sa.	Le Conte de Flaundres.	132 ^b 15
64. Per pale Or and Gu., over all a double-headed eagle displayed per pale Sa. and of the first.	Le Conte de Burgoine.	132 ^b 16
65. Or, in chief a lion passant Gu.; a bordure of the second.		
66. Gu., three pales Vair (nebuly), a chief Or and label of five pendants Az.	Le Co : de St. Poell.	133, 2
67. Gu., six castles Or dimi- diated, impaling, Az., flory Or.	Le Co : de Poitiers.	133, 3
68. Arg., a lion ramp. Az. over a chief Gu.	Le Conte de Vendoume.	133, 4
69. Gu., flory and a lion ramp. Or.	Le Con : de Saue.	133, 5
70. Az., a bend Arg. cotised Or.	Le Conte de Santere.	133, 6
71. Or, a bend Gu.	Le Conte de Chalun.	133, 7
72. Bendy of ten Arg. and Az.	Le Conte de Wlademund.	133, 8
73. Gu., an eagle displayed Or.	Le Conte de Maue.	133, 9
74. Vairy (nebuly) Or and Az.	Le Conte de Guyres.	133, 10
75. Paly of six Or and Gu.	Le Conte de Provence.	133, 11
76. Az., billetty and a lion ramp. Or.	Le Conte de Geldre.	133, 12
77. Arg., three bars Az. within a bordure Gu.	Le Conte de Montyfe.	133, 13
78. Az., flory Or, and a label of five pendants Gu., each pendant charged with two castles of the second.	Le Conte de Artoyse.	133, 14
79. Gu., three pales Vair (nebuly) and a chief Or.		
	Le Conte de Gleys.	133, 15

80. Az., crusilly and two bar hauriant addorsed Or.	} Le Conte de Barre.	133, 16
81. Or, a banner of four pendants Gu.	} Le Conte de Bolonie.	133 ^b 1
82. Gu., an eagle displayed Arg., armed and crowned Or.	} Le Conte de Jungy.	133 ^b 2
83. Gu., a bird "russett."	} Le Conte de la Gruere.	133 ^b 3
84. Az., crusilly fitchy and a bend Or.	} Le Conte de Marr.	133 ^b 4
85. Gu., a cinquefoil within an orle of cross crosslets Or.	} Le Conte de Anegos.	133 ^b 5
86. Or, four pales Sa.	} Le Conte de Athele.	133 ^b 6
87. Gu. two chevrons Or.	} Le Conte de Astaderne.	133 ^b 7
88. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. within a bordure of the second charged eight cinquefoils of the field.	} Le Conte Patrike.	133 ^b 8
89. Sa., three cinquefoils Or.	} Le Conte Baricke.	133 ^b 9
90. Gu. an orle Arg.	} Alisandre de Gaylioll.	133 ^b 10
91. Or, three chevrons Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	} Thomas de Clare.	133 ^b 11
92. Vairy (nebuly) Or and Gu. within a bordure Sa. charged eight horse-shoes Arg.	} William de Ferrers.	133 ^b 12
93. Gu., a cinquefoil Arg.	} Robart de Quynceye.	133 ^b 13
94. Barry of six Az. and Or, and on a chief of the first two pales betw. as many gyrons of the second; an inescutcheon Arg.	} Roger de Mortemer.	133 ^b 14
95. Gu., frettée Or.	} William de Awdeley.	133 ^b 15
96. Chequy Or and Az., a fess Gu.	} Roger de Clyfforde.	133 ^b 16
97. Or, frettée Gu.	} Cheband de Verdun.	134, 1
98. Gu., three liens ramp. Or.	} Reginald fitz Miers.	134, 2
99. Or, a saltire Gu., and on dexter point of a chief of the second a pierced six pointed-mullet Arg.	} Robarte de Brus.	134, 3
100. Arg., two bars and a canton Gu.	} Johan de Boyes.	134, 4
101. Gu., three garbs Or.	} Johan Cummy.	134, 5
102. Or, two bars and in chief three roundles Gu.	} Baldwyn Wake,	134, 6
103. Gyronny of twelve Or and Az.	} Warryn de Bassingborne.	134, 7
104. Or, a maunch Gu.	} Henrie de Hastings.	134, 8

105. Gu., crusilly and three lucies hauriant Or.	} Geafrey de Lucie.	134, 9
106. Az., crusilly and three lucies hauriant Or.	} Emery de Lucie.	134, 10
107. Quarterly Or and Gu.	William de Say.	134, 11
108. Barry nebuly of six Or and Gu.	} Phillip Bassett.	134, 12
109. Az., crusilly and a lion ramp. Or.	} William de Brews.	134, 13
110. Or, on a fess betw. four fleurs-de-lis, 2 and 2, Gu. two more of the field.	} Johan d' Einile, bel de Ebile.	134, 14
111. Or, two lions passant Az.	Roger de Somerie.	134, 15
112. Or, a cross Sa.	Johan de Vessye.	134, 16
113. Gu., three lions passant in pale Arg.	} Johan Gyfforde.	134 ^b 1
114. Gu., three stirrups pendant from their straps Arg.	} Le Veill Gyffarde.	134 ^b 2
115. Bendy of ten Or and Az.	Peirs de Montfort.	134 ^b 3
116. Or, three inescutcheons barry of six Vair (nebuly) and Gu.	} Wm. de Monchensy.	134 ^b 4
117. Gu., three fleurs-de-lis Or.	Joris bel Price. Joris bel Pres de (<i>erased</i>) Cantello.	} 134 ^b 5
118. Gu., a fleur-de-lis Arg.	Robert de Aguilan.	
119. Quarterly Arg. and Gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters frettée Or, and over all a baston Sa.	} Hugh le Despencer.	134 ^b 7
120. Or, three bends Az. and a canton Erm.	} Hugh le fitz Otes.	134 ^b 8
121. Chequy Arg. and Gu.	Johan de Vaus.	134 ^b 9
122. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three escallops Or.	} Otes de Grantson.	134 ^b 10
123. Arg., on a chief Gu. two pierced mullets of six points Or.	} Johan de St. Johan.	134 ^b 11
124. Az., a lion ramp. Arg.	Roger de Muhautt.	134 ^b 12
125. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Gu.	} Robertt Fitzwater.	134 ^b 13
126. Az., five fusils in fess Or.	Henry de Percy.	134 ^b 14
127. Sa., three garbs Arg.	Nychole de Segrave.	134 ^b 15
128. Quarterly Or and Gu. within a bordure Vair (nebuly).	} Johan le fitz Johan.	134 ^b 16
129. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Gu.	} Patrike Chaworth } (<i>sic</i>) Chaubaud }	135, 1

130. Az., three pierced cinque-foils Or.	} William Gardulfe.	135, 2
131. Vair (nebuly), a fess Gu.	William Marmyon.	135, 3
132. Sa., a sword in pale, point in chief, Arg. pomel Gu.	} Philipp Marmyon.	135, 4
133. Gu., three water-bougets Arg.	} Robarte Rose.	135, 5
134. Az., three brays in pale Or, and on a chief Erm. a demi lion ramp. Gu. issuant.	} Geoffrey Genevile.	135, 6
135. Barry of six Arg. and Az.	Richard de Grey.	135, 7
136. Arg., a saltire Gu.	Morice le fitz GERALDE.	135, 8
137. Sa., a cross flory Arg.	Richard Sywarde.	135, 9
138. Arg., a maunch Gu.	Rafe de Tonny.	135, 10
139. Or, two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant gardant Gules.	} Johan Tregoz.	135, 11
140. Az., two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant gardant Or.	} Henry Tregoz.	135, 12
141. Sa., a cross engrailed Or.	Robart de Offorde.	135, 13
142. Vair (nebuly).	Johan de Beachamp.	135, 14
143. Paly of six Or and Gu., a canton Erm.	} Rafe Bassett.	135, 15
144. Bendy of ten Or and Az., a label of five pendants Gu.	} Robart de Montforte.	135, 16
145. Gu., a chevron Arg.	Morice de Bركةley.	135 ^b 1
146. Or, two ravens Sa.	Robarte Corbett.	135 ^b 2
147. Gu., two bars Vair (nebuly).	} Robarte de Mortymer.	135 ^b 3
148. Arg., two lions passant Gu.	} Johan le Estrange.	135 ^b 4
149. Az., six lions ramp. Arg.	William de Keyburne.	135 ^b 5
150. Arg., a fess betw. two chevrons Gu.	} Gilberte Peche.	135 ^b 6
151. Gu. a fess betw. two bars gemelles Arg.	} Rafe de Normanbile.	135 ^b 7

(To be continued.)

Pedigree of Shipman.

Compiled by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

ARMS.—*Gules, on a bend Argent between six estoiles Or three torteaux.* Granted to Thomas Shipman of Scarrington, and to William, and Gervase, his brothers, 12 May, 1663, by William Dugdale, *Norroy*.

Thomas Shipman of Scarrington in Com. Nott., dyed a° Dⁿⁱ. 1567, (vel circa.) Will as "of Newarke==Philippa, daughter and upon Trent in the County of Nottingham, Gentleman," dated 2 Sept. 1653, proved in P.C.C. by his coheire to John North grandson, the ex'or therein named, Thomas Marshall, 22 June, 1659.¹ (400 Pell.) See Thoroton's of Lowdham in com. Nottinghamshire, p. 120, and 2nd edn., vol. i, p. 231.

Sarah, daughter to Rich- ard Parker, Alderman of Nottingham, 2nd wife. See "Visitations of Not- tinghamshire," Harl. Soc., vol. iv, p. 2. Lega- tee of £6 for mourn- ing in will of her son Gervase Shipman 1675.	William Ship- man of Scar- rington, died A° 1658. Bapt. at Scarrington, 17 Nov. 1603. Buried there 1 Dec'r. 1658.	Eliz., daughter to William Ken- dall of Smiths- by in com. Leic. 1 wife. Bur'd. at Scarrington, 21 Oct. 1630.	Thomas Shipman, clerk. Bapt. at Scar- rington 24 April, 1608. Mentioned in his father's will 1653. ? of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1630-31, M.A. 1635.	Thomas (?) Buried at Scarrington 7 Sept., 1611. — Gervase Shipman. Bapt. at Scarrington 19 May, 1611.	Elizabeth. Bapt. at Scarrington, 16 Feb. 1605. Married there 9 May, 1627. Men- tioned in her fa- ther's will 1653 as devisee for life of his house in Newark.	Richard Marshall, of Brandon, co. Lincoln. Men- tioned as deceased in will of Thomas Shipman, 1653. Adm ^{on} to his son Thomas Marshall in P.C.C. 12 Aug., 1653.	Catherine. Buried at Scarring- ton 8 June, 1601.
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1. Elizabeth, wife to Tho. Porter of Bingham in Com. Nott. Bapt. at Scarrington 4 Sept. 1629. Married there 1656 (date defaced in Par. Reg.) Thomas Porter is mentd as "my brother in law" in will of Gervase Shipman, 1675.

2. Elianor, wife to Thomas Mather of Bingham in Com. Nott. Bapt. at Scarrington 10 October, 1630. The children of my sister Helle- nor Sharpe of Bingham mentd in will of Gervase Shipman, 1675.

Thomas Shipman,
called *eldest* son of
Thomas Shipman,
clerk, in will of his
grandfather, 1653.

Thomas Marshall. Admitted at St. John's Coll., Cam-
bridge, 19 May, 1648, then aged 18. See J. E. B.
Mayor's "Admissions to the Coll. of St. John, etc.,
Cambridge," Part i., p. 89. Proved the will of his
grandfather Thomas Shipman, 1659. Of Stirrup, Co.
Notts, party to a deed 17 Jan. 1678, Close Roll 31
Car. II., Part ii., No. 32.²

¹ Testator gives to the repair of the church of Scarrington £5. To Ann Arnold late servant unto my daughter Marshall 40s. To every
servant of my grandchild Mr. Thomas Marshall 10s. Witnesses to the will are Ri. Mason, Edward Smalley, Isabel Bush.

² He appears in a fine dated Trinity 31 Car. II. (1680). Between Wentworth Garneys, Esq., and Abraham Clerke, Esq., *plaintiffs*, and
William Shipman, Richard Shipman, Thomas Shipman, Thomas Marshall, Esq., and Henry Mason, Esq., *defendants*, of 6 messuages, 6 cottages,
etc., in Scarrington, Aslocton, and Carcolston.

The deed on the Close Roll is between Thomas Shipman of Scarrington in the co. of Nottm, Esq., Thomas Marshall of Stirrup in co. Nottm,
Esq., and Richard Mason of Newark upon Trent, co. Nottm, gent., of the one part, and William Shipman of London, Merchant of the other
part. The said T. S., T. M., and R. M., sell to W. S. Mansionhouse wherein said Thomas Shipman now dwelleth in Scarrington with lands
there, and in Aslocton and Carcolston. Mason acknowledged the indenture 5 June 1678.

4. John Shipman. Proved the will of his brother William Shipman 1684. Ment ^d in will of his nephew John Shipman 1696.	5. Samuel Shipman. Proved the will of his brother William Shipman 1684. Ment ^d in will of his nephew John Shipman 1696.	6. Anne, wife to Rob. Nix of Not- tingham. Bapt. ton 1 Oct. 1639. Ment ^d in will of her brother Ger- vase Ship- man 1675.	7. Sarah. Bapt. ton 1 Oct. 1639. Ment ^d in will of her brother Ger- vase Ship- man 1675.	8. Philippa. Bapt. at Scar- rington 12 Nov. 1640. Bur'd. there ... 1665.	9. Mary. ³ Bapt. at Scarington 9 Feb. 1644. Ment ^d in will of her brother Gervase Shipman, 1675, and in the will of her brother William Shipman, 1681.	10. Milcent. Bapt. at Scar- rington 25 Sept. 1651. Ment ^d in will of her brother Ger- vase Shipman 1675, and in the will of her brother William Shipman, 1681, and in will of John Ship- man, 1696.	11. Margaret. Bapt. at Scarington 25 Sept. 1651. Ment ^d in will of her brother Ger- vase Shipman 1675, and in the will of her brother William Shipman, 1681, and in will of John Ship- man, 1696.	12. Frances. Bapt. at Scar- rington 16 July, 1653. Buried there 8 April, 1656.
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1. Thomas Shipman of Scarrington, æt. 30 Ann. vel. circa 23 Aug. 1662, when he entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Nottinghamshire. Coll. of Arms, MS. C 34, fo. 31b. Bapt. at Scarrington 8 Nov. 1632. Of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, admitted 1 May, 1651. See J. E. B. Mayor's "Admissions to the Coll. of St. John, etc., Cambridge," Part i., p. 100. Notes and Queries, 2 S. vi. 456; 4 S. xi. 177. Ment ^d in will of his brother William Shipman, 1681. Bur'd. at Scarrington 15 Oct. 1680.								
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2. William Shipman, æt. Mary, dau'r of Merchant. Bapt. at Scarrington 20 June, 1634. Ment ^d as "of the Canaries" in will of his brother Gervase Shipman, 1675. Will as "of London Merchant," dated 7 Sept. 1681, ⁴ proved in P.C.C. by his brother John Shipman, and brother in law Robert Raworth, and power reserved to Mary his relict, 2 March, 1683. (37 Cann.)			3. William Shipman, æt. Mary, dau'r of John Garneys of Morningthorpe, co. Norfolk. Married after 2ndly, 20 Nov. 1684, William Dutton Colt. See "Westminster Abbey Registers," Harleian Soc., vol. x, p. 24.			4. Gervase Shipman, æt. Anne, 2 dau'r of man. Bapt. at Scarrington 9 Aug. 1635. Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London. Will dated 3 Aug. 1675. ⁵ Adm'on. in P.C.C. to Anne Shipman his relict, 17 Aug. follg., and again 5 April 1675. (87 Dycer.)		
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Thomas Shipman, called "son and heir" in his father's will 1681, then under age.

- ³ She and her sister Margaret are called "my two maiden sisters" in the will of William Shipman 1681.
- ⁴ Desires to be buried in church of Allhallows, Barking. "My brother in law Mr. Robert Raworth hath been for many years past and still is in Co-partnership in trade with me." Mentions pipe of Cannary wines sent and brought over by him. A debt owing to me from my brother Thomas Shipman,—he did convey by deed in mortgage to me the tithe of the parish of Whaddon in the co. of Nottm.—said debt to be got in. To poor of Scarrington where I was born £10. To my brother in law Thomas Wortley £30. To my mother in law Elizabeth Garneys, and my brother in law Wentworth Garneys, Esq., and his wife, my sisters in law Margaret Garneys, Martha Raworth, and Susan Garneys, my sister Wortley, Mr. John Newton, and his wife, my uncle Abraham Clarke, Esq., and his wife, £10 apiece for mourning. Mentions his wife's marriage settlement dated 9 and 10 July, 1679. At fo. 162 Cann, sentence for confirmation of this will is entered in which testator is described as late of the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, London, his relict being then, 10 July, 1685, called Lady Mary Colt.
- ⁵ Testator gives to "my mother Gregory" 20s. for a ring, to "loving brother George Gregory of Nottingham, Esq." 20s. for a ring, to "brother Philipp Gregory of London, mercer," £10 for mourning. Appoints him and brother William Shipman executors. Both renounced and hence the adm'on with will annexed to the relict.

C

John Shipman. Ment^d in his father's will 1675, then under age. Will as "John Shipman youngest sonne of Gervas Shipman deceased," dated 5 May, 1696.⁶ Admⁿ on which it appears that testator was of parish of All Saints Stayning, London, but deceased at Jamaica, a widower, in P.C.C. 5 Sept. 1699. (150 Pett.)

Gervase Shipman. Ment^d in his father's will 1675, then under age.

All ment^d in will of their uncle William Shipman, 1681, then under age.

Sarah. Born 19 May and bapt. at Scarrington 6 June, 1667. Arthur Lomax, Sara Lin (3) and Sara Shipman, Sponsors.

Margaret. Born at Scarrington 9 Oct. and bap. 26 Oct. 1668. Thomas H...ton, gent., Margaret Whalley, and Mar- Shipman, Sponsors.

Jane. Born at Scarrington 24 May and bapt. there 6 June 1678. Sponsors, Isabella Molineux, Fran. Ellis, and Johan Parker.

Robert Shipman. Born 1 and bapt. 9 Aug. 1675, at Scarrington. Sir Robert Smyth, Bart., Fisher Dिल्s, citizen of London, and Sarah Nix, Sponsors. Ment^d in will of his uncle William Shipman, 1681.

2. Thomas Shipman, died s.p. Born 19 and bapt. at Scarrington 22 Jan'y, 1664. Tho. Marshall, Tho. Mixloe, and Anne Wortley, Sponsors. Ment^d in will of his uncle William Shipman, 1681.

Symon Shipman. Born at Scarrington 3 Nov. 1680. Died 1 Jan'y. following. Sponsors, Harvey Stanton, Philip Sherwood, and Lady Anne How.

John Sigismund Shipman, 7th son. Born 20 May and bapt. at Scarrington 5 June, 1679. Sponsors, Sir Thomas Hodgson, Knt., John Shipman, and Anne Shipman. Died 12 August following.

Elizabeth. Born 3 March, and bapt. at Scarrington 1673. Sponsors, Thomas Barret, Elizabeth Wood, and Elizabeth Turner.

Patrick Shipman. Born 1672. Bapt. at Scarrington. Sponsors, Patrick, Viscount Chaworth, Sir Francis Molineux, Bart., and Elizabeth Whalley. Died 23 March 1673, and buried there.

Peniston Shipman. Born at Scarrington 28 Aug. and bapt. there 1671. Sponsors, Peniston Whalley, Roger, Esq., and Barbara Strong. Died 5 March, 1674, and buried there.

⁶ Gives to the wife of Mr. Chris. Francis of Thenerife deceased £20; to Mr. Thomas Trevisa of the same £10; to Mr. Thomas Byerley £10; to Mr. Thomas Michell £10; to Mr. Jonathan Kendall, senr., £50; to cousin Susanna Davenport daughter of my aunt Elizabeth Davenport £100; to cousin John Gregory and his sister Winifrede son and daughter of my uncle Francis Gregory £50 each; to my three sisters daughters of my father in law John Dand, Esq., £10 each for mourning; to poor of St. Laurence, Jury, £20; to poor of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, £30; to uncle and aunt Middlemore £10 each; to Mr. Theophilus Dorrington, Chaplaine to the bank at Antwerp £10; to uncle Thomas Wortley £20 per annum during his life; to cousin John Gregory son to my uncle George Gregory deceased £10; to cousin Bartholomew Burton, Esq., and his wife £10 each for mourning. Appoints mother Ann Dand residuary legatee and executrix. Admⁿ on with will annexed to John Shipman uncle and principal creditor, Ann Dand the executrix having renounced.

D |

3. William Shipman of Scarrington, born there 14 Jan'y and = Millicent, dau'r and heir of ... Morgan. bapt. 6 Feb. 1665. William Shipman, Montague Wood, Esq.; Proved her husband's will 1736. Will as of Mansfield, widow, dated 13 Dec. 1742.* Proved in Exchequer Court at York, 20 March, 1746. (Vol. 90, fo. 56.) Buried at Scarrington .. Jan'y, 1746.

Trafford Shipman of Mansfield, born at Warsop 28 February, 1718-19. Coll. of Arms, = Mary, dau'r of Christopher Reynoldson of Miscellaneous Pedigrees, R. B. G. Vol. vii., p. 355. Mentioned in his father's will Asenig, co. York, married at Pomfret, 26 1734, and in his mother's will 1742. April, 1739.

William Shipman. Born and baptized at Mansfield.⁹ Ment'd in will of Millicent Shipman 1742, then under age.

Charles Shipman. Born at Mansfield, 24 June, 1741.⁹ Ment'd in will of Millicent Shipman 1742.

... Shipman of Eton Lodge, co. Leicester. =

William Shipman of Sedgbrook, co. Lincoln. Died circa 1853. =

... Shipman, eldest son.

The Rev. Thomas Trafford Shipman, M.A. sometime of Nether Denton, = Margaret, co. Cumberland, Rector of Lydiard Tregose, and Hon. Canon of Carlisle. Sydney, dau. Died 27 Aug. 1884, aged 53. Will proved by his relict 19 Dec. 1884, in of the Hon. the principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High J. H. Roper- Curzon. Court of Justice. 9 May 1884, aged 60.

Rev'd. William Shipman, M.A. =

Rector of Melton near Wood-bridge, co. Suffolk. Died there

George Shipman of Grantham, Surgeon.

Francis Trafford Shipman. Born 11 July, 1863.

Alice Isabell. Born 2 Jan. 1862.

Mary. Born 2 Feb. 1865.

Ethel Sidney. Born 12 July, 1871.

W. Trafford Shipman, of 13 Cromwell Grove, West Kensington Park, London, W.

⁷ Devises lands at Whatton which I purchased and messuage at Mansfield which I now inhabit to wife in addition to her jointure. All other real estate to wife and brother in law Charles Morgan, D.D., in trust for son Trafford Shipman, and appts. them both executors. Both proved 22 Nov. 1736. William Shipman voted at Notts Election in 1698. See Harl. 6346.

⁸ Mentions "my cousins Charles Barwell of the Borough of Leicester, and John Orton of Rearesby, co. Leic, Clerk;" my aunt Millicent Goodman. One of these sons is I believe identical with, or else father of, ... Shipman of Eton Lodge, co. Leicester. In Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. 1, app. 146, I note "Mr. John Shipman of Hinckley died March 9, 1812, in his 80th year. I have in vain applied to the present representatives of these Shipmans for information respecting their ancestors, they have courteously replied to my enquiries, but apparently care little and know less.

THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES FROM THE REGISTER OF SCARRINGTON RELATE TO PERSONS WHOSE CONNECTION IS NOT SHOWN IN THE PEDIGREE :—

1570. Thomas the sonne of Will'm Shypman was baptized the xxi^o day of November.
 1574. Isabell the daughtr. of Will'm Shipman was baptiz. the iiij^o of July.
 1578. Robert the sonne of Thomas Shipman was baptiz. the xiiij^o of Aprill.
 1579. Isabell Shipman the daughter of Tho. Shipman was baptiz. the xxx^o of August.
 1581. George the sonne of Thomas Shipman was baptiz. the xxvij^o of November.
 1583. Katherine the daughter of Will'm Shipman was baptiz. the first of March.
 1588. Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Shipman was bapt. the xiii^o of October.
 1655. Shipman 16 . . .
 1589. Nichol. Bulby and Eliz. Shipman married 7 January.
 1571. Margeret Shipman the wife of Richard Shipman was buried the xix^o of December.
 1578. Robert Shipman the sonne of Thomas Shipman was buried the xvi^o of Aprill.
 1581. Thomas Shipman was buried the xxii^o of July.
 1581. Isabell the daughter of Will'm Shipman was buried the iiij^o of december.
 1587. Richard Shipman was buried the iiij^o of March.
 1605. William Shipman gen. buried 10 December.
 1658. . . . Shipman *etatis* ? 88, sepultus Sept. 8.

1686. April 9. Richard Shipman. Buried. *Register of Whatton.*

Richard Shipman of Stoke in co. Nott^m, Yeoman, in his will dated 30 May, 1655, mentions his sons William and Richard, his daughters Anne Shipman, Margaret wife of John Brownlow, and Mary. Makes his wife Frances executrix. She proved in P.C.C. 28 Jan'y, 1657. (48 Wotton.)

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman of Tuxford granted in Exchequer Court at York to George Jackson and John Dawson, to use of Thomas Shipman and Elizabeth Shipman his children during their minorities, 22 Dec. 1663. *Retford Act Book.*

Probate of the will of Elizabeth Shipman of Granby to her uncle Henry Arnoll, 20 April, 1674. *Bingham Act Book.*

Anne dau. of Sir Francis Chaplyn mar. Shipman of Nottingham Town. See Le Neve's Knights, p. 221. Dame Anne Chaplin, relict of Sir Francis Chaplin, Kt., in her will dated 26 May 1691, proved in P.C.C. 14 May, 1692, mentions my son and daughter Shipman. (82 Bath.) The will of Sir Francis Chaplin, Lord Mayor of London is registered, 93 Bath.

It will be noticed that in compiling the above pedigree I have only attempted to deal with the genealogy of the Shipmans so far as it has been recorded at the last Visitation of Nottinghamshire. Persons of the same name are found in the counties of York and Lincoln at the period when these Shipmans resided at Scarrington, and who, I am of opinion, are descended from a common ancestor. The following notes will therefore be useful to any future genealogist who may take up the investigation of this pedigree where I have left off.

These wills are in the Exchequer Court at York :—

Margaret Shipman of Scarrington, proved by Thomas and William her sons, 14 March, 1572.

Thomas Shipman of Scarrington, proved by Isabel his relict, 1581.

Richard Shipman of Scarrington, proved by Elizabeth his relict, 1588.

The will of Sir Abraham Shipman, Kt. is registered in P.C.C. 75 Hyde. See "Local Gleanings," vol. i, p. 277.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury will be found the following Wills and Administrations, which I have arranged in chronological order :—

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman of Fulbecke, co. Lincoln, to Robert Shipman nephew and principal creditor. The widow and all others being first summoned, but they did not appear, 23 May, 1655.

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman of Adwick, co. York to William Shipman his son¹ Anne Shipman his relict having renounced, 5 May, 1657.

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman in the ship 'William and Thomas' in parts beyond seas, bachelor, deceased, to Mary Bierley his only sister, 15 Oct., 1658.

The will of Alice Shipman, co. Worc^r, is registered 453 Wotton, (being for year 1658.)

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman of Balderton, co. Nott^m, to Jane Shipman his relict, 29 June, 1659.

The will of John Shipman of the parish of Tidnam, co. Gloucester was proved by Margaret Hamon, Jane Shipman, and Anne Shipman, joint executrixes, 6 Sept., 1659. I cannot find it in the Register (Pell) because the fo. is not in the calendar.

Adm'on of Thomas Shipman of Alford, co. Lincoln, to Joane Shipman, widow, his mother, 19 July, 1660.

John Shipman. Dated 9 May, 1656. To my brother Humfrey £10 towards portions for his children. To my sister Fra: £10 for the use of her children. To brother Robert his children £10. To sister Anne £10. To my brother Morgan his children £10. To my sister Ellenor her children £10. To my brother Roger his daughters interest of £200 in the hands of Sam. Powell, Esq. for one year and after that to maintain a free school for the parish of Lidbury North, the schoolmaster to be chosen by John Walcott, Esq^r, and his heirs for ever so long as they shall be owners of Walcott. My brother in Law Fra. Rickas. To sister Anne one Wainscott bedstead which is at Walcott. My brother Humfreys daughter Judith. Elizabeth second daughter of my sister Frances. My cosen John Shipman son of my brother Roger. Cosen John Nethwey. To my dear Mother half a dozen of new silver spoones which are in my Trunke at Walcott. Mentions his father. Calls John Walcott 'his master' and appoints him and Francis Rickas executors. Both proved 23 Aug^t. 1660. (230 Nabbs).

Adm'on of John Shipman of St^t Swithin's, London, to John Childe principal creditor. 13 Oct., 1665.

Robert Shipman of the parish of Walthamstow. Dated 13 March, 1665. To brothers, William Shipman, Thomas Shipman, and Richard Shipman, £100 apiece. To sister Anne Shipman £50. To sister Mary wife of Michael Knowles profit of lease of house in Cloke Lane, London. Good friends Sir William Batten and his Lady. Friend John Mascall of London, Merchant, and his wife, and their children John M. jun^r, Arthur M., Mary M., and Anne M. Wife Dorothy¹ sole ex'x. She proved 30 March, 1666. (52 Mico).

William Shipman of Aldeburgh in the co. of Suffolk, gent. Dated 1 April, 1670. Wife Rose.² John Browne of Aldeburgh, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, their son William Browne, and their daughter Elizabeth Browne. Kinswoman Alice Knights and her sister Susan Knights. Appoints John Browne and wife Rose ex'ors. They proved 11 May, 1670. (65 Penn).

Dorothy Shipman of Walthamstow, widow. Dated 15 July, 1669. To Francis Corne and Thomas Corne £50 apiece. To my sister Corne £8. Appoints Mr. John Mascall the elder residuary legatee and executor, and requests him to divide his residue among his children. He proved 27 January, 1675. (8 Bence).

John Shipman of St. James Dukes Place in London, Citizen and Needlemaker of London, being aged. Dated 18 Sept., 1678. To Jane Bingham aunt to my grandson William Bingham £20. Residue to grandson William Bingham at his age of 21 years. Richard Booth, Esq., and Mr. Francis Miller ex'ors till said William Bingham is of age. All the children of Mary Perkins my first wife's sister. Proved by said ex'ors, 3 Oct., 1678. (116 Reeve).

Anne Shipman of the parish of Tottenham high Crosse, co. Middlesex, widow. Dated 19 Sept., 1694. Daughter in law Mary Parsons the wife of John Parsons of said parish of Tottenham, yeoman. Mary Parsons and Anne Parsons his daughters. Daughters in law Elizabeth Palmer wife of Henry Palmer of St. John Hackney, yeoman, and Sarah Manby wife of William Manby of East Smithfield, tobacco pipe maker. Residue to loving daughter Anne Parsons wife of Allen Parsons, and appoints her executrix. She proved 21 January, 1696. (16 Pyne).

The will of John Shipman, yeoman, husband of the above testatrix is registered, 55 Fane.

John Shipman of Stepney, mariner. Dated 2 Jan. 1704-5. Friends Christopher

¹ See her will, 8 Bence.

² Her will was proved at Ipswich, 1691, Book 277, file 118.

Millner and Elizabeth Millner his wife ex'ors & universal legatees. Proved by Christopher Millner, 22 March, 1707.

Will of John Shipman of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, gunner. Dated 1 Oct. 1742. Mentions grandson John Shipman. Grand-daughter Roberta Frith sole executrix and residuary legatee—if she marry, then to pay £20 out of my personal estate to M^r John Shields for the use of her two children William and Ann. Proved in Exchequer Court at York, 20 Aug., 1746. (Vol. 90. fo. 101.)

The wills of John Shipman of Rushmere, and Robert Shipman of Dunwich will be found in the Index at Ipswich 1506-1513. Francis Shipman of Haselwood, 1635-7, fo. 127. 1617, Aug. 21. Adm'on of Robert Shipman of Donwich to Bridget Base his sister. 1681. Will of John Shipman of Crettingham in Book "King" fo. 30.

The following marriage allegations are at Ipswich :—

- 1630. July 28. Francis Shipman, single, of Laiston, and Elizabeth Edgar, widow, of Haselwood.
- 1636. Oct., 31. Thomas Shipman, single, and Mary Cutler of the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich.
- 1639. Dec., 17. William Shipman and Rose Bradlie both of Aldeburgh.
- 1686. Feb., 14. Daniel Shipman and Anne Bitton, single, both of Ipswich.

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS, 1 Ser. LVI. fos. 946, 950-955. Papers relating to Thomas Shipman of Hantwaite, co. York, gent., in the year 1646. There is a schedule of his debts, one is to "M^{rs} Francis Savell, £200." He owed in all £457. He had a rentcharge of £16 for life only, and no personal estate.

EXTRACTS FROM TRANSCRIPTS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE REGISTERS AT YORK.

- 1684. Nov. 27. Ann wife of George Shipman. Buried. *Carlton in Lindrick.*
- 1682-3. March 27. Elizabeth Shipman. Buried. *Granby cum Sutton.*
- 1674-5. January 31. Mary daughter of John Shipman of Plumtree. Bapt. *Plumtree.*
- 1674. Nov. 19. Jo. Knight and Mary Shipmā. Married. *Flintham.*
- 1673-4. Feb. 14. John Shipman and Mary Squire both of Plumtree. Married. *Plumtree.*
- 1663. Dec. 22. Francis y^e sonne of Thomas Shipman. Bapt. *Workshop.*
- 1660. Jane y^e daughter of Henrie Shipman and Izabell his wife was Baptized March the 25th. *Thurgarton.*
- 1661. Henry Shipman of Lowdham. Buried 7 Oct^r. *Lowdham.*
- 1686. April 26. Thomas Shipman. Buried. *Carlton in Lindrick.*
- 1665. April 16. Margaret dau. of John Shipman. Bapt. *Cotgrave.*
- 1663. March 20. Elizabeth dau. of Rob^t Shipman and Rachell his wife. Bapt. *Holme Pierpoint.*
- 1686. Aug. 19. George son of Thomas Shipman. Bapt. *Flintham.*
- 1665. Oct. 2. Alice Shipman y^e wife of Lawrence Shipman. Buried. *Bothamsall.*
- 1662. July 11. Elizabeth Shipman. Buried. *Laxton.*
- 1686. May 6. Thomas Shipman and Mary Birkett. Married. *Clarlborough.*

ADWICK LE STREET, CO. YORK.

- 1594. Feb. 18. Elizabeth Shipman *buried.*
- 1630. Jan^y 18. Judeth vxor Thomæ Shipman gen. senior, *buried.*
- 1631. Feb. 24. Thomas fil. Thomæ Shipman junior, *buried.*
- 1636. Feb. 11. Wilhelmus fil. Thomæ Shipman senior, *buried.*
- 1656. Feb. 22. Thomas Shipman, *buried.*
- 1658. March 23. Ann Shipman. widow, *buried.*
- 1626. Dec. 20. Judith d. of Thomas Shipman, jun. *bapt.*
- 1627. Feb. 14. William son of Thomas Shipman, jun. *bapt.*
- 1630. Ap. 13. Gilbertus filius Thomæ Shipman, jun. *bapt.*
- 1631. Jan^y 10. Thomas fil. Thomæ Shipman, jun. *bapt.*
- 1635. July 20. Ann dau. of Thomas Shipman, jun. *bapt.*

1636. Nov. 20. Gracia filia Thomæ Shipman junior, *bapt.*
 1641. Oct. 27. Rebecca dau. of Thomas Shipman, *bapt.*

ARKSEY, CO. YORK.

1659. June 19. Mr Thomas Shipman of London and Mrs Mary Elwicke of Arksey,
married.
 1658. March 23. Mrs Anne Shipman widdowe dyed at Bentley and was buried at
 Adwick.
 1663. July 28. Robert Parsonson and Ann Shipman. Married.

THE VISITATION OF DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1565.

(Concluded from p. 97.)

MARTIN of Park Pale.

ARMS: Quarterly of 6, 1, and 6 *Argent, two bars Gules*; 2, *Per pale Argent and Sable, a chevron per pale Gules and Or* (Londres); 3, *Quarterly Argent and Sable, four hawks' heads counter-changed* (Piddle); 4, *Chequy Azure and Or, on a fess Gules three lions rampant Argent* (Pickford); 5, *Or, on a bend Sable three unicorns passant of the field* (Veale).

CREST: *On the stump of a tree Or, an Ape sejant proper collared and lined Argent, a human face reflected in a mirror also proper held in his dexter paw.*

SIR ROBERT MARTIN of Athelhampston in the parish of Pydeltowne, co. Dorset, Kt., mar. *Agnes*, da. and heir to ... *Londres*, and had issue,—RICHARD.

RICHARD MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir Robert, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir of ... and had issue,—THOMAS.

THOMAS MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. to his first wife, ... the da. of ... *Cleredon*, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM;—after, the said Thomas mar. *Phellippe*, da. to ... *Mallet*.

SIR WILLIAM MARTIN of Athelhampston, Kt., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Isode*, da. and heir to *Thomas Faringdon* in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—CHRISTOPHER, his eldest son; after, the said Sir William mar. to his second wife *Christian*, da. to *Sir William Pawlet*, and by her had issue,—Richard; and Elizabeth, mar. to *John Cary* of Hackom, co. Devon, Esq.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir William, mar. to his first wife *Christian*, da. to *John Cheverell* (or *Sacheverell*) of Chaunt Marrell, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son, which died, his father living; Jone, mar. to *Nicholas Smyth* of Harbridge, co. South'ton, Gent.

THOMAS MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Christopher, mar. *Mary*, da. to *James Dawbeney*, second brother to *Gyles, Lord Dawbeney*, and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; John, second son; and Henry, third son; Ellen, mar. to *George Lovell* of Tarrant Antiocheston, co. Dorset, Esq.

ROBERT MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Sir John Keilway* of Rockborne co. South'ton, Kt., and by her had issue, NICHOLAS, his eldest son ; THOMAS, second son ; Christopher, third son ; George, fourth son ; James, fifth son ; Henry, sixth son ; Anne, first mar. to *Thomas Tregonwell*, son and heir to Sir John Tregonwell, Kt. and had issue by him, John Tregonwell ; and Elizabeth, mar. to *Sir Oliver Walloppe* of Farley, co. South'ton, Kt., and had issue by him,—William and Stephen, Grace and Anne ; Katherine, mar. to *Edward Knoell* of Sampford Orcas, co. Som'set, Esq. ; Cysell, unmar.

NICHOLAS MARTIN of Athelhampston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Margaret*, da. of *John Wadham* of Merifield, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Elizabeth, Francis, and Jane, unmar.

THOMAS MARTIN of Parkepale co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Robert, mar. *Elizabeth* da. of *William Gerrard* of Trent, co. Somerset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Francis, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; and John, third son.

MEGGES of Bradford Peverell.

ARMS : Quarterly of 8, 1 and 8 *Or*, a chevron *Azure* between three mascles *Gules*, on a chief *Sable* a greyhound courant *Argent* ; 2, *Argent* a chevron *Sable* between three roses *Gules* slipped *Vert* ; 3, *Argent*, a chevron engrailed *Gules* between three leopard's faces *Azure* ; 4, *Ermine*, a fess between cinquefoils *Gules* ; 5, *Argent*, a barbed arrow in pale feathered *Or* between two mullets *Sable*, in chief as many bugle horns of the third (Hawley) 6, *Azure*, a chevron between three b cks passant *Or* ; 7, *Gules*, fretty and a canton *Argent* (Hewish).

WILLIAM MEGGES of Canterbury co. Kent, Gent., mar. *Elizabeth*, sister and heir to *Thomas West*, and by her had issue,—THOMAS ; Alice, mar. to *Ralf Touke* ; Katherine, mar. to *Peter Bruyne*.

THOMAS MEGGES of Downham in the Isle of Ely co. Cambr., Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Ann*, da. and heir to *John Copleston* of Exeter, which John was second son to *John Copleston* and of *Elizabeth* his wife da. and heir of *John Hawley* of Dartmouth in the said co., and of *Emma* his wife da. and heir of *Sir Robert Treslyan* in co. Cornwall and of *Emelyn* his wife da. and heir of *Richard Hewishe*, Kt., which John was son and heir to John Copleston and of *Katherine* his wife da. and heir to *John Graase* of co. Devon, Gent., which John Copleston was son and heir to Adam ; and the said Thomas Megges and Ann his wife had issue,—NICHOLAS, his eldest son ; Robert, second son ; Henry, third son.

NICHOLAS MEGGES of Bradford Peverell co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. and sole heir to *William Peverell* of Bradford Peverell, Gent., and by her had issue,—LAWRENCE, his eldest son and heir.

LAWRENCE MEGGES of Bradford Peverell, Gent., eldest son and heir to Nicholas, mar. *Ann*, da. to *Richard Wood* of Asheridge, co. Devon, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Percival, eldest son ; Peverell, second son ; Andrew, third son ; Jone and Jane.

MERE of Sherborne.

ARMS : *Sable, two chevrons Or couple-closed Ermine between three water bougets of the third.*

CREST : *A demi-dog fish erased Azure maned Or.*

ROBERT MERE of Chaldon co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Margery*, da. to ... of Weymouth co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; John, second son ; and Joan.

WILLIAM MERE of Sherbourne co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son to Robert, mar. *Joan*, da. to *Thomas Bonell* of Bristol, and by her had issue,—HUGH, his eldest son and heir ; Gillian, mar. to *John Elliott* of Shirebourne ; Sicille, mar. to *Francis Lawes*.

HUGH MERE of Shirebourne, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Alice*, da. to *Thomas Alombridge* co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—William Mere, his eldest son ; Robert, second son ; Henry, third son ; John, fourth son ; Joan and Sicille.

MOLINEUX of Cranborne.

ARMS : Quarterly 1 and 4, *Azure, a cross patonce Or* ; 2, *Argent, three lion's heads erased Azure* ; 3, *Per pale Or and Azure, three crescents counter-changed.*

HUGH MOLLENEUX of ... co. Cheshire, Esq., mar. and had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son ; Margaret, mar. to *John Fitz Richard* in co. Somerset ; Jone, mar. to *John Okedon* of ... co. South'ton.

HENRY MOLLENEUX of Cranborne co. Dorset, Gent., son and heir to Hugh, mar. to his first wife *Margaret*, da. of ... *Whiteringe* in co. Sussex, and by her hath issue,—Agnes, mar. to *John Keyleway* in co. Dorset, Gent. :—after, the said Henry mar. to his second wife *Jone*, da. of *Richard Mylle* in co. Sussex, and by her hath issue,—Oliver, his eldest son and heir apparant ; Edmond, second son ; Henry, third son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Richard Lane* of ... co. Dorset ; Katherine, mar. to *Owen Hewes* of Cranborne co. Dorset ; Ede, mar. to *John Lane* of Alhallow co. Dorset ; Cecille, unmar.

MORGAN of South Mapperton.

ARMS : Quarterly of 11. 1, *Argent, on a bend cotised Sable three cinque-foils of the field, on a chief Azure a cross patonce between two arrows Or* ; 2, *Gules, a lion rampant Argent* ; 3, *Azure, a fess between three crescents Or* ; 4, *a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed* ; 5, *Or, on a chief Sable, three martlets of the field, a crescent for difference* ; 6, *a fess dancettée between six lions rampant* ; 7, *Or, a lion rampant Gules* ; 8, *Argent, a fess sable, in chief two pellets* ; 9, *Gules, a fess between six trefoils slipped Or* ; 10, *Argent, on a chevron Sable three crosses patonce Or* ; 11, *Argent, a cross crosslet Sable.*

CREST : *A Griffin's head erased Or charged with two bends Sable, holding in the beak Gules a broken arrow of the first.*

ROBERT MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, co. Devon, Esq., mar. and had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to

Robert, mar. *Anne*, da. of *Roger Reymond* of Southlegh, co. Devon, and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son and heir.

HENRY MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Alys*, da. and heir to *Henry Petyt* of co. Devon, and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to Henric, mar. *Jone*, da. of *Robert Bosomcole* of co. Devon, and by her hath issue,—HENRIE, his eldest son.

HENRY MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Margary*, da. to *Gilbert Trussell* of co. Devon, and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Alys*, da. of *Jeffrey Brit*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Mawde*, da. and heir of *John Brit*, of South Maplerton, co. Dorset, Esq., and of *Margaret*, his wife, da. and heir of *John Muckleston* of co. Stafford, Kt., son and heir of *Adam Muckleston*, Kt., son and heir of *Adam Muckleston*, Lord of Muckleston in the co. aforesaid, Kt., and of *Cycelle* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *Reginald Legh* of Legh, co. Staff., Esq.; which John Brit was son and heir to William Brit, son and heir to William Brit, son and heir to John Brit, son and heir to Robert Brit, Lord of South Maplerton, co. Dorset, Esq., which John Morgan and Mawde, his wife, had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN MORGAN of Morgan Hayes, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Joyce*, da. of *Humphrey Looe*, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son; Edmond, second son, which died sans issue.

WILLIAM MORGAN of South Maplerton, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Jone*, da. of *John Husbunde* of co. Warwick, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his son and heir; Thomas; Humphrey; Edmond; William; Richard; Joyse; Avis; Benedicke; and Mawde.

ROBERT MORGAN of South Maplerton, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Anne*, da. of *Simon de Mountford* of co. Leic., Kt., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Richard; Henry; Anthony; Mary, mar. to ... *Ledyett* of co. Warw.

JOHN MORGAN of South Maplerton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Elyn*, da. of *Sir John Aston* of Tixhall, co. Staff., Kt., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; Edward, second son; Nicholas, third son; Thomas, fourth son; Francis; Anne, mar. to ... *Beresford* of co. Staff.; Joyce, mar. to *Charles Raynsford* of Clifford, co. Glouc.; Margaret and Cysille, unm.; Margerie, mar. to ... *Streightlie* of ... co. Oxford, Gent.

ROBERT MORGAN of South Maplerton, Esq., eldest son and heir to John m. Mary, da. and heir of *John Wogan* of Sylwynehe co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son; Christopher, second son; George, third son; William, fourth son; Anne; Elizabeth; Margery; and Phellip.

PEERCE of Corfe Hill.

JOHN PEERCE of co. Devon, Gent. mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir to ... *Abbott* of Melcombe co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; Crystian, mar. to ... *Burley* of Upway in the said co. Gent.

ROBERT PEERCE of Melcombe Regis co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Alice*, da. to ... *Hawker* of co. Devon, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son; Crystian, mar. to *Robert Holton*; Ann, mar. to *John Downe* of Foye co. Cornwall.

WILLIAM PEERCE of Corfehill in the said co., Gent., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Alice*, da. to *Roger Bryne* of Bucklande in the said co., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Thomas, second son; Stephen, third son; Balthaser, fourth son; Margery, mar. to *William Wilshire*; Joan, mar. to *Edmonde Knaplocke*.

JOHN PEERCE of Corfehill, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Ann*, da. to *Stewin Briars* of Halswell in the said co., and by her had issue, John Peerce, his eldest son; William, second son; Alice and Mary.

PERCY of Shaftesbury.

THOMAS PERCY of Shaftesbury co. Dorset, Gent., mar. and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN PERCY of Shaftesbury, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Avys*, da. and one of the heirs of *Henry Chatoke* and *Alice* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *John Coke*, Esq., and of *Isabel* his wife, da. and heir of *Robert Rempston* of Goldingstone in the said co., Gent., which John and Percy and Avys his wife had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir;—after, the said John mar. to his second wife *Christian*, one of sisters and heirs of *Christopher Lyett*, son of *William Lyett* of Manston co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—GEORGE his second son; Walter, third son; Elianor, and Ellen.

WILLIAM PERCY of Shaftesbury, Gent., eldest son and heir to John by Avys his first wife, mar. *Mary* da. to *Christopher Cheverell* of Chant Marrell in the said co., Esq., and by her hath issue,—NICHOLAS his eldest son and heir; Ann, mar. to *William Williams* of the Isle of Purbeck; Avys mar. to *Gyles Husee*, Gent.; Joan, mar. to *John Wykes* of Motcomb co. Dorset, Gent.; Mary, unmar.; Thomasine, mar. to *Edward Mompesson* of Mayden Bradley co. Wilts, Gent.

NICHOLAS Percy of Shaftesbury, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. to *Christian*, da. to *George Anketell* of Shaftesbury, Esq., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

GEORGE PERCY of Rushton co. Dorset, Gent., second son to John by Christian his second wife the da. of William Lyett, mar. *Elizabeth* da. to *Henry Ashley* of Winborne St. Giles co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—CHRISTOPHER, his eldest son; George, second son; Edward, third son; Margaret and Dorothy.

CHRISTOPHER PERCY of Manston co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to George, mar. *Grace*, da. to *William Thornhull* in co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Henry, her eldest son and heir apparent, and Katherine.

POWLET of Hooke.

SIR JOHN POWLET, Kt. mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Sir Thomas Rayney, Kt.*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN POWLET, Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir of *William Credy*, and by her hath issue, Thomas, his eldest son and heir; WILLIAM, second son.

WILLIAM POWLET of Welcome Powlet, second son to Sir John, mar. *Alice*, da. and heir to *Sir Phelippe Delamore, Kt.*, and of ... his wife da. and one of the heirs of *Reynold Hussey*; which William and Alice had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

SIR JOHN POWLET, Kt., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Constance*, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir Hugh Poninges Lord St. John* of Basing co. South'ton, and by her had issue, JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN POWLET of Basing, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Elianor*, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir Robert Roos* of Gedney, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN POWLET of Basing, Kt., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Alice*, da. of *Sir William Powlet* of George Henton (Hinton St. George) co. Som'set, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM.

SIR WILLIAM POWLET, Kt. Lord St. John, Earle of Wiltes and Marquisse of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Sir William Capell, Kt.*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN POWLET, Lord St. John, son and heir to Sir William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke* by *Dorothy*, da. of *Gray, Marques Dorset*, and by her hath issue, WILLIAM, his eldest son.

SIR WILLIAM POWLET of Hooke co. Dorset, Kt., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Agnes*, da. of the *Lord William Howard*, Baron of Effingham and of *Katherine* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir John Broughton* of Denston co. Suff., Kt., son and heir of Sir Robert Broughton, Kt., son and heir of Sir John Broughton, Kt., and of *Ann* his wife, da. and heir of *John Denston* and of ... his wife, da. and heir of ... *Wauton*, which John Broughton was son and heir to John Broughton and *Elizabeth* his wife, da. and heir of *Robert Stonnam* and of *Katherine* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir John Burgatt* in co. Essex, Kt., which Robert Stonnam was son and heir to Robert Stonnam and of ... his wife, da. and heir of *Sir John Barnake*, Kt., and of *Ann* his wife, da. and heir of ... *Noone*, which John Broughton was son and heir of John Broughton and *Mary* his wife, da. and heir of *Nicholas Pever* and of his wife, da. and heir of *Sir Nele Loringe*, Kt., which John Broughton was son and heir to John Broughton son and heir to John Broughton and of *Paulyne* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *John Foster*, which John Broughton was son and heir to Robert Broughton and of ... his wife, da. and heir of *Robert Bearde*, which Robert Broughton was son and heir to Rauff, which mar. the da. of *Sir Robert Boyland*, Kt.; which Sir William Powlet and Agnes his wife had issue,—William, his eldest son; Ann, Mary, and Katherine.

RYVES of Damory Court.

ARMS: *Argent, on a bend cotised Sable three lozenges Ermine.*

JOHN RYVES of Damory Court, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Amy*, da. to

... *Hervy* of Launston, co. afores'd, and by her had issue,—JOHN, her eldest son ; Robert, second son ; Richard, third son ; Thomas, fourth son ; Mary, mar. to *William Adeyn* alias *Barbett* of Dorchester ; Margaret, mar. to *Richard Lawrence* of Stephilton ; Jane mar. to *Thomas Sidnam* of Wynford Egle, Esq.

JOHN RYVES of Damory Court, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth* da. to *Sir John Marvyn* of Fourstall, co. Wilts, Kt., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son ; George, second son ; Charles, third son ; Elizabeth ; and Amy.

SAMWAYES of Toller.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Sable, on a fess between three crosses flory Or as many martlets of the field* ; 2 and 3, *Argent, on a chevron between three mallets Gules as many lions' paws erased Or*.

CREST : *A lion's paw erased Or holding a mallet Gules*.

ROBERT SAMWAYES of Winterborne Martin, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Agnes*, da. of *John Trowte* of Lutton, co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son and heir ; Alys, mar. to *Dennys Bond* of the Isle of Purbeck.

JOHN SAMWAYES of Toller, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. *Lucie*, da. and sole heir to *William Parham*, son and heir to John Parham, son and heir to William Parham, son and heir to John Parham, son and heir to Vincent Parham, son and heir to Richard Parham, son and heir to Edmond Parham, son and heir to John Parham ; which John Samwayes and Lucy his wife hath issue,—Robert, eldest son and heir apparent ; Barnard, second son.

STRANGMAN of Winterborne Martyn.

JOHN STRANGMAN of Winterborne Martyn, co. Dorset, mar. and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN STRANGMAN of Winterborne Martyn, Gent., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Ellys Kymer* of Chelborough, co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM STRANGMAN of Winterborne Martyn, Gent., mar. *Anne*, da. to *John Longe* of Warmewell in the co. aforesaid, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Spratt*.

JOHN STRANGMAN of Winterborne Martyn, Gent., eldest son to William, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Roger Tusser* of London, Gent., and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son ; John, second son ; Agnes ; Anne ; Anastacia ; and Margaret.

STRANGWAYES of Winterborne.

ARMS : *Sable, two leopards passant in pale paly of six Argent and Gules*.

CREST : *A leopard passant paly of six Argent and Gules*.

WILLIAM STRANGWAIES of Strangwaies Hall, co. Lanc., Esq., mar. and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS STRANGWAIES of Strangwaies Hall, Esq., mar. Ann, da. to Nicholas Strangwaies and by her had issue,—Nicholas, his eldest son ;

Philip, second son ; John, third son ; Robert, fourth son ; James, fifth son ; William, sixth son ; George, seventh son ; Richard, eighth son ; Alice, mar. to *Robert Belfeelde*.

GEORGE STRANGWAIS of Winterbourne Mytell, co. Dorset, Esq., second son to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *William Bierporte* and by her hath issue,—Giles, his eldest son ; Henry, his second son.

STRODE of Parnham in Beminster.

ARMS : Quarterly of 10 ; 1, *Ermine, on a canton Sable, a crescent Argent* ; 2, *Ermine, a fess Gules* (Bytton) ; 3, *Gules, a bend between six ross crosslets Or* (Furneaux) ; 4, *Gules, a lion rampant Or, over all a bend Ermine* (Fitchett) ; 5, *Ermine, a chevron Sable* ; 6, *Gules, a wyvern Argent* (Brent) ; 7, *Ermine, on a chevron Sable three mullets Argent* (Hatfield) ; 8, *Sable, a cross patonce Argent* ; 9, *Argent, two bends wavy between three billets Sable* ; 10, *Argent, on a chevron Sable five horses shoes Or*.

MOTTO : Sic luceat Lumen.

CREST : *A demi-lion rampant Or*.

SIR JOHN STRODE of co. Dorset, Kt., mar. and had issue,—HUGH, his eldest son.

Sir Hugh Strode in the same co., Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Beatrice*, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir John Bytton*, Kt., and of *Arys* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir Matthew de Furneaux*, Kt., which said Hugh and Beatrice had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son and heir.

HENRY STRODE of the said co., Esq., son and heir to Sir Hugh, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir of *John Brent* and of *Jone* his wife, da. and heir of ... *Le Eyre*, Esq., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son.

RICHARD STRODE of the said co., Esq., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. Mary da. of ... and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM STRODE of Somerton in the said co., Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Alys* da. and heir to *Roger Ledred* of Somerton, and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM STRODE of Chalmington co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ... da. of ... *Cheyney* of Pym. co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN STRODE of Parnham in the said co., eldest son and heir to William, mar. to his first wife *Christian* da. of *John Poxwell* and by her hath issue,—Richard, his eldest son and heir ; Gyles died sans issue ; Dorothea, mar. to ... *Hymerford* ;—after the said John mar. to his second wife *Elizabeth*, da. to *Richard Pulshott*, and by her hath issue,—Henry, Francis, and Tryamo which died all sans issue ; RICHARD and Henry now living.

RICHARD STRODE of Parnham, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth* da. and coheir to *Reynold Huddly* of Pillesdon co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; Thomas, second son ; Anne, mar. to *Henry Coker* ; Dorathe, mar. to *Gyles Peny* in co. Somerset, Gent.

JOHN STRODE of Parnham, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *Gregory, Lord Cromwell* of Latome co. Leicester, and

by her hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son ; Edward, second son ; John, third son ; Thomas, fourth son ; George, fifth son ; and Margaret.

SYDENHAM of Winford Eagle.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, three rams passant Sable* ; 2, *Argent, a bend lozengy Sable* ; 3, *Sable, a bend Or betwixen six fountains impaling Argent, two bends Azure, over all a spread Eagle Gules.*

CREST : *A ram's head erased Sable.*

JOHN SYDENHAM of Brympton co. Somerset, Esq., mar. *Jane*, da. and heir of *John Sturton* of Preston co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son ; RICHARD, second son.

RICHARD SYDENHAM of Brympton, Esq., second son to John, mar. *Jone*, one of the da's of ... *Cambrew* of Denbigh in Wales, and by her had issue,—Christopher, his eldest son ; William, second son ; THOMAS, third son ; Andrew, fourth son.

THOMAS SYDENHAM of Winford Egle co. Dorset, Esq., third son to Richard, mar. *Alys*, da. to *Thomas Stevens* of Winford Egle, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Elys Holcome* in co. Devon, Gent.

THOMAS SYDENHAM of Winford Egle, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jone*, da. and sole heir to *William Speake* of Dolysh co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son, Christopher, second son ; Henry, third son ; Thomas, fourth son ; Jone, unm.

RICHARD SYDENHAM of Winford Egle, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. to ... *More* of More Hayes co. Devon, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son ; George, second son ; Ursula ; Thomasin ; and Agnes.

THORNHULL of Thornhull.

JOHN THORNHULL of Thornhull, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. da. of ... *Payne* of Motcombe, in the said co., Gent., and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS THORNHULL of Thornhull, Gent., son and heir to John, mar. *Jone*, da. of ... *Hussey* of Shapwick, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; Robert, third son ; Ann and Elizabeth.

WILLIAM THORNHULL of Thornhull, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jone*, da. to *John Chasey* of Charleton, co. Wilts., Gent., and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir ; Mathew, second son ; Ann, mar. to *Thomas Molyns* of Westhall, Esq., Margaret, mar. to *John Willoughby* of Turner Spittell (Turner's Puddle), co. Dorset, Esq. ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Raufe Spratt* of London.

ROBERT THORNHULL of Thornhull, Esq., mar. *Jone*, da. of *Sir John Tregonel*, Kt., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son and heir, and Elizabeth ; after, the said Robert mar. to his second wife, *Jone*, da. of *Robert Williams* of Heringston in the said co., Esq., and by her hath issue,—John ; Henry ; Ann and Grace.

TRENCHARD of Lytchett Matravers.

ARMS: Quarterly of 6; 1 and 6, *Per pale Argent and Azure in the first three palets Sable*; 2, *Ermine, an arm erect clothed in a manuch Gules holding in the hand proper a fleur-de-lis Or*; 3, *Azure, crusily Argent and a lion rampant Or*; 4, *Gules, three stags' heads coupel Argent*; 5, *Gules, three lucies hauriant in fess Argent*.

HENRY TRENCHARD of Hordhull co. South'ton, Esq., mar. *Christian*, da. and sole inheritrix to *John Mohun* of Wolveton, co. Dorset, Esq., and of *Christian* his wife, da. and sole heir to *John Jurden* of Wolveton, which Henry and Christian had issue, JOHN,—his eldest son and heir.

JOHN TRENCHARD of Hordhull, Esq., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Eliand'*, da. to *John Fyloll* of Woodland co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir; and HENRY, second son.

HENRY TRENCHARD of Wolveton co. Dorset, Esq., second son to John, mar. *Anne*, da. to ... *Russell* of Barwicke co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Anne, mar. to *Robert Williams* of Heringston co. Dorset, Esq.

THOMAS TRENCHARD of Lychet co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Avys*, sister and one of the heirs to *Sir George de la Lynde* of Clenston co. Dorset, Kt., son and heir to Thomas de la Lynde of the same place and co., and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son and heir; Alice, mar. to *Edward Lawrance*, son and heir to Sir Oliver Lawrence, Kt.; Mary, mar. to *Christopher Twynihoe* of ... co. Dorset, Esq.; Anne, mar. to *Thomas Wishe* of Warmingster co. Wilts; Elioner, mar. to *George Cock* of Tedworth co. South'ton, Gent.; Jane mar. to *Edmond Drury* of Horton, co. Buckingham, Gent.

HENRY TRENCHARD of Lytchett Maltravers co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *Sir Robert Drewry* of Hegilley co. Buckingham, Kt., and by her hath issue,—George, his eldest son and heir apparant; Thomas, second son; Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne, unmar.

TUCKER of Woodland.

ARMS: *Azure, on a chevron bretesse Or between three sea horses naiant Argent seven guttes de poix*; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure six lions rampant Argent three and three, a canton Ermine (Cheyney)*; 2 and 3, *Ermine, a chief per pale indented Or and Gules, in dexter chief a rose of the last (Shottesbrook)*.

ROBERT TUCKER, late Alderman of the Cittie of Exeter, Gent., mar. *Jone*, da. to *John Palmer* of Thorverton, co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son; HUGH, second son; Grace, mar. to *John Barrowe* of Colhampton, co. Devon, and had issue,—Barrowe; Martha, mar. to *John Vowell* alias *Hooker*, and had issue,—Robert Vowell.

HUGH TUCKER of Woodland, co. Dorset, Esq., second son to Robert, mar. *Dame Elizabeth Speake*, late wife to *Sir Thomas Speake* of Witlaken-ton, co. Somerset, Kt., and da. to *John Cheyney* of Woodhey, co. Berks, and by her as yet hath no issue.

TURBERVILLE of Whitchurch.

ARMS : *Ermine, a lion rampant Gules ducally crowned Or, a mullet for difference.*

JOHN TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. ... of *Sackeverell*, and by her had issue,—George, his eldest son ; James, Bishop of Exeter, second son ; Roger, third son ; Humfrey, fourth son ; HENRY, fifth son ; Mary, mar. to *Leonard Willoughby*.

HENRY TURBERVILLE of Whitchurch, co. Dorset, Gent., fifth son to John, mar. *Jane*, da. of *Thomas Bampffield* of co. Somerset, Gent., and by her had issue,—NICHOLAS, his eldest son ; George, second son ; Henry, third son ; Jane, mar. to *John Ludlowe*, of Cames, co. Southampton.

NICHOLAS TURBERVILLE of Whitchurch, Gent., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. ...

TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis.

SIR JOHN TURBERVILLE, Kt. of Bere Regis co. Dorset, mar. and had issue,—BRYAN, his eldest son.

SIR BRYAN TURBERVILLE of the said place and co., Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. and had issue, JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir Bryan, mar. *Ellyn* da. of ... and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Isabel*, da. of ... and by her had issue,—JOHN his eldest son.

SIR JOHN TURBERVILLE of the said place and co., Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Jone*, da. of ... and by her had issue, RICHARD, his eldest son.

SIR RICHARD TURBERVILLE of the said place and co. Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Elonor*, da. and heir to *Thomas Norrrys*, and by her had issue, ROBERT, his eldest son.

SIR ROBERT TURBERVILLE of the same place and co., Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir Richard mar. *Margaret*, da. unto the *Baron of Carew* and sister unto *Sir Nicholas Carew* of Southerey, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM TURBERVILLE of the same place and co., Esq., eldest son and heir of Sir Robert, mar. to his first wife, *Jone*, da. and heir of ... *Toner* alias *Turner*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son, died sans issue ; RICHARD, second son ; Hugh, third son ; and Robert, fourth son ;—after, the said William mar. to his second wife, *Edithe*, da. of *John Newborough*, and by her had issue,—Humfrey ; John ; and James.

JOHN TURBERVILLE of the said place and co., Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Alyce*, da. of *George Bramshott*, and by her had issue that died sans issue.

RICHARD TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Esq., second son to William and brother and heir to the said John, mar. *Jone*, da. of ... and by her had issue,—Alys ;—after, the said Richard mar. to his second wife *Jone*, da. of *Thomas Bonham* of co. Wilts, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; and Richard, third son ; and Edithe.

JOHN TURBERVILLE, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Isabel*, da. of *John Cheverell*, Esq., and the said John and Isabel had issue,—

GEORGE, his eldest son ; Roger, second son ; James, third son ; Humfry, fourth son ; Henry, fifth son ; Elizabeth ; Edithe ; and Mary.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. to his first wife *Awdry*, da. of ... *Mathew*, Citizen and Alderman of London, and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son ; Nicholas, second son ; Thomas, third son ; William, fourth son ; Elizabeth, eldest da. mar. to *Thomas Elrington* of Hackney, co. Middlesex, Gent. ; Edithe, first mar. to *John Gerard* of Mayne, co. Dorset, Gent., after to *Thomas Coker* of Mapowder. co. Dorset, Gent. ; Jane, mar. to *George Watkins* of Mapowder, Gent. ; Mary, mar. to her first husband *John Wytte*, and after to *Thomas Turner* of Bathe co. Somerset, Gent.

ROBERT TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Esq., mar. *Mary* da. of *Roger Maudelyn* of Nunny co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir ; Maudelyn, mar. to *Roger Newborough* of Barkley co. Somerset, Esq.

THOMAS TURBERVILLE of Bere Regis, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Thomasine* da. and one of the heirs to *Sir Robert Fitz James* of Redlinch co. Somerset, Esq.

TYTHERLEGH of Knowle.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Ermine, two surgeon's fleams in saltire Gules* ; 2 and 3, *Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1, a label of three points Azure*.

CREST : *A wolf passant Gules*.

WILLIAM TYDERLEGH of Tyderlegh, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. and had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT TYDERLEGH of Tyderlegh, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. and had issue,—Raulf, his eldest son ; JOHN, second son ; Raulf, dyed sans issue ; and John survived.

JOHN TYDERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., second son and heir to Robert, mar. and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS TYTHERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. ... da. and one of the heirs of ... *Babington*, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM TYTHERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. ... da. of ... and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son ; Editha, a da. mar. to *William Poole*, Esq.

RICHARD TYTHERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *William Fry* of Yarte, co. Devon, Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; Jone, mar. to ... *Webber* ; Margery, mar. to ... *Salter*.

WILLIAM TYTHERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Jone*, da. of *Robert Pitcher* of Dunnett, co. Somerset, and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son ; ROBERT, second son ; Jone and Christian dyed sans issue ; Margaret, mar. to ... *Sprake*.

ROBERT TYTHERLEGH, eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Jone* da. of ... and by her had issue,—Christian, his only da. and heir, mar. to *Thomas Heydon* of Hylles, son and heir to *Thomas Heydon*, Esq.

ROBERT TYTHERLEGH of Tytherlegh, Esq., second son and heir male to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Anthony Ernley* of Laverstoke, co. Wilts,

Esq., brother to *John Ernley* of Cannings, in the said co., Esq., and by her hath issue,—*WILLIAM*, his eldest son and heir apparant; *Richard*, second son; *John*, third son; *Christopher*, fourth son; *Henry*, fifth son; *Mary*, mar. to *William Dacombe*, of Corfe Castell, co. Dorset, Gent.; *Anne*, *Cyselle*, *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, and *Dorathe*, unmar.

WILLIAM TYTHERLEIGH of Knowyle, co. Wilts, Gent., eldest son and heir apparant to *Robert*, mar. *Phellip*, one of the da's and heirs of ... *Sternolde* of Hurstte, co. South'ton, Esq.

UVEDALL of Horton.

ARMS: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Argent, a cross moline Gules*, 2, *Or, a pheon Azure*; 3, *Azure, fretty Or*, impaling Quarterly of 6; 1, *Gules, twelve bezants, a canton Ermine* (Zouch); 2, *Gules, two chevrons Argent quartering Or, crusily and a lion rampant Azure*; 3, *Gules three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis Or*; 4, *Gules, three lozenges conjoined in fess Ermine quartering Gules, three arches Argent pedestals Or*.

CRST: *On each side of a chapeau Azure turned up Ermine an Ostrich feather Gules stuck within the turning up.*

SIR THOMAS UVEDALL of Wickham co. Southampton, Kt., mar. *Agnes* da. of *Guy de Pawlet* Esq.; and by her had issue, *Sir William*, Kt., his eldest son; *HENRY*, second son.

HENRY UVEDALL, second son, of Wickham, Esq., and brother to *Sir William Uvedall*, Kt., mar. *Edithe*, da. to ... *Pole*, of co. Gloucester, Gent., and by her had issue,—*WILLIAM*, his eldest son.

SIR WILLIAM UVEDALL of More Crichell, co. Dorset, eldest son and heir to *Henry*, mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Dawson* in co. Norf., Gent., and by her had issue,—*Henry*, his eldest son; *FRANCIS*, second son; *Gyles*, third son; *John*, fourth son; *Edithe*, mar. to *Edward Teynehoe* of Barnsley, co. Dorset, Esq.

FRANCIS UVEDALL of Horton, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to *Sir William*, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *John, Lord Souche*, of Haringworth, co. Northampton, and by her had issue,—*Thomas*, his eldest son; *Edmond*, second son; *Efrey*, third son.

VAUGHAN of Shapwick.

ROGER VAUGHAN of Bredwardine, co. Hereford, Esq., mar. ... the da. and heir of ... *Bredwardine* in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—*ROGER*, his eldest son.

ROGER VAUGHAN of Bredwardine, Kt., eldest son and heir to *Roger*, mar. *Gladewisa de Gamme*, da. and heir to *Sir Davey Gamme*, Kt., and by her had issue,—*WALTER*, his eldest son; *Thomas*, second son; *Roger*, third son.

WALTER VAUGHAN of Bredwardine, Esq., eldest son and heir to *Roger*, mar. *Jenett*, da. of ... *Owgan*, and by her had issue,—*THOMAS WATKIN*, his eldest son; *William*, second son; *John Watkin*, third son; *Davy Watkin* of Aburgayney, fourth son; *Ryce Watkin*, fifth son.

THOMAS WATKIN VAUGHAN of Bredwardine, Esq., eldest son and heir to Watkin, mar. *Elinor*, da. to *Sir Robert Whitney* of co. Hereford, Kt., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son ; John, second son ; Robert, third son ; Thomas, fourth son.

SIR RICHARD VAUGHAN of Bredwardine, Kt., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Ann*, sister and heir to *Arnold Butler* of Dunraven, son and heir to John Butteler of Dunraven, co. Glamorgan, Esq., and by her had issue,—Walter, his eldest son ; George, second son ; James, third son ; CHARLES, fourth son ; Elioner, mar. to *William Thomas Gough*, after to *John Thomas Apharye* ; Blanch, mar. to *William Madocke* of Blyth ; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Phillip Vaughan* ; Sibill, mar. to *William Powell* ; Custance, mar. to *Eustace Whitney*.

CHARLES VAUGHAN of Shapwick, co. Dorset, Esq., fourth son to Sir Richard, mar. *Jane*, widow to *Thomas Hussey* of Shapwick, Esq., and da. to *Foulke Prideaux* of Thewborough (? Treborough, co. Somerset), co. Devon, Esq., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

WATKINS of Holwell.

HUMFREY WATKINS of Holwale, co. Somerset, Gent., mar. *Katherine*, da. to *John Symonds* of Calles and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son ; George, second son ; Hugh, third son ; Humfrey, fourth son ; Christopher, fifth son ; Margaret, mar. to *Thomas Egardon* of Egardon, co. Dorset, Gent. ; Elionor, mar. *John Bysshoppe* ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Alexander Buckler* of Wolcombe Matravers, co. Dorset, Gent. ; Agnes, mar. to *Thomas Gallop* of Netherberie ; Dorathy, mar. to *George Comage* ; Barbara, mar. to *Thomas Fanes*.

RICHARD WATKINS of Holwale, Gent., eldest son and heir to Humfrey, mar. *Mary*, da. of *Robert Coker* of Mapowder, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Mary.

WELBURNE of Bridport.

ARMS : *Argent, between three greyhounds' heads erased Sable collared Gules bezantée as many lozenges in fess of the second each charged with a fountain.*

CREST : *An arm erect habited Azure grasping in the hand proper three darts Sable.*

RAULFFE WELBURNE, Esq., eldest son and heir of Robert Welburne, son and heir of Thomas Welburne, son and heir of Edward Welburne, son and heir of Elys Welburne, son and heir to Henry Welburne, son and heir to Lawrence Welburne, son and heir to Sir John Welburne, Kt., and of *Dorathie* his wife, da. of the *Earl of Lincoln* ; which Raulf Welburne mar. *Eveinter*, da. of Thomas *Dyrrante* (? *Dynant*), Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; Richard, second son ; and Elizabeth, a da.

WILLIAM WELBURNE, Esq., eldest son and heir of Raulf, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of ... and by her had issue,—GEORGE, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; William, third son ; Nicholas, fourth son ; Ann, mar. to *John Parrys* of Chestoke, co. Dorset ; Phillip, mar. to *Robert Hollys* of Sarum, co. Wilts, Gent., and had issue ; and Grace, unmar. ; Jone,

mar. to *Valentyne Penson*, Gent., third son to *John Penson* of London, Gent.

GEORGE WELBURNE of Burporte, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Ann*, da. of *Richard de Moone* of Bourporte, and by her hath issue,—*Jone*, and *Lucres*, unmar. a'o 1565.

WHITE of Fittleford.

ARMS : *Per pale Or and Azure, on a fess engrailed Argent between three greyhounds courant counter-changed a fleur-de-lis between two lozenges Gules.*

CREST : *An arm embowed couped above the elbow vested Or charged with two bars wavy Gules cuffed Argent, the hand holding by the legs a heron wings expanded proper.*

THOMAS WHITE of Fittleford, co. Dorset, Esq., son and heir to Thomas White of Poole, mar. *Ann*, da. to *John Williams* of Heringston in the said co., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son ; Barthilmew, second son ; Edith, mar. to *Roger Stanter* of Horningsham, co. Wilts, Esq. ; *Cecilie*, mar. to *Hugh Bamfeld* of Fittleford, co. Dorset, Gent. ; *Ann*, unmar.

WILLIAMS of Heringston.

ARMS : *Argent, a greyhound courant in fess Sable between three Cornish choughs proper within a bordure engrailed Gules charged with four crosses patée Or and as many bezants alternately.*

Another Coat : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, three Stags' heads couped Or* (De la Lynde) ; 2 and 3, *Gules three lucies hauriant in fess Argent.*

CREST : *A man's arm embowed habited Sable, the hand holding an oak branch fructed all proper.*

JOHN WILLIAMS of Heringstone, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. to his first wife *Margerie*, one of the da's and heirs of *Thomas Baker* of Frome in the said co., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son ; HENRY, second son ; Anne, mar. to *Thomas White* of Poole, co. Dorset, Gent. ;—after, the said John mar. to his second wife *Dame Alys de la Lynde*, sometime wife of *Sir Thomas de la Lynde* Kt., and da. of ... *Cheyney* of the Isle of Sheppey, co. Kent, Kt., and by her had noe issue.

ROBERT WILLIAMS of Heringstone, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, first mar. *Anne*, da. to *Henrie Trenchard* of Stepleton, co. Dorset, Esq., second brother to Sir Thomas Trenchard, and by her hath issue,—Jane, mar. to *Robert Bingham* of Bingham Melton, Esq. ;—after the said Robert mar. to his second wife, *Anne*, da. of *Sir Thomas de la Lynde*, Kt., and sister to Sir George de la Lynde, Kt., and by her hath issue,—John Williams, his eldest son and heir apparant ; Marie, mar. to *Robert Thornhull* of Thornhull, co. Dorset, Esq. ; Elizabeth ; Anne and Edith unnm.

HENRY WILLIAMS of Hilton, co. Dorset, Esq., second son to John, mar. *Isabel*, da. of *Thomas Coker* of Mapowder, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—John Williams, his eldest son ; Thomas, second son ; George, third son ; Robert, fourth son ; Henry, fifth son ; Elionor.

WILLOUGHBY of Turner's Pyddell.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable, a cross engrailed Or, within a bordure gobony Argent and Gules*; 2 and 3, *Gules, a cross moline Argent within a bordure Gobony Or and Sable* impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4, *on a pale cotised Sable three rams' heads erased Or*; 2 and 3, *Argent, a chevron between three trefoils slipped Sable*.

CREST : *An old man's head affrontée couped at the shoulders proper ducally crowned Or*.

SIR ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, Lord of Eresby, co. Linc., mar. ... da. of the *Lord Zouch*, and by her had issue,—William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, his eldest son; THOMAS, second son.

SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, Kt., second brother to William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, mar. *Elizabeth*, sister and heir to *John, Lord Latymer*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Kt., son and heir to Sir Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. of ... *Welby*, and by her had issue,—JOHN.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Kt., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Ann*, da. and heir of *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, Kt., and by her had issue,—Sir Robert, Lord Brooke, and Steward of Howshold to King H. 7, his eldest son; WILLIAM, second son; Richard of Sylton, third son (see next pedigree); and Edward, Deane of Exeter, fourth son; Cecelly, Abbas of Wilton; Elizabeth, mar. to *William Carraunte* of Timber, co. Somerset, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY of Turner's Pyddell, co. Dorset, Kt., second brother to Sir Robert, Lord Brooke, had issue,—CHRISTOPHER, his son natural.

CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY of Knoyle Odyen, co. Wilts, Esq., son natural to Sir William Willoughby, mar. to his first wife *Alyce*, widow to ... *Bowlstred*, and by her had issue,—after, the said Christopher mar. to his second wife *Isabell*, da. to *Nicholas Voykes* of Dodington, co. Gloucester, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Henry, his eldest son; William, second son; John, third son; and Christopher, fourth son; Mary, Ann, Cecily, and Jane, living a'o. 1565.

WILLOUGHBY of Silton.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Kt., mar. *Jane*, da. and heir of ... *Welbye*, and by her had issue,—JOHN.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Kt., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Anne*, da. and heir to *Sir Edmund Cheynye* and of *Ales* his wife, da. and heir to *Sir Humfrey Stafford*, Kt., and by her had issue,—Sir Robert, Kt., Lord Brooke and Steward of the Household to H. 7, his eldest son; Sir William, second son; RICHARD of Sylton, co. Dorset, third son; Edward, Dean of Exeter, fourth son; Cycelye, Abbas of Wilton; Elizabeth, mar. to *William Carraunt* of Framber, co. Somerset, Esq.

RICHARD WILLOUGHBY of Silton, Esq., third son, mar. ... da. of ... *Porvell* of Silton, and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM; Robert; and John, a Preist, third son.

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY of Silton, Esq., mar. first ... da. of ... *Basker-*

ville, which died sans issue,—after, he mar. *Agnes*, da. to *Peter Stanter* of Hornyngham, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her had issue,—*JOHN*; *Katheryn*, mar. to *William Bennet* of Westbury, co. Wilts; and *Dorythy*.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY of Silton, mar. *Fraunces*, da. of *Sir John Rogers* of Bryanston in the said co., Kt., and by her had issue,—*William* and *Francis*.

WODHAM of Catherston Lewston.

ARMS: Quarteriy 1 and 4, *Gules, a chevron between three roses Argent*; 2, *Argent, on a fess Sable between three lures Gules as many leopards' heads of the field*; 3, *Argent, a fess indented point in point Or and Gules, in chief three trefoils slipped Sable (Tyll)*; impaling Willoughby Quarterly as at p. 178.

CREST: *A buck's head erased between two sprigs of roses all proper.*

SIR JOHN WODHAM of Meryfeilde co. Som'set, Kt., mar. and had issue, *John*, his eldest son; ... second son; *WILLIAM*, third son.

WILLIAM WODHAM of Catherston Lewston co. Dorset, Gent., third son to *Sir John*, mar. *Jane*, da. and co-heir to *William Payne* of Catherston, Gent., and by her hath issue,—*WILLIAM* his eldest son.

WILLIAM WODHAM of Catherston, Esq., eldest son and heir to *William*, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir to *Steven Tyll* of Tyllhowse co. Devon, Gent., and by her hath issue,—*JOHN*, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN WODHAM of Catherston, Esq., eldest son and heir to *William*, mar. to his first wife *Mary*, da. to *John Farington* of Farington, co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—*JOHN*, his eldest son;—after, the said *John* mar. to his second wife *Elizabeth*, da. of ... *Cruwis*, of Cruwis Morehard co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—*James*; *Laurence*; *George*; *Henry*; and *Thomas*; *Joyce*, mar. to *Thomas Pyne* of co. Devon, Gent.; *Mary*, mar. to *John Larder* of Loders co. Dorset, Gent.; *Elizabeth*, mar. to *Henry Tame*; *Margaret*, mar. to *John Case*; *Anne*, mar. to *Tristram Pister* of Boyton co. Wilts, Esq.; *Katherine* and *Ursula*, unmar.

JOHN WODHAM of Catherston, Esq., eldest son and heir to *John*, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *Nicholas Willoughby* of Turners Pittell co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—*George Wodham*, his eldest son; *John*, second son; *Edward*, third son; *Nicholas*, fourth son; *Katherine*; *Mary* and *Margaret*.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 100.)

65. DE OMNIMODIS PRISIS ad opus domini Regis, seu alterius cujuscunque, infra comitatum Devon', post parliamentum ejusdem domini Regis de Staunford, qualitercunque factis.

[Breve dat. apud Westm. 18^o die Dec. 1309.]

Inquisicio facta apud Exoniam die Lune proxima post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Edwardi Regis tercio [26^o Jan. 1309-10] coram dominis

Willielmo Martyn et Gilberto de Knoville virtute commissionis huic inquisitioni annexe assignatis ad inquirendum de diversis pris in comitatu predicto factis secundum quod continetur in comissione predicta per Walterum *etc.* cives de civitate Exon' Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Nicholaus Page subgaugerus Henrici le Say tunc pincerne domini Regis cepit de Johanne de Smalecumbe ad opus domini Regis unum dolium vini nomine antique prise die Lune proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni predicti domini Regis secundo pro quo solvisse debuit xx. s. unde non dum satisfecit. Et dicunt quod idem Nicholaus cepit de Radulpho Lovet die et anno predictis ad opus ejusdem domini Regis nomine prise unum dolium vini pro quo solvisse debuit xx. s. et unde non dum satisfecit. Item dicunt quod Thomas de Ral[eghe] nuper vicecomes Devon' cepit de Roberto de Ryssheden die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis anno predicti domini Regis nunc primo ad opus ejusdem domini Regis duas pipas vini precii lx. s. pro quibus non dum satisfecit in aliquo. Item dicunt quod dictus Nicholaus Page cepit de Hugone Gascoyng' de Toppesham die Veneris post festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis anno regni Regis predicti secundo unum dolium vini de decem et novem doleis ubi nullum cepisse debuit secundum consuetudinem antique prise nisi excederet summam viginti doliorum pro quo dolio quod valuit l. s. nisi triginta solidos solvit. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati sigilla sua presentibus apposuerunt.

[*In dorso*] ¶Manue[aptores] Nicholai Page essendi coram domino Rege et consilio suo in proximo parlamento in Octabis Pur' Beate Marie—Will's Austyn et Henr' de Lappeflode.

¶Thomas de Ralegh' mortuus est. Devon'.

Inquisicio facta apud Exon' die Lune proxima post festum conversionis Sancti Pauli *etc.* (*ut supra usque ibi factis et tunc sic*) secundum tenorem comissionis predictae per Stephanum *etc.* Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod die Mercurii in septimana Pentecostes anno regni Regis predicti secundo Johannes Loom magister navis domini Regis que vocatur la Margarete de London' cepit ad opus domini Regis in portu de Plympmuth' de David' de Fynchwill' Will'mo Bokerel et Johanne de Stofford' tria dolia vini precii vij. li. x. s. contra voluntatem suam n^l eisdem pro eisdem doleis solvend.' Item dicunt quod die Sabbati proxima post festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis anno predicti domini Regis secundo Henricus de la Huthe et socii sui marinarii domini Regis de portubus [*sic*] ceperunt ad opus dicti domini Regis de Waltero Molendinario Totton' in portu de Dertemuth' unum dolium vini precii xlvj.s. viij. d. pro quo in nullo satisfecerunt. Et dicunt quod Johannes le Loom magister navis que vocatur la Margarete oe Loundr' cepit ad opus ejusdem domini Regis die sexto mensis Maii anno predicti domini Regis nunc secundo ad opus Willii de Kayneston' magistri navis que vocatur la Godale de London'

et Johannis Brounyng' magistri navis Margarete de London' de Johanne Cok' mercatore Exonie x. quarteria frumenti precii lx. s. de Jordano Whyte j dolium cicere precii xij. s. iiij. d. de Waltero Doo unum dolium cicere precii xij. s. iiij. d. de Stephano de Sandrigge unum dolium cicere precii ejusdem de Will'o Compreneys de Modbury et Stephano Haag' de Totton' ij. carcos' boum precii xv. s. De quibus in nullo satisfecerunt. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni dicti jur' sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Devon'.

[*In dorso*] ¶Captores bonorum infrascriptorum non sunt inventi in comitatu Devon' qui statim post prisas factas recesserunt.

[*Vide nn. 61, 63 et 64 supra.*]

66. EXTENTA VILLARUM DE PENRETH' ET LANGWATHBY.

[*Breve deest.*]

. Penreth' facta apud Penreth' coram Alexandro le Convers et Roberto de Barton' die Martis proxima ante festum Pasche [anno regni] Regis E. tercio [14^{to} Aprilis 1310] per Rogerum de Laton' etc.

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Summa totalis extente } Cxxx li. xvij. s. xj. d.
predictarum villarum }

Item jurati dicunt quod in predictis villis de Penreth' et Langwathby et villis de Salkild' Carlaton' et Scotby que quinque ville faciunt manerium de Penreth' sunt custodia prisonum retorn' omnium brevium Regis tenentes dictarum villarum tangencium et . . . que non possunt extendi. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic extente sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Cumbr'

67. ISABELLA QUÆ FUIT UXOR WILLIELMI WALROND *dudum defuncta.*

De partitione inter hæredes ejusdem Isabellæ faciendâ

[*Pro ALANO DE PLUKENET.*]

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Quia compertum est per recordum et processum habita in curia nostra coram dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero le Brabanzon et sociis suis Justiciariis nostris ad placita coram nobis tenenda assignatis inter Alanum de Plukenet asserentem se esse consanguineum et propinquiorem heredem Johannis Walraund' defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite et cujus terre et tenementa in manu nostra ratione fatuitatis ejusdem Johannis extiterunt die quo obiit et adhuc in manu nostra existunt ex parte una et Bogonem de Knoville Aliciam de Everyngham Matill' que fuit uxor Ricardi le Bret et Ceciliam de Helioun quam Petrus de Helioun duxit in uxorem asserentes se esse consanguineos et propinquoires heredes ejusdem Johannis ex parte altera quod predictus Alanus est consanguineus et propinquior heres ejusdem Johannis et non predicti Bogo Alicia Matill' et Cecilia cepimus homagium ejusdem Alani de omnibus terris et tenementis que idem Johannes consanguineus suus tenuit de nobis in capite die quo obiit exceptis duabus carucatis terre in Yatesbury que una cum

maneriis de Salterton' Derneforde et Wynterburne per quendam finem in curia domini H. quondam Regis Anglie avi nostri levati Alexandro de Fryville et Johanne uxori ejus et Rad'o le Botiller debent remanere et ei terras illas et tenementa reddidimus Et ideo vobis mandamus quod accepta securitate a prefato Alano de racionabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium nostrum eidem Alano de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis *etc.* exceptis dictis duabus carucatis terre et maneriis predictis que prefatis Alex'o Joh'e et Rad'o debent remanere sicut predictum est plenam seisinam habere faciatis salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste Rege apud Westm' xij die Februarii (1309-10).

Pro ALEXANDRO DE FRYVILLE et JOHANNA UXORE EIVS et RADULPHO LE BUTILLER.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Quia constat nobis per inspeccionem cujusdam finis levati in curia domini H. quondam Regis Anglie avi nostri quod Robertus Walraund dudum defunctus dedit et concessit Will'o Walraund et Isabelle uxori ejus defunctis maneria de Salterton' Derneford' [et] Wynterburne et duas carucatas terre cum pertinenciis in Yatesbury Habenda et tenenda eisdem Will'o et Isabelle et heredibus ipsius Isabelle prout in fine predicto plenius continetur ac per inquisitiones per vos de mandato nostro factas et in Cancellaria nostra retornatas compertum est quod Johanna uxor Alexandri de Fryville et Rad's le Botiller sunt consanguinei et propinquiore heredes ipsius Isabelle de tenementis supradictis et quod predictae due carucate terre in Yatesbur' tenentur de nobis in capite per servicium dimidii feodi unius militis et predicta maneria de Salterton' et Wynterburne Asserton' tenentur de aliis dominis et per recordum et processum habita inde in curia nostra coram nobis apparet quod Alanus [de] Plukenet consanguineus et heres Johannis Walraund' nuper defuncti filii et heredis prefati Will'i allocutus fuit in eadem curia nostra si quid dicere sciat quare maneria et due carucate terre predicta juxta finem predictum prefatis Alex'o Johanne et Rad'o ut propinrioribus heredibus prefate Isabelle reddi non debeant et nichil dicere scivit cepimus homagia ipsorum Alex'i et Rad'i de racionabilibus propartibus suis ipsos de tenementis predictis contingentibus et eisdem Alex'o Johanne et Rad'o propartes illas reddidimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod accepta securitate a prefatis Alex'o Johanna et Rad'o de racionabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium nostrum factaque legali particione maneriorum et duarum carucatarum terre predictarum juxta extentam per vos inde factam vel si necesse fuerit iterato faciendam in duas partes equales in presencia heredum et participum predictorum per vos inde premuniendorum si interesse voluerint prefatis Alex'o et Johanne de proparte ipsos contingente necnon et predicto Rad'o de proparte sua juxta particionem supradictam plenam seisinam habere faciatis salvo jure cujuslibet. Et cum assigna-

cionem illam feceritis eam nobis sub sigillo vestro sine dilacione mittatis ut eam in rotulis Cancellarie nostre prout moris est irrotulari faciamus. Teste ut supra (*i.e.* Teste Rege apud Westm' xvij die Februarii). *Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 8.*]

Propars Alexandri de Friville et Johanne uxoris ejus consanguinee et unius heredum Isabelle que fuit uxor Will'i Walerond' dudum defuncte de maneriis de Salterton' Derneforde et Wynterborne et duabus carucatis terre cum pertinenciis in Yatesbury facta et assignata predictis Alex'o et Johanne per Johannem Brayn de Bradeford' attornatum ipsius Johanne coram Escaetore domini Regis in comitatu Wiltes' ultimo die Marcii anno regni Regis E. tercio [1310] de assensu Rad'i le Botillier consanguinei et alterius heredum ipsius Isabelle. Assignantur [*Assignatur*] eisdem Alex'o et Johanne predictum manerium de Wynterborne Asserton' quod ad xij. li. *etc.* Habenda in partem ipsius Johanne ipsam de hereditate predicta contingentem. Wiltes.'

Propars Rad'i le Botillier consanguinei et alterius heredum Isabelle que fuit uxor Will'i Walerond' dudum defuncte de maneriis de Salterton' Derneford' et Wynterborne et duabus carucatis terre cum pertinenciis in Yatesbury facta et assignata eidem Rad'o coram Escaetore domini Regis ultimo die Marcii anno regni Regis E. tercio [1310] de assensu Alex'i de Friville et Johanne uxoris sue consanguinee et unius heredum predictae Isabelle per Johannem Brayn de Bradeford' attornatum ipsius Johanne ad hoc coram dicto Escaetore constitutum. Assignatur eidem Rad'o predictum manerium de Salterton' Derneford' cum pertinenciis videlicet cum hamelettis de . . ton' et Newton' quod ad xv. li. xj. s. vij. d. extenditur per annum. Et de predictis duabus carucatis *etc.* Habenda in partem ipsius Rad'i ipsum de hereditate predicta contingentem. Wiltes.'

[*Vide Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. II. n° 80.*]

68. WILLIELMUS FILIUS ET HERES JOHANNIS DE ABINGGETON *defuncti.*
De etate probandâ.

[*Breve dat. apud Reygate 3° Junii 1310.*]

Probacio etatis Willielmi filii et heredis Johannis de Abinggeton' capta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Ware v. die Julii anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. tercio [1310] per sacramentum subscriptorum.

Willielmus Leward [*vel* le Ward] etatis l. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predicti heredis dicit per sacramentum suum quod predictus heres fuit etatis viginti et unius annorum ad festum Anunciacionis Beate Marie anno regni Regis nunc tercio [25^{to} Marcii 1310] et hoc scit quia idem heres natus fuit apud Abinggeton' in comitatu Cantabr' ad festum Anunciacionis Beate Marie anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc xvij [1289] et in crastino baptizatus in ecclesia Sancti Swythuni ejusdem ville et similiter hoc scit quia interfuit cuidam inquisitioni capte coram Masculmo [*rectè* Malcolm] de Harle tunc Escaetore domini Regis anno regni predicti Regis patris xxij. de terris predicti Johannis de Abinggeton' statim post mortem

ejusdem Johannis per quam compertum fuit quod predictus heres fuit quinque annorum tempore mortis ipsius Johannis patris sui qui obiit die sancti Marci Ewangeliste anno predicti Regis patris xxij. supradicto per quod bene recolit de etate predicti heredis.— Willielmus le Maister [etatis] xl. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predicti heredis dicit quod idem heres *etc.* et natus fuit apud Abinggeton' *etc.* et hoc scit ex certa consciencia et ex testimonio tocius visneti de Abinggeton'.— Johannes le Clerk' etatis l. annorum et Willielmus ... stelyn lx. annorum jurati et singillatim examinati *etc.* et natus et baptizatus diebus et anno prenominationis et hoc sciunt quia interfuerunt assignacioni dotis Alicie matris predicti heredis que dotata fuit de terris et tenementis que fuerunt predicti Johannis de Abinggeton' quondam viri ipsius Alicie in Abinggeton' cito post mortem ejusdem Johannis ubi testatum fuit tam per predictam Aliciam quam per alios viros fidedignos tunc ibidem presentes quod predictus heres fuit quinque annorum tempore mortis predicti patris sui.— Petrus atte Brok' etatis xl. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predicti heredis dicit quod predictus heres fuit etatis xxj. annorum ad festum Anunc' Beate Marie anno tercio supradicto et apud Abinggeton' natus et in ecclesia predicta baptizatus diebus et anno supradictis Et hoc scit quia habet quendam filium nomine Johannem qui natus fuit ad Carniprivium proximum ante diem nativitatis predicti heredis qñi est consimilis etatis ejusdem heredis per quod bene recolit quod tantum tempus est elapsum.— Thomas de la Sale etatis l. annorum et amplius juratus et examinatus super etate predicti heredis dicit quod predictus heres fuit etatis xxj. annorum ad festum Anunc' Beate Marie anno tercio predicto et natus et baptizatus diebus et anno prenominationis Et hoc sciat quia ipsemet Thomas fuit ballivus domini Regis in Hundredo de Arnyngford' et fecit quoddam attachiamentum in predicta villa de Abinggeton' super quendam Johannem le Rous de eadem villa per sumon[icionem] de Scaccario domini Regis die nativitatis predicti heredis per quod bene recolit de etate ejusdem heredis—Gilbertus le Lord etatis liiij. annorum Robertus le Maister lx. annorum Hugo Nobelot xl. annorum Henricus atte Ho xliiij. annorum Galfridus de Kirkeby lx. annorum et Johannes Wolnerth' xlvij. annorum jurati et singillatim examinati super etate predicti heredis concordant in omnibus cum primo jurato de etate ejusdem heredis Et hoc sciunt quia statim post mortem predicti Johannis de Abinggeton' predictus Masculmus de Harle tunc Escaetor domini Regis cepit quandam inquisicionem per breve Regis de terris ejusdem Johannis in qua quidem inquisicione iidem Gilbertus Robertus Henricus Galfridus et Johannes jurati fuerunt et per predictum Masculmum plenius examinati de herede predicti Johannis de Abinggeton' ubi satis manifeste testatum fuit et coram eodem Masculmo presentatum quod predictus Will'us filius ejusdem Johannis fuit heres ejus propinquior et etatis quinque annorum et amplius tempore mortis

ipsius Johannis per quod bene recolunt de etate ejusdem heredis. In ejus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic probacioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Et scire factum fuit per Johannem Baudry et Ricardum Elewys de comitatu Cantebr' Will'o de Sancto Ivone et Johanni de Brewey in quorum custodia terre et tenementa que sunt de hereditate predicti heredis existunt quod huic probacioni interessent qui ibidem personaliter venerunt et nichil pro se habuerunt vel dicere sciverunt quare dominus Rex terras et tenementa predicta prefato heredi ut illi qui plene [etatis est] ddere non debeat.

Caunt.

[*Vide Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I. n° 39.*]

(*To be continued.*)

SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

(*Continued from p. 123.*)

WILLS ENROLLED ON THE RECOVERY ROLLS.

Conquest, Benedict, of Irn-				
ham, co. Lincoln	...3 July 1753	...	27 G. II. Mich. Ro. 10.	
Suffield, Robert, of St. Giles',				
Norwich	...	————	27 G. II. Mich. Ro. 43.	
Alexander, Mary (widow), of				
Kensington, co. Middx.	...	————	27 G. II. Mich. Ro. 44.	
Heneage, George, of Hainton,				
co. Lincoln	...20 July 1751	...	27 G. II. Mich. Ro. 48, 54.	
Fraser, Thomas	...22 July 1748	...	27 G. II. Mich. Ro. 65.	
Bostock, Richard, of Parish of				
St. George the Martyr, co.				
Middx.	...	————	27 G. II. Hil. Ro. 22.	
Browne, George, of Kidding-				
ton, co. Oxon	...	————	27 & 28 G. II. Trin. Ro. ¹	
	...22 Apr. 1749	...	28 G. II. Mich. Ro. 14.	
Norfolk, Mary, (1st Codicil 8 Aug. 1750	...	" " Ro. 18.	
Duchess Dow-	2nd Codicil 12 Mar. 1753	...	" " Ro. 19.	
ager of	3rd Codicil 13 Mar. 1753	...	" " Ro. 20.	
	4th Codicil 23 Aug. 1754	...	" " Ro. 21.	
Greenwell, William, of the				
House of the English Bene-				
dictines at Douay	...24 Oct. 1754	...	28 G. II. Mich. Ro. 26.	
Blackburne, James, of the				
Hill within Goosnargh, co.				
Lanc. and Lisbon	...8 Aug. 1748	...	28 G. II. Mich. Ro. 66.	
Tichborne, Dame Mary,				
(widow)	...	————	28 G. II. Hil. Ro. 2.	

¹ Between Rolls 40 and 50.

- Bowyer, Edward, the Elder, of
St. Nicholas, Worcester ...10 Sept. 1759 ...33 & 34 G. II. Trin. Ro. 9.
- Markham, George, of Claxby,
co. Lincoln ...30 Nov. 1758 ...33 & 34 G. II. Trin. Ro. 56.
- Wingfield, Joseph, of Gray's
Inn, co. Middx. ...11 Jan. 1760 ...33 & 34 G. II. Trin. Ro. 71.
- Harrison, William, of Col-
chester. co. Essex ...14 Aug. 1760 ...1 G. III. Mich. Ro. 2.
- Burnand, Peter, of New Sarum,
co. Wilts. ...10 July 1754 ...1 G. III. Mich. Ro. 2.
- Hinde, Benedict, of Worlethby,
co. Lincoln ...3 Oct. 1759 ...1 G. III. Mich. Ro. 83.
- Smalley, Robert, of Ports-
mouth, co. Southampton ...16 Feb. 1750 ...1 G. III. Hil. Ro. 8.
- Huddleston, Richard, of Saws-
ton, co. Cambridge ...28 Oct. 1757 ...1 G. III. Hil. Ro. 4.
- Rawe, Frances (widow), of
Trevithick, St. Columb
Major, co. Cornwall ..18 Oct. 1760 ...1 G. III. East. Ro. 5.
- Swinburne, Dame Mary
(widow), of City of York 29 May 1759 ...1 G. III. Trin. Ro. 78.
- Shepperd, John, of Blooms-
bury and Green Street, St.
George's Hanover Sq., co.
Middx. ...25 Aug. 1761 ...1 G. III. Trin. Ro. 154.
- Mootham, William, the Elder,
of Duke St., Lincoln's Inn
Fields, ...26 Oct. 1752 ...2 G. III. Mich. Ro. 48.
- Petre, John, of Belhouse, co.
Essex ...15 May 1760 ...2 G. III. Hil. Ro. 21.
- Smith, John Kidvill, of Dray-
ton Parslow, co. Bucks ...11 Sept. 1761 ...2 G. III. Hil. Ro. 24.
- Weld, Edward, of Lullworth
Castle, co. Dorset ...17 Apr. 1755 ...2 G. III. Hil. Ro. 34.
- Drew, John, of All Saints,
Hereford ...7 Jan. 1762 ...2 G. III. East. Ro. 29.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOMESDAY BOOK.—As a scheme is now under consideration in connexion with the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of Domesday Book for a compilation of a complete bibliography of this ancient Survey, readers of the *GENEALOGIST* are invited to aid the undertaking by sending to the Editor of this Magazine references to and descriptions of any out-of-the-way pamphlets or papers that should be described in such a work. It is believed that the "Transactions" of the various Archaeological Societies contain many such papers, and that there are several scarce privately printed pamphlets not to be found in our public libraries. The descriptions should be as full as possible, and should especially contain the date, full title, number of pages, and county to which the publication refers.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.—In the January Number, 1886, I notice a small mistake where the writer speaks of William John Venables Vernon as the brother of the *present* Lord Vernon, whereas this Lord Vernon died early in 1883.

R. C. H. FITZ HERBERT.

RASHLEIGH FAMILY.—Is it known at what date the Brays began to call themselves Rashleigh? I have seen a descent on the "De Banco" Rolls which sets out that one Thomas Bray, who lived in the time of Henry VI, was otherwise called "Raysheley," and that his son and heir was great great grandfather to one "John Bray *alias* Raysheley" who flourished in Devonshire in the middle of the sixteenth century.

WYVERN VERT.

KEKEWICH MATCH WITH THE HEIRESS OF TALCARN.—Valuable genealogical information often turns up quite unexpectedly in the Public Records. A chancery suit, which came under my notice recently, settles at once a point in connection with the Kekewich Pedigree, which the author of an article on that Family in the *GENEALOGIST* (Old Series, v. pp. 8-11) confessed himself unable to throw any light upon whatever. He remarks (p. 10, *note*) that "in the Talcarn pedigrees no match with the Kekewiches is shown." The document I have seen, however, stated that the daughter of Edward Talcarn, of Cornwall, was heiress to her grandfather, and that she was, moreover, a widow when she married Kekewich.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

HARVARD FAMILY.—Mrs. Dalison, of Hamptons, Tunbridge, has kindly sent us for inspection a bond executed by John Havard, of London, merchant, in favour of Oliver and Nicholas Stile, citizens and grocers of London, for the sum of £250. The deed is dated 1 January, 1600. It is signed and delivered by Thomas Smyth, servant to John Mayle. The condition of the obligation, as set out on the dorse of the document, was that the bond should be void if John Havard paid to the Stiles at "the now dwelling house of the said Nicholas scituate in Lothbury in London," the sum of £162 17s. 6d. on 2 July, 1602. John Havard signs the document "Jn^o havard," with many flourishes. Can this John "Havard" be connected with the Southwark family of Harvey *alias* Harvard?

EDITOR *GENEALOGIST*.

CARMICHAEL FAMILY.—The letter in the *GENEALOGIST* of July, 1885, signed "C.," about Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon is disappointing. "C." states that there can be no doubt that the said Andrew Carmichael was descended from the Carmichaels of Hyndford. This seems to be a hasty conclusion in view of the fact that "C." gives nothing worthy of being regarded as proof of such a statement. Andrew Carmichael might, he says, be descended from John or Samuel, the sons, or from James, the grandson of James, 1st Lord Carmichael; or he might be the son of James, Lord Carmichael's grandson. The paternity of Andrew Carmichael seems to be an *embarras de richesses*. He appears to have the pick and choice of at least four fathers.

LIDDESDALE.

"EL CONTE DALSIRE ET DORMONT."—I believe the person addressed in the letter printed in the *GENEALOGIST* (N.S. vol. iii, p. 65) is John, 6th Earl of Ormond (1461-78), and I should not be surprised to learn that the writer was his godson. The word which was so difficult to read, and which is printed "Dalsire" and "Aulsire," was meant, I have no doubt (however it may have been written), for "de Wiltshire," a title which, though in fact extinct on the death of James, 5th Earl of Ormond, in 1461, without issue, may not improbably have been assumed by his brother and next heir. Not long before the date of the letter the title of Wiltshire had been conferred by King Edward on one of his partizans, John Stafford. We may very well believe that a Lancastrian (as John, Earl of Ormond, then was) would not have forborne to claim it on that account. As an example somewhat similar, I may refer to the title of Kendal or Candale, which was persistently assumed for a long period, with scarcely the faintest shadow of a right, by the family of Foix. It should also be remembered that in the reign of Henry VIII Thomas Boleyn obtained the titles of Wiltshire and Ormond in consequence of his descent from Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond, whom I take to be the brother Thomas of the letter.

Though it does not appear that John, 6th Earl of Ormond, was ever married, it is not impossible that he was, and that he had a daughter, whose husband may have been

the writer of the letter. I should rather incline to the opinion that the writer was "filius spiritualis."
H.G.

BISHOP PETER COURTENAY.—Mrs. Halliday kindly sends us the following note as to the discovery of this Bishop's burial place :—On Wednesday, 27 January, 1886, an interesting discovery was made through the agency of the present Dean (Dr. Kitchin), and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral. Excavations in the crypts have been recently undertaken, and in the Lady Chapel crypt, exactly under the centre portion of it, the coffin and skeleton of Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1492, were discovered. Hitherto the actual place of sepulture of this Bishop has been a matter of conjecture. By some it has been supposed that the Bishop was buried at Powderham, co. Devon, and by others that he lay in his own Cathedral Church at Winchester. Now, however, the real facts have come to light. The leaden coffin was found bricked in two feet from the ground. On the broken lid of the leaden coffin was a long plain cross, with the Courtenay coat of arms at the foot. The skeleton of the Bishop measured 5ft. 10in. ; the cranium and forehead being decidedly small. When the work is finished the Dean and Chapter propose to re-inter the remains in the exact spot where they were found.

HOLCROFT AND CLARKSON FAMILIES.—Can any reader of the GENEALOGIST assist me to the record of the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft, knt., with Mr. David Clarkson (or "Clarkstone," "Clackstone," &c., &c.)? The ceremony took place, doubtless at a London church, in or about the year 1650.

I am also sadly in want of a certificate of the baptism of their son Matthew, who was born between the years 1653 and 1668, the record being probably at some church in the Metropolis. David and Elizabeth Clarkson had a large family, but I have only met with the following baptisms :—

Crayford, Kent (where Clarkson was incumbent)—Lettice, May 25th, 1652.

Mortlake, Surrey (where he was afterwards incumbent)—Gertrude, Nov. 18, 1669 ; Robert, Feb. 8, 1670-71 ; Katherine, July 4, 1672.

The Registers at both the above places have been thoroughly overhauled. So have also those of the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster ; St. Martin-in-the-fields ; St. Giles-in-the-Fields ; and St. Clement Danes.
JAMES GREENSTREET.

EARLDOM OF ROSS.—In reply to Mr. Reid's query in the last number of the GENEALOGIST about the Earldom of Ross, I may state that the wife of William Earl of Ross, who died 1320, was Matilda, d. of King Robert Bruce, sister to the Countess of — and Margaret wife of Walter, Great Steward of Scotland. Their daughter Isabella was consequently the daughter of Edward Bruce's niece. If Mr. Reed is interested in the Ross pedigree generally, I have a copy of the family tree of Pitcalni, chief of the Rosses, who died in August, 1884, and could let him see it. Pitcalni died without issue, and it is a question now who is Chief (and Earl) of Ross. I am interested in the question, being a descendant on the mother's side of George Ross, 1st of Morangie, who died 1703, and was descended from Malcome Ross of Kindace, how, I am anxious to find out. I should be glad of any information relating to the family of Malcome Ross of Kindace and the Rosses of Inverchastley, Calrossie, and Morangie,
R. P. H.

EARLY GLASS IN ENGLAND.—Last year it was mentioned in a review of Mr. Dowell's "Curiosities of Taxation" in the *St. James's Gazette*, that the contract in 1439 for the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, contained "the first mention of the use of glass in England to be found in any historical record."

Here is one forty years earlier in date as to existing armorial glass in Scotland. This is an original indenture, dated at Stirling on 25th November, 1399, between the Abbot and Convent of 'Halirud hous' and Sir David Flemyng lord of Bigare and Lenzie ancestor of the Earls of Wigton. The Knight gives in almoign an annual rent of 20 marks to pay a "Chanon singand prayers perpetually" at the Altar of St. Nicholas in the Abbey, wherein he has ordained his burial. He gives 5 marks also to repair "St. Nicholas' Chappel in and out, with ye glassin windowis and his armis in yame." Also 10l. annual rent to the Abbey, "yai" (i.e. the Abbot &c.) "doand perpetuall prayers for yair saulis in yat ilk chartor contenit" (i.e. his separate charter of foundation). This very interesting document, in vernacular, is among a valuable collection of the early papers of this distinguished Scottish family, in private hands.
JOSEPH BAIN.

Notices of Books.

THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE REGISTERS OF THE UNITED PARISHES OF S. MARY WOOLNOTH AND S. MARY WOOLCHURCH HAW, IN THE CITY OF LONDON, FROM 1538 TO 1760. By J. M. S. BROOKE, Rector of the United Parishes, and A. W. HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A., Scot. (Bowles and Sons, George St., E.C., 1886.)

Nothing could be better than the method adopted by the editors in the production of this valuable work. Here is no attempt at bookmaking; all is solid and original information, and there is an abundance of it. For the principal parish, S. Mary Woolnoth, we have all the baptisms, marriages, and burials from the 16th of November, 1538, down to December, 1760, filling close on 300 pages. Then follow the baptisms in S. Mary Woolchurch Haw from 1558 to 1699; marriages from 1559 to 1666; and burials from 1558 to 1665. A list of persons connected with, and in most cases buried at, S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, compiled from wills and other documents, is also added. As the church of St. Mary Woolnoth has been entirely rebuilt, and that of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw has been destroyed, the editors have deemed it sufficient to reprint, by way of Introduction, the account of the two parishes as it is set out in Newcourt's "Repertorium." Newcourt's lists of rectors have, however, been made more complete, and copies of the Chantry Certificates for these parishes, now preserved among the Augmentation Office Records, are given *in extenso*. The extracts from the Churchwardens' books are very curious and interesting; here are a few of the items:—

Item paide for carriage of three dead cats from the church wall—ij^d.

Item paid for a whip to beate doggs owt of the church—j^d.

Item paid to the glasyers man for settinge up a clothe to keep away the sonne from the preacher [*in the margin is written "objected"*—j^d].

Item paid for creakon [? recreation] at the Cardynalls Hatt for attonement between the p[ar]son and the parishioners bycause he wolde have had of the parishe to fynde hym a surples and it was agreed he should fynde yt hymself—iii^s.

Item paide to a stationer for wrytynge xx leaves of parchement on bothe syds into ij antiphoners wherein is contayned the service of St. Thomas of Canterberie, and the service of the iij days of Jesus in August and for the said parchement—x^s iiij^d.

[Paid] unto Daniell the painter for painting Jehovah over the Queens [Elizabeth] arms—ij^s vj^d.

Paid to the ringers on the daye after the Queen of Scotos was put to dethe—viij^d.

Item payd a certyficatt of pennance done by Sheppards wyfe and the powlter for openinge there wyndowes one the Sabathe daie (1590)—xvj^d.

Item. paide for three bookes of prayer for the Earthquake (1579-80) xij^d.

Item paide for carriage of an Irish woman into Fynsburie feildes who was delivered of a childe under the Stockes—allowed out of poors box.

Very many "strangers" lived in the parish and the editors have given in the preface a list of their surnames; in connexion with this subject an explanation is asked of the terms "Weynerth Stranger" and "Zelzere Stranger." The trades of "Pasteler," "Gong farmer," and "Poyntagger,"

are, we hope, fully explained in Dr. Murray's forthcoming work, as their meaning is not solved in these pages.

Here we must close our imperfect notice of this latest addition to our list of printed Parish Registers, and we can only add in conclusion that we sincerely trust that Mr. Hallen may soon find some other early Registers worthy of his energy. Where such an able and willing worker is ready to undertake the laborious task of transcribing these ancient MSS., there should be no lack of Registers available for publication.

THE EARLY LIFE OF ANNE BOLEYN : A CRITICAL ESSAY. By J. HORACE ROUND, M.A. (London : Elliot Stock, 1886).

In this very able pamphlet the author has, in his usual careful manner, gone through and sifted critically the entire body of evidence bearing on the early life of this ill-fated Queen. The results of Mr. Round's investigations appear to be that he establishes beyond doubt :—

1. That Queen Anne Boleyn's father was an eldest, not a younger son.
2. That Anne was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn.
3. That she it was, and not her younger sister, who visited France in 1514 ; and that when the late Dr. Brewer and subsequent critics based contrary opinions upon a statement contained in a letter of Lord Hunsdon's, they were not aware that the internal evidence of the letter itself discredits this statement ; there being, moreover, extraneous testimony which shews the statement in question to be altogether unreliable.

Apart from its special value for historical purposes, the essay is excellent reading, and no one interested in the life of Queen Elizabeth's mother should fail to master the contents.

THE REGISTER OF EDMUND STAFFORD, A.D. 1395-1419. An Index and Abstract of its Contents. By the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, Prebendary of Exeter, and Rector of Ringmore. (London : Bell and Sons. Exeter : Eland, 1886).

In this volume we have an excellent illustration of the enormous labour involved in the proper indexing of ancient MSS. The Register of Bishop Edmund Stafford is contained in two folio volumes, written on vellum, comprising about 700 folios, and it takes a printed volume of nearly 500 pages to furnish the Index. This is arranged alphabetically under names of persons and places, but the Institutions, Collations, and Exchanges are brought together under the head of "Institutions," and occupy nearly 100 pages ; under "Oratories," too, a most interesting collection is given of Licenses to celebrate Divine Service in Domestic Chapels or Oratories. Abstracts of sixty Wills immediately follow the general Index, and the volume provides also the references to the Ordinations, grouped under "tonsurati," "accoliti," "subdiaconi," "diaconi," "presbiteri," and "letters dimissory." An itinerary of Bishop Stafford completes the volume. It should, however, be clearly understood that this is considerably more than an Index, according to the ordinary acceptation of the term, inasmuch as full abstracts are given of all important documents, and the *ipsissima verba* of the original MS. are quoted where desirable. Our cordial thanks are due to Prebendary

Randolph for his unwearied labour of love, which we are glad to note is to be further extended in the direction of the other early Registers of the See of Exeter. The design and execution of the work are alike admirable, and the clear and well adapted style in which the book has been produced reflects the highest credit on the printers, Messrs. Pollard and Co., of Exeter.

COLLECTIONS FOR A HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE. Edited by MAJOR-GENERAL HON. G. WROTTESELEY. *Publications of the William Salt Archæological Society, Vol. vi, Part I.* (Harrison and Sons, 1885.)

Once more we have the pleasure of drawing the attention of our readers to a further supply of invaluable new material derived from our early legal records by the assiduous and learned industry of General Wrottesley. Here we have three hundred closely printed pages filled with the details of early litigation carried on before the Justices Itinerant, and the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The value of these pleadings to the genealogist is apparent on every page of this work. At page 172 a pedigree of five generations is given in one suit; and an equally important pedigree of the Caverswall or Careswall family is furnished from an entry on an Assize Roll, dated 21 Edward I. (A.D. 1292-3). In a most interesting introduction General Wrottesley gives a hint to the searcher of these voluminous legal records which is well worth noting. A careful examination of their contents has proved that, where there are no gaps in the series, a searcher "may safely limit himself to two terms of each year without fear of missing any of the pleas in progress." The Editor's plan was to take, as a rule, the pleas of Easter and Michaelmas terms. An abstract of the Stone Chartulary (Cott. MS. Vespasian, E, 24), and the Staffordshire suits contained in "Bracton's Note-book" (Add. MSS. 12269, Brit. Mus.) are also included in this part of the William Salt Society's Transactions. An exhaustive index completes the goodly volume.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Archæology: Part I. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1886.)

This volume begins a new section of the contents of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*. The Editor, in the introduction, records his difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory classification of the papers here re-printed, but we doubt if any of his readers will be able to suggest a really better one. The first portion deals with "Geologic and Prehistoric Remains," under which we have Diluvian Remains near Oxford; Alluvial Remains at Reading; Submarine Forests on the Norfolk Coast; and Fossil and Cave Remains. The next portion embraces "Early Historic Remains," under which come ancient Timber Foundations; Boats and Canoes; Stone, Flint, and Bronze Instruments. The third portion relates to "Sepulchral Remains," furnishing particulars of Barrows in Cornwall and Dorsetshire; Yorkshire Tumuli; Celtic Remains in Kent; and an account of the Isle of Ely. The final portion of this part is devoted to "Encampments, Earthworks, etc." The editing of this volume of the series exhibits the usual painstaking care, and the notes and index are quite on a par with previous volumes.

SOME NOTES ON WILLIAM DE COURTENAY, FOUNDER OF WORSRING PRIORY, HIS WIFE ADA OF DUNBAR, AND HIS PROBABLE PLACE IN THE COURTENAY PEDIGREE.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. *Scot.*

There is one member of the illustrious family of Courtenay in whom I have long felt interest in connection with Scottish history, chiefly from the fact that Dugdale, Chalmers and others, have been unable to fix his true place in the lineage. This is William de Courtenay, who, in right of his wife, was a Scottish landowner, probably the only one of his name. He married a wife of the highest rank, Ada of Dunbar, daughter of the first Earl Patrick by his wife Ada daughter of King William the Lyon. The Earl gave his daughter the lands of Home in Berwickshire, *in liberum maritagium*.¹ The husband died without issue, and thus ended the short connection of the Courtenays with Scotland.

This is about all we learn of the alliance. The Scottish authorities know nothing more about William, the English nothing of Ada but her christian name. Dugdale no doubt suggests² that William was the son, born in Normandy, by a first wife, of Reginald de Courtenay, who flourished from 1168 to 1194, whose son Robert, (by a second wife Hawise de Abrincis) was the undoubted ancestor of the Earls of Devon. He assigns to William as his wife, Matilda daughter of Robert (a natural son of Henry I.,) and his stepmother Hawise; adding that he founded Worspring Priory in Somerset, and in 9 John gave a fine of 400 marks to that King for the lands of Baldwin de Bollers, which were of his inheritance. He could not fix the date of his death, but says that he died *s.p.* Now, this want of exact information, about a man of such rank as to ally himself with a daughter of the house of Gospatric, is remarkable, and I have always kept in view the possibility of finding out his real position in the line of the Courtenays. Dugdale, in concluding his brief notice of him, remarks that William de Cantilupe and Vitalis Engaine preferred some claims on his death to the lordship of Badmundesfelde (part of the De Bollers inheritance). These names led me some time ago to a quarter that may show his right place among his kindred.

First, as to his marriage. Chalmers says that Ada his widow married secondly her own cousin William son of Patrick of Greenlaw, a younger son of the [third] Earl Gospatric. They

¹ Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vol. ii. p. 246, citing Chart. of Kelso.

² *Bar.* i. p. 634.

founded the family now represented by the Earl of Home. But it is certain that *an* Ada widow of *a* William de Courtenay married as her second husband a member of another great English family, Lascelles. On 5 October, 1217, Henry III. commanded the sheriff of Essex to give seisin to Ada widow of William de Courtenay, of her husband's lands in Uppeminster, of which Viellus Engaine had disseised her. And on 5 April, 1218, the case was settled by Viellus paying the King ten marks for the manor, and Ada retaining her dower as Courtenay's widow.¹ She next appears as the wife of Theobald de Lascelles, in Hilary Term 1219-20, where they claim her dower as Courtenay's widow, in Bulewic, Northamptonshire, against William de Cantilupe. From the pleading it seems to have come to Courtenay as heir of Reginald Fitz Urse and his wife Beatrice.² In October, 1225, Ada was again a widow, and claims dower in Theobald's lands in York and Lincolnshire, against the Prior of Giseburn and Roger de Lascelles.³ After this she appears no more in the English records, and doubtless returned to her own country, still a young and well dowered widow, where her marriage to her cousin William took place.

Now it appears to me that this William de Courtenay is the same man as the William styled by Dugdale the eldest son of Reginald by his first wife—an error, as will be shewn by-and-bye. But he is also wrong in making him marry Matilda, called the daughter of his reputed father's second wife Hawise de Abrincis. And there is no evidence of more than one William, who was a man of considerable possessions in Shropshire, Somerset, Northampton and Essex. Besides, I have shewn that William the husband of Ada succeeded to lands as heir of Reginald Fitz Urse, while Dugdale's William was also an inheritor of lands derived from Baldwin de Bollers, Fitz Urse's ancestor; and that the succession in the case of both was disputed by William de Cantilupe and Viellus (or Vitalis) Engaine, claiming through the same ancestry. And finally, both Williams died without issue, mine shortly before 1215, and Dugdale's some time after 1209, the precise date unknown to him. Moreover, some years ago, while pursuing my search in the Records for documents relating to Scotland, I found on a *Coram Rege* Roll of 9 Henry III, a plea relative to the succession to Baldwin de Bollers in the Honour of Montgomery in Shropshire, where the name of William de Courtenay occurred, which at once attracted my attention, as Vitalis Engaine appeared as a plaintiff. It has a close bearing on the question of identity, and runs as follows:—

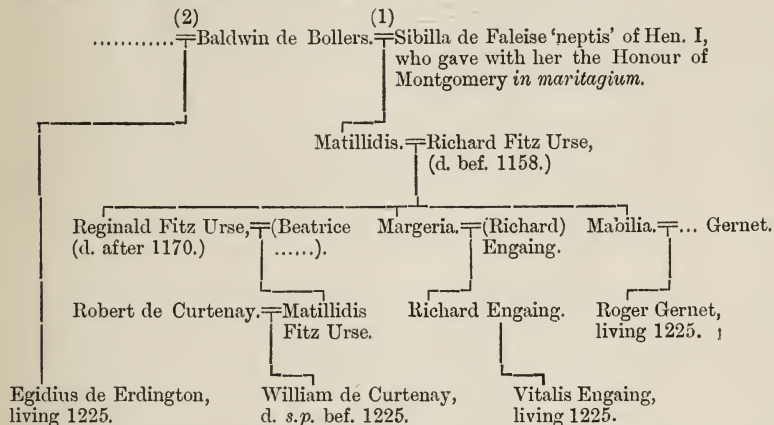
SALLOPIA. Vitalis Engaing apponit clamium suum in Honore de Mungumery ut ille ejus jus tale est. Dominus Rex Henricus senex dedit terram illam in maritagium

¹ *Calendar of Documents, Scotland*, vol. i. Nos. 677, 694.

² *Ib.* No. 753.

³ *Ib.* Nos. 919, 921

Baldewino de Bollers cum Sibilla de Faleise nepte ipsius Henrici Regis. Eadem Sibilla habuit unam filiam Matillidem de ipso Baldewino quam dominus Henricus Rex dedit Ricardo filio Ursi, qui de ea habuit unum filium et duas filias, scilicet, Reginaldum filium Ursi et Margeriam primogenitam et Mabiliam. Reginaldus habuit unam filiam Matillidem nomine, uxorem Roberti de Curtenay et matrem Willelmi de Curtenay qui mortuus est sine herede de se. Unde per defectum heredis debuit terra illa reverti ad prædictas Margeria[m] et Mabilia[m]. Margeria habuit unum filium Ricardum Engaing nomine. Ricardus unum filium Vitalem nomine qui nunc. Mabilia fuit mater Rogeri Gernet. Unde ad eos debet hereditas prædicti Willelmi de Curtenay reverti. [*Then follows the claim of Egidius de Erdington as descended from Baldwin by a second wife*]. In Tabulated Form as under :—



On consulting Eyton's Shropshire, I found that painstaking antiquary had previously seen this pleading, of which he gives an abstract (vol. xi. p. 127). It identifies my William de Courtenay with Dugdale's, proving his descent from the Fitz Urses and De Bollers, which latter family, as Mr. Eyton shews, failed in the male line in 1207.¹ He also names Ada as wife of William, and her subsequent marriage to Lascelles. But says nothing more of her, probably not knowing who she was. The pleading also shews that William was the son of Robert de Curtenay and Matillidis Fitz Urse, the only child of the notorious Reginald, murderer of Archbishop Becket.

These notes, which had been laid aside for a time for further evidence, were revived by an original and most interesting charter recently discovered among the Dunster Castle or Luttrell MSS. by Mr. Maxwell Lyte, (now Deputy Keeper of the Public Records), which he has kindly communicated to me. In this deed Robert de Curt,² addressing his friends and men, French and English, clerks and laymen, confirms to Robert Fitz Urse and his heirs the lands of Swallowcliff³ and Williton,

¹ This explains his making the fine for the De Bollers succession, mentioned by Dugdale, which indicates that his mother Matilda Fitz Urse, through whom only he could claim, was then dead.

² So contracted throughout. An abstract of this document appears in the 6th appendix to the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission.

³ Sūallūeclevé, in the deed.

which his brother Reginald Fitz Urse gave and apportioned to him. And ratifies an agreement by himself, on behalf of his wife Matilda, with said Robert, concerning land at Lokinges, &c. The first two of the twenty witnesses are Reginald de Curt' and William de Curt'. The deed is undated, but from its style is probably of 1180-90.

There can be little doubt that the granter is the Robert who married Matilda Fitz Urse, and therefore the father of William. But the relationship of the witnesses Reginald and William to the granter is not stated. Was this Reginald his elder brother? And what position in the family did the granter himself occupy? Can it be that he was the Robert de Curtenay, 'cognatus' of Queen Eleanor, through whose means he married, as her second husband, a great north country heiress, Alicia de Rumeli, one of the three sisters of William, the Boy of Egremont?¹ This Robert, who married Alicia before 1195, was thus contemporary with the granter of the Dunster charter. To the objection that the latter had a wife Matilda, it may be answered that the other Robert, like Alicia, may have been married before. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance that in several fines between Robert and Alicia and their Cumberland vassals in 1208,² the holding of the latter is declared to be of Alicia's heirs, not her husband's. This looks as if he had been a widower, with issue by a previous wife already provided for. At all events, he and Robert de Courtenay of the Dunster charter must have died about the same year, 1209 or 1210, in which latter year William de Courtenay founded Worspring. In his letter to Joceline, Bishop of Bath,³ signifying his purpose to found a house of Austin Canons, he says that his father Robert de Courtenay is buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Thomas Martyr on his domain at Worspring. This is a curious proof of the connection of his mother's family, the Fitz Urses, with the Archbishop's murder, as it was in all probability an expiatory chapel.

Moreover, Alicia de Rumeli being the second cousin of Earl Patrick, father of Ada de Courtenay, it may well be that through this relationship her husband's son William came to marry the Earl's daughter.

The close connection of Alicia's husband Robert with the main line is shewn by her making an essoin from illness at *Sutton in Berkshire*, on 9 May 1209.⁴ No day was fixed, on account of Robert de Curtenay's transference, presumably her husband.⁵

¹ She was the grand-daughter of Duncan II, King of Scotland, and his wife Ethelreda daughter of Earl Gospatric.

² *Calendar of Documents, Scotland*, vol. i, Nos. 427, 430.

³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, p. 414, from the original, Cotton Library.

⁴ The more probable year, though it might have been 1210, from the well-known circumstance of Ascension Day, when John's reign began, being moveable.

⁵ *Calendar of Documents, Scotland*, i, No. 473. Dugdale, *Bar.* i, p. 636, states, on the

Cleaveland, the historian of the Courtenays, makes William de Courtenay (husband of Ada), Robert (husband of Alicia de Rumeli), and a Reginald, to have been sons of an earlier William, a younger brother of Reginald of Okehampton. But there is no room for two Williams, father and son. Yet Cleaveland may be right in making the second William's father the younger brother of Reginald, and in error merely in calling him "William," instead of "Robert." He was an important personage, even if a younger brother. But the fact that on the failure of his line in the person of his son William, their extensive estates did not go to their relations by the father's side, but to Cantilupes and Engains, who claimed through maternal descent, tallies with their position as a junior line. The bulk, if not all of their lands, came from the mother's side, and therefore fitly reverted there, failing direct issue.

A DIARY OF TRAVEL IN 1647-8.

(Concluded from Vol. II., N.S., p. 121.)

ROME within y^e Circuit of y^e walles without doubt is one of the greatest cities of Europe, which Circuite is and hath allway bin accounted 18 miles, most of y^e old wall (built by Bellizarius Liutenant to y^e Emp: Justinianus) is yet standing, which is of brick, full of little Towres, and high; the part that is new (built by P: Vrbano 8) is of white stone, and low. It is seated low vpon y^e Tyber, in Ital: *Teuere*, [d] which most yeares drownes y^e lower rooms of a great part of y^e towne, that they are fore'd to relieve y^e inhabitants with necessaries by boats. Rome is allsoe seated amongst so many Hills [e] y^t y^e towne is not discried to be of any greatnes til you are

[d] The Riuer Teuere or Tiber riseth from y^e Appenine Mountaines on y^e edge of y^e D: of Toscauy's Cuntry, and emptyeth it selfe at Ostia, 15 miles from Rome; it is a riuer very meane (though so much admir'd by y^e Poets), not soe good as our Seuerne, rapid, mudddy, and nigh Rome dangerous, being in many places almost stank'd vp with ruines, which y^e Genueuses offer to cleanse, beside to giue a good somme of money, in hopes of y^e riches there buried.

[e] Rome famous for 7 Hills:—

Capitolinus, or Rupis Tarpea ¹	}	now call'd	{	Campidoglio ²
Palatinus				Palazzo Major
Auentinus				Santa Sabina
Æsquilinus				St. Pietro in vinculo
Cælius				St. Igovani Lattrauo
Viminalis				St. Laurenzo
Quirinalis				Monte Cauallo
The 2 other Hills of Rome are:—				
Pincius	}	now	{	Trinita de Monte
Janiculus				St. Pietro Mortorio

authority of the Pipe Roll, 11 John, that Robert the son of Reginald and Hawise, was constrained to give the King 400 marks more and 2 great horses for the manor of Sutton in Berkshire formerly belonging to *Robert his uncle*, although he already held it by inheritance from his father in King Richard's time. This uncle could be no other than Robert the husband of Alicia de Rumeli.

¹ "Capitolinus, call'd '*rupis Tarpea*' from Tarpea daughter to a Roman that defended it against Titus Tacius, king of the Sabines, who, being taken by a perdue of the Sabines, fetching water from the Tyber, vpon promise of marriage promis'd also to steale y^e keys from her father in her brothers habitt, and betray y^e Capitol, which she did, but was in the confusion, being in mans habit, thrown of y^e Rock amongst y^e Ro: Soldiers and fownd dashd to peeces."

² "The famous capitall, call'd *Sedes Iouis optimi Maximi*, full of Antiquities."

in it. The Aire extreemly vnhealthfull, (it being as much, nay more then most can doe, to preserue themselves from feauers, fluxes, &c., which are in these Cuntries most dangerous); the reason they giue of the malignancy of the Ayre is, because it is drawne from infinite number of vaults, caues, Ruines, and such vnsound places. The Towne of noe strength; the walls being thinne and old, hauing noe line nor other work without them, neither is there any fort therto belonging much considerable; only a Castle and small Citedal call'd St. Angelo, [*f*] at y^e foot of a bridg that passes the Tyber (a place which fame makes stronger than either Nature or hands hath). To this castle from y^e Vatican, y^t is part of his pallace of St. Peters, y^e Pope has a gallery, whether he flies in time of danger. The Towne is excellently well governed, y^e officers being rather seure then fauorable in executing Justice on such as committ riots or in y^e least disturbe y^e peace of y^e City; [*g*] hauing at all points of y^e streetes men arm'd with Harquebuze, Pistol & Sword (call'd *Isberi*), who apprehend offenders in y^e like kinde, purnishing them immediately with whippings, strapado, slauery in y^e galleys, etc. [*h*]. They have a Senate still, but y^e Pope his power ouersways in all things aswell in Temporall as Spirituall. We came in at Porta St. Pietri, our way being through porta Popolo, formerly porta Fluminalis, y^e Tibers course hauing bin nigh the gate, though now a mile and halfe lower; at which place is a good bridg and forte call'd *ponto Mole* or *Miluia*, w^{ch} is y^e direct way from Rome to Florenza, call'd antiently *Via Flaminea* [*i*]. In Rome we spent much time, yet too little to see the rare Antiquities of y^t place, consisting of soe great number, and of soe diuers sorts, some of which read:—(1) y^e Ruines of theyr Temples, which were in number infinite, but not great, of which there only remains one intire, call'd y^e Panteon, or Rotunda, [*j*] where they kept all theyr Gods, as appeares by y^e places where they were fixt; it is built rownd, of a great circle, hauinge neither y^e support of beame or pillow, without light, except by a hole at Topp, by which it is made as pleasant and light as most churches of y^e Towne. (2) The Images and Statues of theyr Gods, in euery place to be seene, and dayly dugg'd vp, as also y^e Gods of other Nations whom they conquerd; which they allway brought to Rome, and hauing wash'd them, sett them vpp. Soe y^e statues of theyr Consulls, Dictators, and other officers of y^e Senate & people of Rome, so monstrous Colosses of stone and brass, also, of theyr Emperors and theyr great Captaines, etc. [*k*] (3) Theyr mighty sepulchers, [*l*] built high and rownd encompassing a good patch of grownd, of which are many to be seene, both within and without the City, as on Via Appia [*m*] (y^e way towards ye K:ome of Naples) great store. (4) Theyr Arktryumphalls, built of marble, excellently caru'd, after y^e fashion of a stately port or entrance into a City; these Arcks: were erected after great victories, when ye Roman Emperors or Generals returned to R: in tryumph; rownd which were cutt y^e armies and y^e victories of y^t Captaine, and ye storyes ingrau'd in golden letters; of this sort of Antiquities are

[*f*] As soone as you are ouer ponto di St. Angelo you are in Toscany, though much farther be y^e Popes territories.

[*g*] A Captaine y^t had formerly seru'd y^e Pope sent to the Galleis (which lye at Ciuita Vecchia) for giuing a box of the ear. I saw also one executed on a scaffold for killing a Priest; he was knock'd downe with a clubb by y^e hangman and immediately his throat cutt, then his bowells thrown out, his head cut off, cutt throw y^e chine, and so hung up.

[*h*] Absolutely necessary that they should be rigid in punishing abusie and tumultuous persons, because the societie of the place being all of the long robe wou'd otherwise be dayly subject to affronts.

[*i*] This waye prohibited by y^e Pope, because it ledd through a part of y^e Duke of Parma's Cuntry, with whome y^e Pope had then dissention.

[*j*] The Panteon, *quasi partes theol*, was built by Marcus Agrippa, sonne in law, or Nephew, to Augustus Cæsar, whose tombe (once standing on the roofo of a Cloyster built by him at ye same time and adjoining to it) is now before y^e dore thereof, being of Porfery intire, taken downe by Urban y^e 8, when he tooke y^e beames thereof (which were of Corinthean brass, as are now y^e gates of y^e Temple) to make cannon for his warre with y^e D: of Parma, &c.

[*k*] Rome vnder 7 kindes of governments:—(1) by Kings, (2) by Consulls, (3) by Decemviri, (4) by Tribunes, (5) by Dictators, (6) by Emperors, (7) by Popes.

[*l*] The whole building of y^e Castle of St. Angelo; the Sepulcher of y^e Emperor Adrian.

[*m*] *Via Appia*, from Appius Coecus, y^t pau'd it.

many yet standing, with their inscriptions plainly to be read. (5) Columnes of Marble [n] of a mighty height, after y^e forme of a slender tower, hauing staires within from topp to bottome ; on these also you finde excellent representations of Armies & battailes ; of this sort are 2 or 3 standing, one of which stands in ye very place where first erected, y^e other haue bin ouer throwne, and againe sett vp. (6) The Agulie or Pyramids of Hyeroglifficks, which were of one intire stone, of an inimaginable height, cut pinnacle wise ; of these about Rome are many, some, little or nothing broken, but whether any stand where first sett vp, I doubt. These were brought from Egypt [o] vppon y^e conquering of that Cuntry from Ptolemy. [p] (7) Theatres and Amphitheaters [q] : theatres which were in the nature of our play-houses, built halfe y^e Circle, Am : theatres, built quite rownd, of great height and compass, holding myriads of Spectators ; here they did Justice, throwing offenders and slaues to wild beasts which were kept in canes vnder these buildings ; here, allsoe, they had a great and cruell pastime, the duells of y^e Gladiators, (who were usually prisoners of other cuntries) y^e prize being ye Ouercommers purchase of his liberty ; of these we finde y^e ruines of diuers. (8) Theyr Aquaduckts, things of an immoderate expence, y^e Romans being soe curious in their waters y^t they built these inuentions, which are as great bridges, supported by arches [r], vppon w^{ch} from some choise fountaines these riueltts ran, being arch'd ouer with stone and morter'd, to y^e end they may pass as coole and fresh as at y^e spring head, which oftentimes was 20, 30, 40 miles from y^e City ; of these there are none (built by the old Romans) currant, though in ye feilds you finde parts of them standing, sometime halfe, sometime a mile continued [s]. (9). Theyr *Termini* or Bathes, [t] which were vast structures deuided into hundreds of roomes, where y^e people of Rome—according to their condition, age, sex, in great Cisternes (all of a peece, as many are now to be seene)—bathed themselues, descending in each place vppon ye people warme and perfum'd ; of these are monstrous ruines yet to be seene. (10). Theyr oracles, which were face cutt in great stones, with horrid mouthes, out of which, without doubt, the Diuel spake, giuing them ansuer and satisfaction in all their doubts and adresses. Then theyr Vrnes [u] where hauing (according to the Roman Custome) burn'd y^e corps of their parents or friends, they reseru'd their ashes ; these by reason of the quantitie were so burdensome to y^e towne and the feilds adjacent, that they were by command gather'd and carried out of y^e Towne and make a little high hill. In and about

[n] The Colomme that stands vnremou'd since its first fowndation, was erected by y^e Emp. Trajanus, and remaines perfect notwithstanding y^e many sackings of Rome, and (which is wonderfull) escap'd y^e destroying hands of y^e Gothes and Vandalls, who diuers times¹ layd Rome almost leuell with y^e ground. Rome first sack'd by y^e franks, and last of all by an army of Charles ye 5 vnder y^e command of ye D: de Burbon, a frenchman, 1527 (who was there slayne), and P: Clement 7 taken prisoner, for whom, though y^e Emperor himselfe had commanded he should be kept prisoner, yet he would haue fasts & prayers through all for y^e Popes deliuerie.

[o] Julius Cæsar hauing conquered Egypt left, notwithstanding, y^e gouernment therof to Ptolemy, making him Tributary, and adding it only to y^e R: Empire ; But, by Augustus, his race was extirpated, and Pro-Consulls sent thether to gouerne.

[p] Rome diuers times taken and spoyl'd : by Allaricus King of the Gothes, who tooke it and Naples ; by Gensericus King of the Vandalls ; and Leo I. hardly sau'd it when Attila K. of y^e Huns enter'd Italy.

[q]. One of y^e Amphitheaters called y^e Colliseum, not much decay'd (a vast and Noble fabrick), though much rob'd not long since by a Pope's nepheu, and though the fowrth part of it be sayd to be undergrownd, which the ruines of the often subuersion of Rome hath buried.

[r] If any Hill hapned an obstacle to y^e course of these waters, they forc'd a passage through it, and so it fell on y^e other side againe vppon y^e aquaducts.

[s] P. Paul 5, of y^e howse of Burguese, about 30 yeares since, was at y^e charge of building an aquaduct (though not soe stately as those of old), whose rising is nigh 30 miles from Rome.

[t] These Bathes were built and y^e Ceremonies done at ye charge of y^e Emperor, and sometime of other great personages, and accounted by y^e people as great a grace and fauour as could be done them.

[u] Those vrnes that are fownd either of marble or porphery, or the like, are kept by Princes, Cardinalls, &c. ; euen in y^e chiefe roomes of theyre pallaces.

¹ Written over " under theyr King Attila " struck out.

Rome you may see y^e Ruines [v] of stately Pallaces, nay of Townes, the possible part of which is converted into vinyards, gardens, &c. ; others lye still in rude heapes ; neither yet doe they faile dayly and howrly to finde—by plantations and leueling of grownd, churches, streets—metalls, and other store of rich commodities. I will not omitt to insert those places called *Roma Subterranea*, which are in number 60, and that *Cimitiero* we were in, 40 miles i^th gyro ; where we were like to haue bin lost, being 6 or 7 English, our guides hauing gone beyond theyr knowledge and our candles almost spent [w].

At our entrance we crep'd on our bellies nigh 100 yardes, and after came, as it were, into a Towne, amongst 10,000 cross streets and wayes dig'd out of a sandy rock, so streyt that we could not goe 2 abreast, y^e rocks both on y^e right and left hand of vs all y^e way we passed being full of graues, and most of y^e bones ashes, they hewing a hole in y^e rocks and soe plastring in y^e bodyes ; these bodyes were of y^e Christians that suffer'd vnder y^e Roman persecutors [x] whose bodyes they frends drew hether and so buried ; of others that fled hether and chose rather to starue then become subject to y^e cruelties of those heathen. Hauing bin an howre vnder grownd, we fownd one of theyr chappells and some sepulchers of marble ; and seeking for theyr fountaine (which others haue arrin'd to) and other curiosities, had like all there haue peris'd.

For things now in fashion that Rome is famous for, y^e proverbe is not much out of y^e way, y^e sayes, for Sotane, *id est*, gownes, fontane, fountaines, Putane, whores, most wearing roba longa, euer [sic] howse and corner of street and piazza [y] hauing its fountaine, and of y^e last scarce y^e least number. But truely Rome is famous for theyr well built churches, of infinite number. I'll only mention St. Peters, surely y^e beutifullest of y^e world ; of great height, length, and breadth [z], full of rich altars and chappells, y^e high Altar most stately, hauing a Canopy of Corinthean brass 40, 50 yards high, supported with 4 pillars of y^e same, excellently wrought, as bigg as 3 can embrace. There are also some monuments of brass, as, a small one of St. Peter, whose toe they kiss soundly ; An other of P: Paul 3^d with an old and young woman in marble ; An other of Vrban y^e 8, [a] of y^e like nature ; some other few in stone, as, of St. Andrew and his cross, &c. I will not omitt St. Pauls church [b] though a mile out of Rome, because this church and that of London are all y^e Cathedralls in Christendome dedicated to that Saint. Some haue argued y^e length and

[v] Many of these ruines are in such a chaos and confusion that y^e industrie of man can not bringe them fitt for any vse, and I haue seene within the walls of Rome wild foxes at noonday.

[w] Many lost in diuers of these Cemiteri dayly, one company of which, lost in y^e same we were in, were a prince and 5 other gentlemen of Germany and some seruants ; who hauing a monke and an other of Rome for theyr guides, went in at noone day, and being expected howre after howre by some that remain'd at y^e mouth, were next day serch'd for for 5 dayes and none fownd ; y^e 6 day they were fownd, 2 being yet aliue who as soone as they drew the fresh ayre also dyed.

[x] The persecutions continued till y^e raygne of Constantine y^e great, (from Juli: Cæs: to Constantine, 43 Emperors,) and some time in his raigne, till he turn'd Christian, which was for y^e space of 300 and aboue 10 yeares after Christ. He remou'd y^e Imperiall to Byzantium, call'd since Constantinople ; held one of the causes of the decay of y^e R: Empire.

[y] In Rome many faire peazze, as cheifly, peazza nouone, and Hispania, part of y^e Corso.

[z] St Peter's church in Rome, 200—60—10 pases long ; y^e cross Ile 200 [pases].

[a] Vrban 8, y^e last Pope of y^e howse of Barbarina, a great frend to y^e English, Paul 3^d of y^e howse of Farnese, whence y^e D: of Parma, thus : By a wench call'd Julia y^e faire, kept by Pope Alexander y^e 8, of y^e howse of Borja, who, finding the list of y^e Cardinalls y^e P: intended to make y^e day, writt in also y^e name of a kinsman of hers call'd farnese, afterwards Pope, call'd Paul 3^d ; Julia keeping Alexander in bed till it was just time to goe to y^e consistory, where, when he heard y^e name Farnese read, much wonderd, but let it pass, only saying, "y^e wench has bin too cunning for me." This Pope had Nepheu call'd Caesar Borja, a most wicked fellow, who, setting a cupp to haue poysned all y^e Cardinalls, poysned only Alexander his vncle.

[b] About a mile beyond this church was St. Paul beheaded, in y^e raigne of Nero, An: x: 57 ; where are 3 fountaines, according to the 3 leapes of his head. Nigh the same place was y^e skyrnish faught betweene y^e Horatii and Cureassi.

breath of y^e 2 churches, but St. Pauls of London, I am confident, is farr fairer, though this be vpheld by very many faire pillars of marble. It was founded by Constantine y^e great, y^e first Christian Emperor of our Nation. To the beauty of Rome may also be added theyr Pallaces, which are numerous, and those proud and magnificent, theyr cheife furniture being pictures, of Admirable hands, and antient statues. None of these pallaces [c] are without spatious gardens full of Antient statues, all sorts of waterworkes, of walks couer'd and cradled admirably, a great gusto during the offence of sommers sunne. Ther may also be added an infinite account of Colledges and goodly Conuents, as y^t of y^e Roman Colledg of Jessuites ; Allso of Hospitalls, as especially y^t of St. Esprit, whose foundation is the highest and noblest euer heard off, hauing had 1000 crownes a day reuennue, but now much deminish'd by the auriice of some Popes [d]. The antient library of y^e Vatican [e] will be ill forgotten, which is still in great glory, notwithstanding y^e many sacks of Rome ; being two spatious galleryes, one crossing the head of the other, it is also dayly augmented, as, by y^e last Pope ; here lye buried many of the Popes. Adjoyning to y^e Vatican is y^e Popes Armory, which is Princely, consisting of 40,000 armes, forbish'd and fixt ; vnder these is a gallery where y^e Cardinalls [f] are shutt vp singly, which is y^e Conclauie y^t elect y^e Popes, which is in this wise : The Pope being dead, they haue 10 dayes to prepare y^e conclaue, in which especially (as long before), y^e seuerall Embassadors of Princes employ theyr masters interests ; y^e conclaue being accommodated, every Card. has his diuision, by which method they report to haue noe conference about y^e election, pretending some diuine assistance, or at least every man to give his vote according to the pietic and worth of y^e Cardinall [g] they stand for. But y^e parties and factions of Princes vsually carry it, betwixt which, euen at y^e very election, is such rangling and brawling, ripping vp on an others liues, that oftentimes they are like to goe by y^e eares. At last He is chosen either by scrutiny, or Adoration ; y^e scrutiny is this :—A Cardinal being agreed on to sitt in y^e chayre, every one puts in his yes, or no, whether he shall be Pope, and if there be fownd more no, then yes, he's put by ; on y^e contrary, if more yes, then noe, he's Pope, but 18 noe (as we say in Oxford) deny his grace howeuer. Adoration is, a Cardinal being agreed on to be putt to the scrutiny, when y^e major part of y^e Cardinalls kneel and adore him, he is also chosen Pope, prouided still there be not 18 refuse [h].

Ther's scarce a day in y^e yeare but in some part of Rome is celebrated y^e feast of some Sainte, when they hange theyr churches and particular streets with pictures, y^e richest hangings and tapestrye they haue, which are very much worth seeing, especially y^e feast of St^t Peter [i], y^e Patrone of Rome, which is on y^e of June.

[c] The ville Burgese a little out of Porto del Popolo, which is a garden 4 miles circuite.

[d] It has still a very faire reuennue, maintaining a strange number of impotent people ; keeping also in allowance 40 Nurses for bastards, and y^e children of y^e poore, where any may putt as many as they gett, bringing them whiles they can pass such a grate, where is a box to receaue them, which, as soone as y^e parent of y^e child turnes, y^e Nurse heares (one watching every night), and soe receaues it into the hospitall, where it is prouided for.

[e] The Vatican fownded by Sixtus 4th.

[f] The whole Colledge of Cardinalls are 72, alluding (as I suppose) to y^e expositors of holy writt, which are his counsell, or ought to be in Ecclesiasticall things, the Popes hauing formerly so many as were Curats of y^e parish churches of Rome ; y^e Popes one cure being St. John Laterans, till he has taken possession of which, he is not Pope.

[g] Any priest is capeable of being chosen Pope, though vsually they chose on of the Cardinalls, *exemp.*—Nicholas 5, a poore priest of Sarsana ; the conclaue at that time being at such difference y^t they could not agree of a Pope, resolu'd to chose y^e next Pope should cross y^e peazza of St. Peters next morne ; wher fortun'd to come this priest to dipp his bread in y^e fountaine, he was sonne of a herdsman, between whome and his father were afterwards good passages.

[h] It is obseru'd if a Cardinal stand and be once putt by, he is rarely or neuer chosen afterwards Pope.

[i] On St. Peters day y^e Spanish Embas : euery yeare presents a white Horse and 7000 Crownes to ye Pope in St. Peters church for ye Kingdome of Naples, and at night excellent fireworkes to be seen all ouer Rome, especially y^e dressing of y^e towne of St. Peters with Lamps, and y^e Gyrandolo of y^e Castle of St. Angelo.

Allsoe *Corpus Christi* day, on y^e 11 of June, when y^e Pope [j] carryes in procession y^e *Sanctissimo Sacramento* fro' St. Peters as far as y^e ponto St. Angelo, and so rownd y^e peazza into y^e church againe ; all y^e Cardinalls and religions of all orders going before him, an innumerable concourse all y^e way, being couerd ouerhead and hung with the sumptiousest hangings of ye princes of Rome.

On St. Rocks day (y^e patron against y^e plague and other pestilentiall diseases) good sport to be seen on the Tyber [k] ; so on many other dayes. During our reside at Rome, which was nigh 4 monthes, we made some small journeyes to fine seates adjacent, as, one 1 of June to Frescata, a place excellent for cascades and waterworks, belonging to Principe Burguese by y^e marriage of the howse of Aldabrandinus [l] ; a fine prospect back againe ouer y^e champagne of Rome, from 2 or 3 fine pallaces we saw there, as mont Dragon, etc. Then, on 27 of July we went to Tiouli or Tibur [m], and lay there that night, 18 miles from Rome. There we saw a naturall Cascade of 5 or 6 yardes made by y^e Teuerone, which from that place runns vnder ground for halfe a mile, then a very pleasant garden of waterworks and fishponds, it stands pleasantly on y^e side of a hill, hauing also hills on both sides of it, nigh Tiouli we past a riuolett that cast forth soc great a stench we almost lost our breaths, y^e reason, that y^e valley is full of brimstone. Then on the 20 of August we went to Albana [n] 12 miles from Rome, standing vppon a hill that furnishes Rome with great plenty of her wine, hauing prospect vppon y^e sea, which is 12 miles from it, it is now a poore towne but has bin y^e cheifest City of Latium. Within 4 miles of Albana toward y^e sea lyes ye City of Lvinium, Lavinio, we returned the same night to Rome, where we aboad till 8th of September, (being almost 4 monthes) vppon which 8 of Sept: we tooke horse backe againe for Florenza [o] our moneys being not returned so soone as we expected them, which hindred our designe for Venice from Rome by y^e way of Nostre Dame de Loretta. In this time my Lord alter'd his resolution of returning back into France, and resolu'd to goe for Constantinople, vppon which we were forc'd to go to Lygorne to be bownd with his Lordship (to y^e 2 M^r Mans, and M^r Foster there merchants) for money for that journey, which hauing done, Mr Beauer & I return'd againe to Florence, hauing left my Lord at Lygorne to imbarck vppon a faire ship call'd y^e Prosperous for Constantinople [p]. And y^e next morne, being 26 of September,

[l] The Pope himselfe allway carried in a chaire of state, borne on y^e shoulders of men, before whome as he passes all the people kneele, he holding vp his hand all ye way blessing them.

[k] They fasten a cable on both sides the Tyber (y^e banckes at this place being of a very great height) in y^e middle of wh^h they binde a goose fast by y^e leggs, so the cord being let downe to y^e water, y^e best swimmers gett a stride y^e rope, which is immediately wovnd vp againe and he a great distance fro' y^e water, then his busenes is to pluck of y^e goose his neck, by which they'l hang somtime while he plunges them ouer head and eares diuers times, and at last lose holt too ; see they play many geese, some being well washd only, others gett theyr geese, and a small silke flagg, which are y^e prizes.

[l] The Howse of Aldabranding y^t of Clement 8 ; Burgese y^t of Paul 5.

[m] *Roma Tibur amo, ventosus Tibure Romam.*—CICERO.

[n] At Albana we saw two very antient monuments, y^e one of y^e 5 brethren of y^e Horatii and Cureassi, y^e 5 pinnacles sett vppon theyr tombe yet to be seene, by this skirmish Alba was subdued to Rome, 3 of y^e Cureassi (which were champions for Alba) being slayne, and but 2 of y^e Horratii. If it hapned contrary, Rome had then bin subject to them, and so as poore a place as it is now. The other y^e ruines of a pallace of Aeneas.

[o] We resolud' to haue gone from Rome to haue seene Naples, but y^e city and cuntry were in soc great disorders (by reason of the Duke of Guises arrivuall at Naples) during the time of traouelling in those countreyes : and immediately vppon y^e surprisall of him and his party, came y^e french fleet vnder the com'and of prince Thomas y^e D: of Sauoy's brother, soe y^t is [sic] was impossible for to see y^e cuntry till y^e season of y^e yeare was past, vnles we should haue lost oure passage y^t yeare ouer y^e Alpes.

[p] My reasons why I went not with my Lord this voyage, were, my great expence I should haue put him to, he hauing neither much money, and dayly fearing a re-sequestration of his estate, by which noe moneyes or at best little would be raysed thence, so that we might haue bin amongst Turks in want : next, my great Antipathy to sea.

S^r Richard Willis (who came from Rome with vs and stayd for vs at Florence till our returne from Lygorne) Mr Beauer, my selfe and man, sett forword for Venice [q] and din'd at a post howse 2 stages off containing (12 miles) and lay that night at a little fortified towne calld Fiorenzola (12 miles more.) Next morne, hauing gone one poste or little more, we were out of y^e grand Duke's Cuntry, and enterd y^e Cuntry of Bologna, and din'd at ye next stage, being in both (16 miles) and went y^e night to y^e city & university of Bologna, yet (16 miles).

BOLOGNA [r] is a very faire city arch'd with faire pillars throughout, full of pallaces of Nobility and Gentry, wanting nothing but a good River fitt for its bigness and Bewty, in my opinion, to be putt in the ranke of y^e 6 most particular famous townes of Italy, *nenpe*—Roma Sancta, Venetia riccha, Genua superba, Napoli [], Millana grande, Fiorenza bella.

Next morne we tooke coach for Ferrara and went 2 stages to dinner which were (15 miles), intending to haue reach'd that night Ferrara, but being jaded with coach horses were forc'd to lye i'th midway, which was one stage being (7 miles) but next day we din'd there (9 mile) farther.

FERRARA [s] is also a well built towne, but for magnificence of buildings second to Bologna, yet before it in strength, being both better walld & ditchd, and having a very good and regular Citedall of 5 spurres, it is seated low amongst marshes, which forbids any Aproach, or long seige; it has in it a good garrison, as being a frontier to y^e Venetian Commonweale. We tooke coach this afternoon, and went to y^e Poe side, at a little village calld' Francaline [t] (5 mile) where Bakes and Piotts and y^e like vessells lye for Venetia, where we imbarg'd that night, keeping ye Po [u] for (35 miles), which without winde we made in less then 4 howres, then enterd a made chan'ell for diuers miles, soe crossing an inlet of y^e sea we came into y^e harbour and arriu'd at Venice next day by noone, being y^e last of September.

VENICE is absolutely y^e most worth sight of any towne of Italy, excellently built, and glazd, a thing rare in Italy because of y^e heate, but especially it is notable for its situation, which is from any land (vnless it be small Islands, which are very many) one of which affords our Venice glasses, calld Moran) at least a league, by which it is impregnable, they hauing channells only known to themselves by great land-markes, which being taken downe, the enemy aduenturing runs himselfe on grownd and is cast away. This water runs through euery street of y^e towne, so that they need neither coach nor cart, your gundolo seruing your selues, and other boates for your commodities. Through the great street passes a channel of much a fairer breadth then the other, ouer which notwithstanding is a bridle of one arch. In this place are many things remarkable, as, y^e peazo of St. Marke [v] very spacious, environ'd with beautifull

[q] Being parted from Florence about 3 or 4 miles we began to ascend y^e Appenine Mountaines, which we were crossing most part of the 2 dayes, till we came within y^e same number of miles of Bologna.

[r] At y^e state of y^e Bolonese begins Lombardy & enters againe y^e state of y^e Church, but of little profit to y^e Pope, they subjecting themselves to y^e see of Rome, vpon difference of superiority amongst themselves; but withall enjoying the priueledges of a free Prouince, And haue now theyr Embassador at Rome.

[s] Ferrara has bin y^e seate of a free Prince not long since, but now also belonging to the church, since P. Clement 8th who won it by armes from a Bastard of that howse (y^e Prince therof dyeing without lawfull issue) whose successors are now y^e Dukes of Modena, by name East, General now for y^e French King before Cremona.

[t] Our passage from Francoline to Venice is a sett prise, so many Oares so many Duckatoones, and one for the vessell, which was 9 for vs hauing 8 oars.

[u] Po, *Padus* or *Eridanus*, a noble Riuer, broader then our Thames for many score of miles, but bearing vnconsiderable vessells. This Riuer has its beginning from y^e Alpes and its end in y^e Adriatique sea, on y^e state of y^e Church, by 7 mouthes or outlets. Cheife riuers of Italy :—Po, Teuere, Rubicon, Tesino, Arno, Oglio, Adda or Abua. Venice a great com'onweal, who haue made warr against y^e Turks both by sea and land many yeares. The towne has kept its maydenhead since its first plantation, which was 12 hundred yeares since, being begun by people that fled from y^e rage of the Gothes, Hunns, and Vandalls (which are the Norweigeans and Swedes) it being before a knott of Islands, about 70 in number, y^e spaces betwixt which (hauing pall'd out y^e sea) they by degrees built, and so began to be a towne. It is now esteemed 8 miles in circuit.

[v] St. Marke y^e Protector of Venice, whose, they call theyr souldiers and whole territories.

structures, amongst which is y^e pallace of the Duke ; then, theyr Treasury, which is very rich, then, (not to stay on ordinary sights), theyr Arsenal, which is theyr glory, and allowd by all to be y^e vastest and statliest of y^e world, wher theyr magazines and Treasuries for warr, especially by sea, are almost inimaginable, there being so punctuall a prouision for all materials that they clapp together a gally or gallease, vessells of mighty bulke, in a day. Here (though it be a Republique) are a sort of people calld theyr nobles who enjoy very great priueledges, they make the counsell of state, they goe in gownes and capps, very meane, much like our Atturneyes, theyr better sort of woman goes vppon shooes a yard high, leaning vppon y^e shoulders of two woman seruants, theyr gownds stretchd out to a great breadth, theyr wasts as high as theyr breasts.

After 3 or 4 days stay in Venice [w] we took boate for Padua [x] which is (25 miles).

PADUA is an antient and great City, y^e buildings not but ordinary, lyes low, hauing a small riuier (call'd y^e Brent) which sports through a great part of y^e towne, here 2 faire churches, one dedicated to St. Augustine, one to St. Antony, patron and protector of y^e place, as also of all y^e cattle of Italy, here also we [saw] y^e Tombe of Antenor, a King of the Latines, with a legible inscription. Padua [y] has bin an uniuersity long famous for y^e study of physick, y^e towne so ill gouern'd y^t on dare not walk after y^e night begins to threaten, the students making a sport of killing any man whensoere they want Anatomyes. At Padua we agreed to be conueyed to Brescia [z] and went the first day to Vincenza (18 miles) an other good towne, where arriuing early we walk'd a mile to see a Counts howse (call'd y^e rotundo) who treated vs extreame ciuilly ; in Vincenza we fownd little of remarke, only a pretty theatre. Next day we went (17 miles) to din'er, and came that night to Verona, (13 miles), a goodly towne well walld and grafted, vppon a riuier calld l'Adese, lat : Athesis Aloce, here we saw a very faire Amphitheatre [a] which y^e towne yearly repaires. Next morne we took horse for Brescia, and after fourteen miles we came to a strong citidal, but small towne, called la Pisciera, seated at y^e taile of a Lake, calld lago della guarda [b] ; y^e fort is a pentagon (which is counted y^e best sort of fortification) of an extraordinary height, hauing a riuier (calld' Menza) im'ediately falling out of y^e lake running round it, so, keeping along the water side eight miles we dind' at Dezanson (22 miles) at a Frenchman's, where we were well treated, whose chambers had bellconeyes very pleasant vppon the lake. We went that night to Brescia (18 miles).

BRESCIA is also a very faire towne, at y^e foot of y^e mountaines [c] built like a halfe moon, both whose ends joyne to one of these hills, on w^{ch} stands a castle which commands y^e towne. It is a place famous for y^e art of making carrabines and pistols a place ill gouern'd, murders or other disorders being committed nightly. Y^e fashion here and in all y^e cuntry about, y^t euery peasant carry his carabine on his neck ; as ours pick-forks. [d]. Next day, about twenty howres, we parted for Millan, and lay at a village (13 miles), and dind' next day at an other (16 miles), from which (because it was y^e border of the Venetian and Millanese Cuntry and being also to pass through places where robberyes were dayly committed) we were aduised to take a guard, [e] hauing left y^e great roade, which was through Bergamo, some ten miles on y^e right hand, because this was the nigher way. We lay this night at a place calld' Canonica (8 mil), where we ferryed ouer a riuier that runns to Loade and so

[w] The C[ommon]-weale of Venice admitt no Jesuites, neither are they at all frends to the state of the church, though theyr neighbour.

[x] From Venice to Padua our boate cost a pistol.

[y] In Padua a very faire hall.

[z] Our passage, partly by coach, partly by horse, from Padua to Brescia, a pistoll, aman.

[a] They proue this A : theatre to be first built by Titus Quintus Flamineus, Consul of Rome 300 yeares before our Sauour.

[b] Lago della guarda esteemed 30 miles in Compass.

[c] Though by reason of these mountaines, which beare nothing, y^e place may seeme to a stranger poore, yet are they of no less profit to y^e towne then y^e rich valley on y^e other side, they being larded as it were with veines of yron and lead, so that they digg theyr Mettall ² at theyr shop doores.

[d] We mett at Brescia with a coach of returne, which to Millan cost vs 7 Duckatoones.

[e] The Venetians keep guardes (which are "Capelletti") that conueigh from towne to towne.

² Mettall, *quasi μετα άλλον*, 'cause one myne not fownd without others.

falls into y^e Poe, from this place is allso an arteficial riuer which runns to Millan, by y^e side of which we went with our coach, and dind' next day at Millan, w^{ch} is (18 miles), on the 9th of October.

MILLAN [f]. A towne in my opinion inferior to none that I haue seene in Italy, and if my judgment faile not, the biggest we haue yet spake off, neuertheless it has a very good line rownd it; but what is the strength of Millan is the Castle, accounted as considerable a place as most of Europe, the Castle of 3 retraits, to each of which is a mote, y^e out line fortified with 6 stronge Bulwarkes, the garrison Spangnards. The Doma of Millan a very faire church, the grand hospitall of great reuenue, the Inquisition rigorous against heretiques [g].

[f] Millan formerly a Dutchy belonging to Italian families who were Dukes therof, but now appertaining to the Crowne of Spaine.

At Millan we saw a monstrous woman, who was hairy all ouer at the length of a finger, hauing y^e like comming out of her eares, and y^e haire of her eyebrows being bound with that of her head as others behinde.

St. Carolo now protector, hauing putt out of request St. Ambrose.

[g] Much putt to it in passing through this Cuntry to satisfye the people about goeing to Mass.

THE EARL OF FIFE.

"The subject of Titles, frivolous as it may seem, illustrates not a few points both of man's nature and man's history."—FREEMAN.

The names of few noblemen in Scotland are entitled to more respect than that of the present Earl of Fife. The vanity that prompts the publication, at enormous expense, of the elaborate family histories of the present day, has in him found no place, leaving, however, it must be confessed, this undesirable result, that the family history remains in not a little doubt, uncertainty, and inaccuracy. The tendency of the study of historical subjects now is to place on firmer ground events ever farther and farther removed; the result of investigation in this particular instance is to cause the old ground to slip from beneath our feet and to leave us standing, so to speak, face to face with the present age. The plausible and delightful old fables of the Baronage and the Peerage must all be foregone and we left in contact with actual ascertained facts. While an authentic history of this family has hitherto been wanting, it may be by some considered an alleviation, that few families have had so many willing workers anxious to supply the deficiency, and none whose advocates were so rich in imagination. The following notes, it is to be hoped, will show the willing but not the imaginative worker.

The rise and progress of this family is as honourable as that of any in the North. There seems no reason, then, why recourse need be had to connect it with families of a long anterior date. But such an attempt is frequently made. There is quoted a MS. history of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, of date 1599, wherein it is stated that Duncan, Earl of Fife, who was killed in 1298, had a younger son Malcolm, who married the daughter of Duncan,

Thane of Cawdor, who was the progenitor of the Duffs in the North. Instead of this, one would more naturally have expected the Duffs to be the progenitors of the Macduffs. Similarly, "Malcolm's Collections" (*Earl of Wemyss*) states that Duncan, the 6th Earl of Fife, who died in 1203, had as his fourth son Duncan, whence were sprung the Duffs of Craighead. The connection of the Duffs of Craighead, or Muldavit, with the ancient Earls of Fife is a pure assertion founded on no documentary evidence (*Jervise*). An inscription in Duff House mausoleum, of date only about a century ago, states that David Duff of Muldavit, the grandson of Duncan, 13th Earl of Fife, died in 1375, &c. The Rev. L. Shaw, in his "History of Moray"—wherein he states that his chief view was "to give the true origin and antiquity of the families" he treats of—thus deduces the Duffs of Muldavat:—John, the second son of David the fifth Earl of Athole, quitted the name of de Strathbolgie and assumed that of Duff, and had the lands of Muldavid and Craighead, &c. Shaw's genealogical table was constructed from a MS. account of the family written towards the end of the last century. No evidence whatever can be adduced in confirmation of the above assertion regarding the connection of Athole and Muldavit.

The editions of Burke's "Peerage," till a few years ago, ran as follows:—"This noble family derives from Fyfe Macduff, a chief of great wealth and power, who lived about the year 834, and who afforded to Kenneth II., King of Scotland, strong aid against his enemies the Picts." The more recent editions have discarded this fanciful line of descent.

Douglas (*Peerage*), finding that the Duffs were in possession of the lands of Muldavit in 1404, assumes that before the forfeiture of the last Earl of Athole (who died 1375), these lands had been given off to a younger son and that the Duffs descended from that son. He then proceeds to trace the descent of the present family from David Duff (1404), "of whom Earl Fife is lineally descended."

Debrett, like Burke, traces the family pedigree back to the Thanes of Fife. So also does Cordiner. Baird's 'Genealogical Memoirs of the Duffs,' written about 1773 and published 1869, gives a variety of pedigrees, all going back to very ancient times but all equally unreliable.

The family of Duff of Muldavit has a comparatively well-authenticated record history commencing with 1404 and continuing for upwards of two centuries. The earliest reference is in a charter which is given in the Spalding Club Collections "from a copy in private hands." This is a charter by King Robert III to David Duff and Agnes Chalmer his wife, daughter and heiress of Maud of Maldavate, of the lands of Maldavate

and Baldavy. It would be interesting to know if the charter or the copy referred to is still in existence.

Can any relationship be established between the Duffs of Muldavit and Alexander Duff of Keithmore, the ancestor of the Earl of Fife? This much, at least, may be maintained—that no proof thereof has hitherto been advanced that will bear investigation.

In 1626-7 the lands of Muldavit, with manor place, &c., were sold by John Duff “elder, of Craighead,” with consent of his wife Agnes Gordon, his son John Duff, younger “feare of Muldavit,” and his wife Isabell Allane. The signatures of all the parties appear in the Cullen books of sasine. John Duff, elder, died in 1627. In the Cullen Court Books occur the following entries:—

1611. “Agnes Gordoun gudwyff of Craighead spouse to John Duff of Muldavit.”

1637. Agnes Gordoun relict of umq^{ll} John Duff sometime of Muldavit. Isabell Allane relict of umq^{ll} John Duff of the Orchard burgess of Cullen.

Isabell Allane relict of umq^{ll} John Duff and Agnes Gordoun mother-in-law of Isabell Allane and relict of John Duff sometime of Muldavit.

Agnes Gordon and Isabell Allane were both alive in 1637 and in 1641.

1638. “Andrew Duff eldest lawful son to umq^{ll} John Duff of ye Orchard burgess of Cullen.”

Isabell Allane mother of said Andrew.

1651. Andrew Gibb of Orchyaird granted sasine of certain crofts to Girsell Bell his spouse in life rent. In 1676 these crofts came, apparently by sale or mortgage, into the possession of William Duff, baillie of Inverness, after being held by Alexander Johnston of Ferriehill and others through Janet Duff “heres proxima lineæ Joannis Duff quondam de Muldavat sui avi” and John Duff heir male of the said John Duff. The above William Duff is usually given as third or second son of Adam Duff, the eldest son being Alexander Duff of Keithmore, while John Duff in Old Aberdeen is usually believed to have been the son of John Duff and Isabell Allane, and with this son ended the succession of John Duff of Muldavat.

According to Baird’s “Memoirs of the Duffs”—a book which is reliable for their later but not for their earlier history—Alexander Duff of Keithmore was born in 1623, that is, previous to the sale of Muldavit, and was the son of Adam Duff of Clunybeg by his wife Beatrix Gordon; while the said Adam Duff (born about 1598) was the son of John Duff by his second wife, Margaret Gordon, his first wife being the before-mentioned Isabell Allan. But the Cullen Burgh Records show Isabell Allan alive in 1626 as the wife of John Duff, and in 1641 as the relict of John Duff. Thus, no second marriage was possible, and no connection between the families of Muldavit and Clunybeg. According to Baird there were four generations of Duff alive

when Muldavat was sold. There existed a Margaret Gordon, wife of a John Duff, but she was the grandmother of the husband of Isabell Allan. The son of this Margaret Gordon was an Adam Duff, but there is nothing to identify him with Adam Duff of Clunybeg, the father of Keithmore. The occurrence of the designation "Adam Duff in Clunybeg" in official documents leads to the supposition that he was not in possession of that property.

In the official Register of the matriculation of the arms of Alexander Duff of Keithmore, 1676, in the Register House, Edinburgh, he is designed as "linealle descended and now representer of ye family of Craighead," but a different, though, apparently, contemporary hand, makes the unofficial addition: "There is good reason to beleve that he is not the representer of Craighead." Had the acquisition of the Orchard Crofts (which belonged to the heirs of Muldavit) in that very year (1676) any connection with the establishment of the family claim as "representers of Craighead?"

In the Cullen Kirk Session Register, under date 1695, is a note of Mortifications given up by the minister in the year 1670, wherein he says, "Observe this hence that since the airs of John Duff of Muldavat ar not to be found the Bailies and Community of Cullen are undoubted patrons." This statement made at such a date by the minister and endorsed by the Kirk Session, is not favourable to Keithmore's claims. It is curious to contrast this statement of the minister and Kirk Session of Cullen with the inscription on Keithmore's monument in Mortlach church, written, probably, in the very same year, wherein it is stated that he was lineal and lawful heir to the ancient family of Craighead.

A glance at the interior of the family mausoleum at Duff House gives ample evidence of the belief of the family in their ancient lineage. The crest of the ancient Earls of Fife appears again and again cut in stone. A long inscription records their descent from the Duffs of Muldavit, while Braco's monument claims his descent from the illustrious McDuff, Thane of Fife. To add further confirmation to this idea, a fine stone effigy, with a singularly well-preserved inscription, was removed from the Duff aisle in the old church of Cullen about a century ago, and now adorns the interior of the mausoleum. That inscription appears genuine, barring the date, 1404, the Arabic figures of which expose the anachronism. A monumental slab in front of the effigy bears an old inscription, but cut by a modern hand, the original inscription on the stone not being completely erased. The long inscription referred to above may here be given, as it will soon be undecipherable, owing to the unsuitable character of the freestone; "David Duff of Maldavat, grandson of Duncan 13th Earl of Fife, died in the year 1375. John Duff of Malda-

vat, his son, died 1404. John Duff of Maldavat, his son, died 1480. John Duff of Maldavat, his son, died 1500. Andrew Duff, his son, died 1519. Sir George Duff, second son of John Duff of Muldavatt, died 1549. John Duff, son and heir of Andrew Duff of Muldavatt, died 1580. John Duff of Maldavat, his son, died 1624; and Agnes Gordon, his spouse, died 1628. Adam Duff, son and heir of John Duff of Maldavat, died 1674; and Beatrix Gordon, his spouse, died 1640 (?). Alexander Duff of Bracco, son and heir of Adam Duff of Maldavat, died 1696; Helen Grant, his spouse, died 1694, and were buried in the Kirk of Mortleach. Alexander Duff of Bracco died 1705; Margaret Gordon, his spouse, died 1722. William Duff of Bracco died 1718; Helen Taylor, his spouse, died [], buried at Mortleach. William Duff of Bracco, father to William Earl of Fife, died 1722; Helen Gordon, his spouse, died 1706 (?), buried in the Duke of Gordon's Isle at Elgin."

This inscription has an air of completeness about it, tracing the descent, as it does, from the time of the old Earls of Fife to the resumption of the title in modern times; but on several points it will not bear examination. For example, John Duff is said to have died in 1624, but the best ascertained fact in the family history is the sale of the lands of Maldavat by him in 1626, his signature still attesting the fact; while his wife Agnes Gordon, so far from dying in 1628, was alive, as the Cullen Court books show, in 1641.

In 1735 William Duff was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Braco of Kilbryde. Why he assumed an Irish title is not easy to explain. The higher title he subsequently obtained—Earl Fife—was expressly given, it is said, "in consideration of his descent from Macduff Earl of Fife." The title the present Earl obtained in 1885—Earl of Fife—is peculiar in this respect, that very few instances occur of a peer assuming a title from a district where he possesses no territory. The title granted in 1759 was an Irish one and was that of Earl Fife, but it is not a little curious to observe that that title was never adopted in practice, except on the rarest occasions, by any speaker or writer, including even the holders of the title, the form of Earl of Fife being substituted; and this latter is the form that appears in the recent patent.

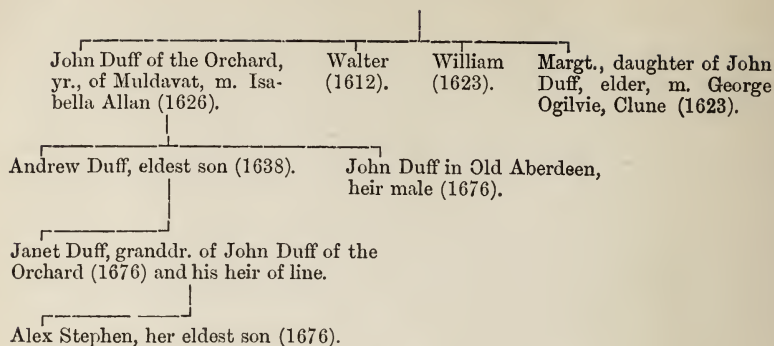
The following Table is made up from actual *data* in the Cullen Burgh Records of the dates appended:—

John Duff, m. Margt. Gordon. [She also married Walter Ogilvie (1612)].

Patrick Duff of Darbreich, eldest son of John Duff and Margt. Gordon. Hem. Janet Ogilvie (1591, 1612, 1633).

John Duff, senior, of Craighead, m. Agnes Gordon (1614, 1623). In 1594 he assigned certain lands to her in life rent. Sold Muldavatt 1626-7.

Adam Duff, son of Margt. Gordon and brother-german of Patrick Duff (1612).



In conclusion, the ancestry of the Earl of Fife can with confidence be traced to Alexander Duff of Keithmore (1676), and probably to his father Adam, but beyond Adam it is impossible to go, at least, with the existing evidence.

WM. CRAMOND.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 185.)

69. HUGO DE LA TOUR, FILIUS ET HERES THOMÆ DE LA TOUR *defuncti*. *De etate probandâ.*

Edwardus *etc.* Waltero de Gloucestr' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem Quia Hugo de la Tour filius et heres Thome de la Tour defuncti qui de domino E. quondam Rege Anglie patre nostro tenuit in capite dicit se plene etatis esse et petit a nobis terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate sua et in custodia Margarete de la Tour cui Magister Thomas de Columbrigge qui eandem custodiam habuit ex commissione dicti patris nostri custodiam illam vendidit Habendam usque ad legitimam etatem heredis predicti sibi reddi per quod volumus quod idem Hugo qui apud Yveton' in comitatu Sumers' natus et in ecclesia de Bromfelde in eodem comitatu baptizatus fuit ut dicitur etatem suam probet coram vobis Vobis mandamus quod probacionem illam per sacramentum tam militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva vestra per quos probacio illa capi et veritas etatis predictæ melius sciri poterit et inquiri capiatis. Et scire faciatis prefate Margarete quod tunc sit coram vobis ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciatur quare prefato Hugoni ut illi qui plene etatis est (si plene etatis sit) terras et tenementa sua predicta reddere non debeamus Et probacionem illam sic captam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos capta fuerit sine dilacione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westm' viij die Februarii anno regni nostri tercio [1309-10].

Hugo de Popham miles etatis lx. annorum Willielmus Fychet' etatis xl. annorum Johannes de Kent' etatis l. annorum

Will's de Bereford' etatis lx. annorum Will's de Haleswell' etatis xl. annorum Ricardus de Bury etatis xl. annorum Adam de Chaundos etatis lx. annorum . . . Hare etatis l. annorum Robertus de la I'yle etatis lx. annorum Johannes Rochel etatis xl. annorum Ricardus Roulande etatis lx. annorum . . . le Mareschal etatis xl. annorum jurati et examinati singillatim super etate Hugonis de la Tour filii et heredis Thome de la Tour defuncti dicunt quod predictus Hugo fuit etatis xxj. annorum die Lune in crastino Pentecostes anno regni Regis E. nunc secundo [19^{mo} *Maii* 1309.] Et hoc sci[unt quia idem heres natus] fuit apud Yveton' in comitatu Somers' die Lune in crastino Pentecostes anno regni Regis E. patris Regis E. predicti xvj^{to} [17^{mo} *Maii* 1288] et in ecclesia de [Bromfelde in eodem] comitatu baptizatus. Et hoc scit predictus Hugo de Popham eo quod Johannes filius suus natus fuit eodem anno qui fuit etatis xxij. annorum . . . apostoli proximo preterito. Et hoc similiter scit predictus Will's Fychet' eo quod fuit ballivus Walteri de la Lynde domini de Bromfeld' et cepit seisinam . . . de terris que fuerunt predicti Thome de la Tour patris predicti Hugonis post mortem ipsius Thome xvij. annis elapsis et tunc tempore fuit . . . quatuor annorum. Et similiter scit predictus Johannes de Kent' eo quod habuit filium ad scholas Taunton' in societate predicti Hugonis xvij. annis elapsis . . . coctanii et etatis quinque annorum. Et hoc similiter scit predictus Will's de Bereforde compater predicti Hugonis per datam cujusdam carte de eviccione terre . . . predictus Hugo baptizatus fuit eidem inde confecte. Et similiter hoc sciunt predicti Will's de Haleswell' et Adam de Chaundos quia idem Adam . . . die nativitatis ejusdem Hugonis et predictus Will's interfuit comunio. Et similiter alii idem hoc sciunt per alias certas evidencias . . . lunt tempus predictum. Et Margareta de la Tour mater predicti Hugonis cui Magister Thomas de Columbrigge qui habuit custodiam ter . . . ejusdem Hugonis ex commissione domini Regis E. patris Regis nunc custodiam illam vendidit habendam usque ad legitimam etatem heredis predicti . . . apud Taunton' vij die Marcij anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. predicti tercio personaliter interfuit que nichil pro se habuit vel dicere [scivit quare] dominus Rex predicto Hugoni terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate sua ut illi qui plene etatis est reddere non debeat. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jur . . . probacioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum ut infra [7^{mo} *Martii*, 1309-10]. Somers.'

70. ELIZABETHA FILIA ET HERES RICARDI DE LOGES *defuncti. De etate probandâ.*

[*Breve deest. Membrana manca et imperfecta.*]

Probacio etatis Elizabeth' filie et heredis Ricardi de Loges facta coram Es . . . | iiij^{to} die Septembris anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. tercio [1309] per sac . . . de Wrott [esle] . | etatis lx. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predictæ Elizabeth' di . . . fuit etatis . |

annorum die Dominica in festo Pentecostes ultimo preterito eo quod nata fu . . . Newenton' die Dominica . . . | Pentecostes anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc xxj^o finiente et eodem die [17^{mo} Maii 1293] in ecclesia Beati Petri de . . . | baptizata fuit et hoc scit quia idem Will's tunc erat Coronator domini Regis in comitatu predicto et requisitus . . . | die venire apud Blizefeld pro quodam infortunio quod ibidem tunc accidebat et dicto die apud Blizefeld . . . | et officium Coron' fecit.—Johannes de Heranwill' miles lxx. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod predicta Elizabeth' | fuit etatis xvj. annorum die Dominica in festo Pentecostes ultimo preterito [18^o Maii 1309] eo quod nata fuit apud Newenton' die | Dominica in festo Pentecostes anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis E. nunc xxj^o et eodem die in ecclesia predicta . . . | Hoc scit quia ad festum Pasche proximum ante dictum festum Pentecostes ann . . . | filius Henrici de Harleye de comitatu Wygorn' duxit Aliciam . . . | l. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod predicta Elizabeth' . . . preterito eo quod nata fuit apud Newenton' die D . . . | xxj^o et eodem . . . in ecclesia predicta b . . . | fuit eodem die . . . predicta Elizabeth' . . . | dicit quod predicta Elizabeth' fuit etatis x . . . | apud Newenton' die Dominica in festo P . . . | ecclesia predicta baptizata et hoc scit quia . . . | vitatis prox . . . predictum festum . . . | juratus et examinatus dicit quod pre . . . | ultimo preterito eo quod nata fuit . . . | domini Regis . . . xxj^o et eodem die in e . . . | Johannis . . . fuit die Mercurii proxima ante . . . | est elapsum.—Robertus Buffry . . . | xvj. annorum die Dominica in festo Pen . . . | festo Pentecostes anno regni Regis E. patris d . . . | scit quia Will's de Buffry frater ipsius Ro . . . | anno regni Regis E. predicti xxj^o interfectus fuit . . . | ipsius Elizabeth.'—Hugo le Rydere eta . . . | fuit etatis xvj. annorum die Dominica in fes . . . | Dominica in festo Pentecostes anno regni Regis Stafford.'

[*Vide Inq. p.m.* 22 *Edw. I.* n^o 29; et 28 *Edw. I.* n^o 31.]

71. GALFRIDUS FILIUS ET HERES GALFRIDI DE LUCY *defuncti. De etate probandâ.*

[*Breve deest.*]

Probacio etatis Galfridi filii et heredis Galfridi de Lucy defuncti facta apud Cobelington' coram . . . ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio [. *Oct.* 1309] per sacramentum xij. subscriptorum juratorum et examinatorum. De quibus Thomas de Waus etatis lx. annorum primus juratus et examinatus dicit predictum Galfridum fuisse etatis xx. et unius anni die Sancte Angnetis martiris [*martyris*] ultimo preterito [21^o vel 28^o *Jan.* 1308-9] et quod idem Galfridus ad idem festum elap[s]is xxj. anno [*annis*] natus fuit

apud Cobeligton' et in crastino in ecclesia Beati Nicholai ejusdem ville baptizatus et hoc bene sit [*scit*] quia levavit eum de fonte et compater ejus est.—Et Will' Dounwal' etatis lxx. annorum secundus jur' dicit predictum Galfridum ibidem fuisse natum et in eadem ecclesia baptizatum et dicit quod erat plene etatis ante festum Purificacionis Beate Marie ultimo preteritum et hoc bene sit [*scit*] quia inter festum Pasche et festum Ascensionis tunc proximo sequens desponsavit Angnetem uxorem suam in ecclesia de Wenge que est commater ejusdem Galfridi.—Et Ricardus Rag[es] etatis lx. annorum tercius jur' dicit quod predictus Galfridus fuit plene etatis per xv. dies ante festum Pur' Beate Virginis ultimo preteritum et hoc bene sit quia Henricus filius ejus primogenitus fuit natus die Crucis Adorate eodem anno proximo sequente quo predictus Galfridus natus fuit qui in quindena Pasche ultimo preterito [*preterita*] etatem xxj. anni complevit.—Et Lucas Bedin [*vel* Bodin] etatis l. annorum quartus jur' dicit quod predictus Galfridus erit xxij. annorum circa festum Epiphanie proximo sequens et hoc bene sit quia eo tempore quo natus fuit et ante erat ballivus Galfridi de Lucy patris sui et custos manerii sui de Cobeligton' et aliorum maneriorum suorum de Wyginton' et Gatesdene et postea stetit cum eo in eodem servicio per xiiij. annos proximo sequentes et postea cum Eelena de Lucy avia dicti Galfridi qui nunc est per vij. annos et dimidium.—Et Thomas de Waus junior etatis l. annorum quintus jur' dicit quod dictus Galfridus complevit etatem xxj. anni et amplius Requisitus quomodo hoc sit dicit quod hoc sepius audit ex relatu fidedignorum.—Et Johannes de Fraxino sextus jur' habens etatem xl. annorum dicit hoc similiter.—Et Walterus de Cobeligton' etatis lx. annorum septimus jur' dicit quod predictus Galfridus fuit plene etatis die Sancte Angnetis martris ultimo preterito et hoc bene sit quia Magister Will's Fraunceys frater ejus et rector ecclesie de Cobeligton' eo anno quo natus fuit circa Pascha proximo sequente (*sic*) erat presentatus ad ecclesiam de Cobeligton' per Galfridum de Lucy patrem predicti Galfridi qui nunc est et per Oliverum tunc episcopum Linc' ad eandem ecclesiam admissus et in eandem institutus in festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis ultimo preterito elapsis xxj. anno [*elapsis xxj. annis*].—Et Hugo de Messendon' etatis xlv. annorum octavus jur' dicit quod predictus Galfridus erit etatis xxij. annorum infra quindenam Epiphanie proximo sequent' et hoc bene sit quia infra quindecim dies quo predictus Galfridus natus fuit duxit Matilld[am] filiam Will'i le Duyn in uxorem.—Et Will's le Duyn etatis xl. annorum nonus jur' dicit predictum Galfridum esse ejusdem etatis quia circa idem tempus quo predictus Galfridus natus fuit dedit predictam Matildam filiam suam Will'o le Duyn [*Hugoni de Messendon'*—vide supra] in uxorem et per hoc bene sit quod est etatis xxj. anni et amplius.—Et Johannes de Walda etatis lxx. annorum decimus jur' dicit quod predictus Galfridus fuit etatis xxj. anni per octo dies ante festum Pur' Beate Virginis ultimo preteritum et hoc bene sit quia bene recolit de anno et

tempore quo dictus Galfridus natus fuit.—Et Walterus Hereberd etatis xl. annorum undecimus jur' dicit similiter.—[Et] Will's de Cobelington' etatis l. annorum duodecimus jur' dicit similiter. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic probacioni sigilla [sua apposuerunt]. Buk.
 [Vide Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I. n° 67; Rot. Fin. 33 Edw. I. m. 14, et 4 Edw. II. m. 17.]

72. ELIZABETHA POSTNATA FILIA ET ALTERA HEREDUM BRIANI DE BROMPTON *defuncti. De etate probandâ.*
 [Breve deest.]

Probacio etatis Elyzabeth' postnate filie et alterius heredum Briani de Brompton' defuncti facta apud Ayston' coram Esca[e]tore domini Regis die Mercurii in crastino Sancti Martini anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio [12^{mo} Nov. 1309] per sacramentum subscriptorum.

Johannes de Micleton' etatis xlv. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predictæ Elyzabeth' dicit per sacramentum suum quod predicta Elyzabeth' nata fuit apud Ayston' in comitatu Hereford' et in ecclesia ejusdem ville baptizata et fuit etatis xiiij. annorum die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Nicholai proximo preterito [*preteritum*] et hoc scit quia idem Johannes est compater ipsius Elyzabeth' et eam levavit de fonte.—Hugo de Careswell' etatis l. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod predicta Elyzabeth' fuit etatis xiiij. annorum die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Nicholai proximo preterito et hoc scit quia eodem die Mercurii idem Hugo desponsavit uxorem suam et vidit dictam Elyzabeth' ad hostium ecclesie in baptizando.—Adam Judas etatis lx. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod dicta Elyzabeth' fuit etatis xiiij. annorum die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Nicholai proximo preterito et hoc scit quia mater ipsius Ade sepulta fuit eodem die in cimiterio predictæ ecclesie de Ayston' et in redeundo ab ecclesia habuit obviam commatribus portantibus predictam Elyzabeth' ad ecclesiam ad baptizandum.—Johannes Hasard etatis xl. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate predictæ Elyzabeth' de die anno et loco concordat cum predictis juratis et hoc scit quia quidam Philippus pater ipsius Johannis eodem die feoffavit ipsum de omnibus terris suis in Ayston'.—Henricus de Cornewaile etatis lv. annorum juratus et examinatus concordat cum predictis juratis de die anno et loco et hoc scit quia idem Henricus habuit quamdam filiam que dicto die Mercurii baptizata fuit in predicta ecclesia de Ayston'.—Adam Osberne etatis lx. annorum juratus et examinatus de dictis die et anno concordat cum predictis juratis de etate dicte Elyzabeth' et hoc scit quia idem Adam edificavit quamdam cameram infra placiam suam que est juxta manerium predicti Briani patris predictæ Elyzabeth' et in edificando audivit ipsam Elyzabeth' vagientem in predicto manerio de Ayston'.—Will'us de Fraxino etatis l. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod predicta Elyzabeth' fuit etatis xiiij. annorum die Mercurii [proximo] post festum Sancti Nicholai proximo preterito et hoc scit quia tunc temporis fuit

serviens et familiaris dicti Briani patris dicte Elyzabeth' et dicto die Mercurii vidit dictam Elyzabeth' jacentem in cunabilis in camera nutricis sue.—Ricardus Faber etatis lx. annorum juratus et examinatus dicit quod predicta Elyzabeth' est ejusdem etatis sicut predicti jurati dicunt et hoc scit quia quidam Will's de Drayton' tunc temporis famulus ipsius Ricardi eodem die interfectus fuit in predicta villa de Ayston' et in sequendo felonem qui predictum Will'm interfecerat vidit prefatam Elyzabeth' ad hostium ecclesie in baptizando.—Will'us de Weston' etatis l. annorum Ricardus de Morton' etatis xl. annorum Philippus de Castro etatis l. annorum et Adam Hasard etatis xl. annorum jurati et examinati fideliter concordant cum predictis juratis de dictis die loco et anno de nativitate et etate dicte Elyzabeth' et hoc sciunt et ostendunt per multas evidentes rationes. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic probacioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hereford.'

[*Vide Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. II. n° 62, de proparte infra dicti Edmundi de Cornubia qui predictam Elizabetham duxit in uxorem.*]

[Quia Robertus de Harle qui Margaretam filiam et unam heredum Briani de Brompton' defuncti qui de domino E. quondam Rege Anglie patre nostro tenuit in capite duxit in uxorem dicit ipsam plene etatis esse et petit a nobis terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate predictae Margarete quorum quedam pars in custodia Edmundi de Cornubia et quedam pars in custodia Will'i de Mortuo mari ac quedam pars in custodia Will'i le Blund ex concessione dicti patris nostri existunt usque ad legitimam etatem ejusdem heredis sibi reddi per quod volumus quod eadem Margareta que apud Huggeforde in comitatu Salop' nata et in ecclesia de Stocton' in eodem comitatu baptizata fuit ut dicitur etatem suam probet coram vobis Vobis mandamus etc. Teste me ipso apud Westm' ij die Novembris anno regni nostri secundo (1308).

(*In dorso.*) Scire feci per Lucam Goudman de Wehough' et Nicholaum Houke de eadem Edmundo de Cornubia Will'o de Mortuo mari et Will'o le Blund qui custodiam terrarum et tenementorum que sunt de hereditate Margarete filie et unius heredum Briani de Brompton' defuncti habent ex concessione domini E. quondam Regis Anglie sicut in brevi isto continetur quod fuissent coram me ad diem et locum quos ad probacionem quam vobis mitto huic brevi consutam capiendam assignavi ad faciendum quod breve istud requirit qui non venerunt nec aliquem pro se mittere curaverunt.

Tunc sequitur probatio etatis istius Margarete facta apud Salop' die Veneris in festo Sancti Nicholai anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo (6 Dec. 1308). Inq. 2 Edw. II. n° 91.]

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES OF THE LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WHELER, KNIGHT.

(Concluded from p. 49.)

[MEMORANDUM]

* I went to Tottenham High Cross¹ (Sep 1793) & search'd the Church & Church-yard all over, but could find no Monument or Tombstone in the name of Wheler or Bradford, tho' the Sexton told me he thought he had seen one in the name of Wheler, but had forgot whereabouts it was.

CHARLES JOHN WHELER.

The following are four letters that have been kept in the same book :

I.

Dur : March 25, 1701.

Truly Hon^d and Rev^d Sr

Tho' I am out of distance of Calling on you so frequently on Munday Mornings as I was wont to doe when I was in the South, yet the happiness I enjoyed in the free Accession to and Pious Conversation of so venerable, Learned, & Prudent a person, remains still fresh in my thoughts, and the present want of it is often the subject of my Regrette.

Tho' this place is utterly barren of all accounts worthy of your notice or information, yet I cannot forbear sometimes to intimate to you how much I honour & value you.

I am Confident Dr Bray's Apostolick undertaking to send Missioners to Preach in our Eng. Plantations, for the Propagation of y^e Christian Religion, is no stranger to you nor y^r charity, and that our D. and Chapter & this City will raise an allowance for one, will not be unpleasing news to you.

We are much pleased wth y^e news we received that the Convocation proceeds so moderately, and has ordered Committies to Inspect Manners, ill books, & the Propagation of Relligion, &c., tho' not so well with what we before heard, that some alterations in our Litourgy were intended to be proposed, to satisfie Dissenters.

I must own that I was formerly of opinion that it might & ought to be done to Procure a Unity of Spirit in the Bonds of Peace with the Classicall and Congregationall Dissenters. But upon this Revolution I was soon convinced of my error & mistake, and to fill up this sheet I will give you an account how I came to be so.

At y^e end of King Charles his reigne and whilst King James continued here on the Throne, upon some acquaintance with Dr. Onsloe, living in one of my tenements in Spittle fields, I had occasion to converse with him, and divers times about Relligion and y^e differences between us and them, wth relation to w^{ch} he declared unto me these four points.

1. That he could subscribe to the 39 Articles of y^e C.E.
2. That he could submit to Episcopacy, provided it was moderated for y^e better ministration of Discipline ; particularly as Episcopacy was stated by B. Usher.
3. That he Liked a set form of Prayer very well, though there were some things in our Litourgy he could not assent to. But—
4. That our Communion service was the best form that ever was written.

These Concessions I thought to be so very moderate, that I perswaded him to set upon endeavours of a reconciliation among his party: to encourage him so to doe, I assured him that I would endeavour to perswade to Like moderation on our side among my friends and acquaintance ; upon this we had frequent Conferences together during King J's Reigne and after, till, soon after y^e Convention became a Parliament, there was a bill of Comprehension sent downe from the Lords to y^e Commons, said to be brought in by the Bishops.

After this, in y^e spring, coming out of y^e Countrey, where I had beene that winter, to towne, I went to visit Dr. Onsloe. Thinking to congratulate with him the

¹ This note appears to be a correction of the statement made in the opening lines of the "Notes" :—"in w^{ch} Church divers monuments remain of our flamely who lie Buried there" (*ante* Vol. ii., New Series, p. 203).—ED. GENEALOGIST.

good news I had concerneing that Bill, hoping it would have succeeded according to our mutual desire, w^{ch} when I did, he, with a very unusuall Austere Look, Asked me what I meant. I answered, that he being upon the Place, could not but hear of the Bill [of] Comprehension Brought in by y^e Bishops, by w^{ch} we were about to set y^e Church door so wide open that he could not help coming into it.

He answered, "S^r, you think you have done a great matter by bringeing in that Bill; but let me tell you it will not Bring in six Considerable men to you." At w^{ch}, being much surprized, I asked his reason for this unexpected assertion, He answered, "you Pretend we are such great enmies to Ceremonies; we are not; There are points of faith in difference between us."

This increasing my wonder at y^e great change I found in him, and calling to mind that he told me formerly y^t he could subscribe y^e 39 Articles, I told him I wondered what he meant, since he had declared to me that he could subscribe y^e 39 Articles. He Answered, that he could subscribe 36 of them. To this I Replied, that I supposed he meant the 3 Articles touching Discipline, but that I never understood we had any Controversy about Articles of mere faith. He Answered, there was. I desired to know what they were. He Replied, "for example, you say in y^r Rubrick after Infant Baptisme: It is certaine by God's word that children w^{ch} are Baptized, dying before they Committ Actual Sin, are undoubtedly saved." I asked him what he had to say against that, since they Baptized Infants of Believing Parents as well as we; and if their originall Sin was pardoned by Baptism, and they had committed no Actual Transgression, what could hinder their Salvation? And that S^t Augustine was called *Durus pater infantum*, because he thought Infants dying without Baptisme were damned, much more must they be saved if baptized. To this he replied by asking me what I thought of those persons that y^e Spaniards drove by thousands, men, women, and children, and made them be baptized whether they will or no. To this, I said, what Papists so irregularly did was nothing to us nor them, when we both acknowledged the Baptisme to be valide where the Infants were of believing Parents: that, therefore, it was a frivolous objection; and I now plainly saw they resolved to have no Reconciliation nor Communion wth us. And truly, I think, if this be their uncharitable opinon, we ought not to desire nor grant them Communion wth us. And this I found soon after was y^r Resolution, and Preached up that very Doctrine every where, to obstruct all proceedings upon that account, as I found by many Instances in y^e North, West, and South. Dr Gale, D. of York, gives a paralell Account to this, that happened between him and Mr. Pool, y^e Synopsist; who gave him and Dr Tillotson and y^e present Arch Bishop, at A. B. Sandcrofts, at Lambeth, as great Assurances that he would endeavour to moderate his party and come over himselfe, but immediately upon y^e Resolution, being asked by Dr Gale what progress he had made, told him, now the case was altered, w^{ch} made him & me long ago conclude that no concessions would reconcile them to y^e Church wth out making them Masters of it. I see I cannot conclude this without adding a cover, so I will now trespass upon your Patience by adding a further account relateing to this matter, and it shall be this.

In view of what had formerly passed between Dr. Onsloe and myselfe, when I printed y^e small account of y^e Primitive Churches, and y^e Convocation being then about to sit, I made an application of y^t account to our then circumstances, and our vain hopes of a union, and soon after waited on y^e Late Bishop of Ely, Dr. Turner. In discourse wth whome I soon found him to have no hopes of a Union wth y^e Dissenters upon any reasonable terms; tho' I then differed from him & gave my reasons for it, yet he said we have many weak persons in our own communion whome we may dangerously offend by making material alterations in our Litourgy, and then added this (w^{ch} deserves maturely to be considered when any thing of that nature shall be proposed), "my Master (meaning y^t great man Bishop Morly or Juning (?)) when he was upon his death bed, charged us to take heed how we lett y^e dissenters into the Church, saying, he advised us to make them as easie as possible without the Church, but by no means to Lett y^m into y^e Church, for they would never be able to do y^e Church so much mischief by their continuance out of y^e Church as by their being received into it." Therefore, though indeed a Sincere and Reasonable Union is a thing most highly to be wished and prayed for, and would be of great advantage to y^e Protestant Interest in generall, and our Church & State in particular, yet I do dispair ever to see it brought to pass by any concessions we can honestly make, or without great damage to y^e Primitive constitutions of our Church. I do not see anything

materiall can be taken from y^e Church's Constitution without great dammage to it. Though y^e restoring of her vigorous discipline by his Majesties favour, would be evidently to her great advantage; by purging our own Communion from ill moralls; w^{ch} how it can be done wth any tolerable advantage, so long as Spirituall Courts are mercenary and y^e Bishops & subordinate Cleargies Authority so much eclipsed thereby, I do not see. This it seems, by Dr. Kennet's Book, was his Majesties Gracious designe among other things for y^e good of y^e Church. But Dr. Kennet has not given y^e true reason why these good designes proved abortive, ffor I am sure It was much more the Dissenters' fault then any true Minister of y^e Church of England, as the account I have in short given you fully assures me; w^{ch} I know might be enlarged by many particulars and I believe by many others not come to my knowledge. And I do not doubt but you are better informed of many others.

But these being of no small importance I was willing to put them in writing to preserve y^e memory of them, and to transerre them to you that, If occasion offers, you might make what use of them you see proper.

And now, if you will pardon me for thus long detaining you from y^r more sublime speculations, you will very much adde to the very many undeserved favours conferred by you on Revnd. S^r

Y^r most obliged
Most Humble Servant
G.W.

To the Reverend Doctr. Beverage, Archdeacon of Colchester, at his house in St. Peters Cornhill in London.

II.

Linc. Coll. Oxon., Sep. 3, [16]81.

My dear Mr. Wheeler,

I have delayed to Answer your Letter till I had inquired after a Chaplain who might fit my Lord's turn, and rec^d an Answer from a Gentleman whom upon my own knowledge I durst have recommended to him. I thinke it not soe Proper for me to seek out any other Patron at Present, having in some sort a Relation to two already (I mean my Lord Russel and the B^p of London) I have been inquiring at several Colleges, but hitherto I meet with none soe qualified as his Lordship Desires. Two Gentlemen I know, one whereof is my partic. Friend, who are skilled in Plants and Chymistry (the Coyns and other Curiositys of Antiquity I fear they have not studied) and as to understanding and an upright Conversation are unquestionable; but the encouragem^t at Present is not such as will invite them. It will be something hard to meet with a Person soe particularly endowed that will take up with such an Allowance at Present. But if in any Due Time I can hear of one who were fit to be recommended to his Lordship, I will not fail to give you Notice of it, that if my Lord is not otherwise supplied you may propose one to him.

I have been with Mr. Mills who presents his hearty service to you, and is a little surprised to hear you have not rec^d the MSS. which he left in my Lords hand long since to be sent to you. He will put my Lord in minde of it, and take care they shall be sent next week, unless I had some other errand to his Lordship, whereby I could take opportunity to mention your Letter to him. I thought it not proper to goe and inquire about it, lest it might look like a taxing his Lordship for neglecting to acknowledge it. 'Tis like he may mention it to Mr. Mill, and, if he Doe, I will give an intimation of it either to you or the Dr.

I could not have Dispensed with myselfe for not seeing you before I went out of Town, had I not been sent for upon College busyness upon the sudden. I pray give my humble service to your Lady, who I hope is well recovered by this Time. I Doe most heartily Congratulate your young son, I pray God he may inherit whatsoever his Father has of Goodness, and live to be a Support and Comfort to your age, and an ornament to your Family, going in all things even beyond the excellent Pattern you will set him:

I have room to add noe more but that I must allways be in all Sincerity
Y^r very Affect. Fr^d & Faithful Serv^t

JOHN KETTLEWELL.

"These for my Hon^{ed}. Friend George Wheeler Esqre. at his house in Chancel Row in Westminster."

III.

Feb. 5, 17—.

Sr,
Mr. Wheler went to London on Munday last & designed to lye at y^e Spittle till he had finished your business their. We have searched y^e register of Charing & find—

Sr Nicholas Gilbourn, Knt., buried January 4, 1631.

Mrs. — Wheler, buried July 9, 1652.

Mrs. Ann Wheler, buried Dec. 12, 1699.

but for Cornall Wheler it was never registered when he was buried; their is not the day of their death mentioned, only when they ware buried. I can give no further accompt of it at present, but will enquire when he was buried, if sum of y^e Neighbourers being at present; but my humble sarvice to my lady & all my Cosens & remain,
Sr,

ffor

Your Affectionate sister & humble sarvant

EBR. WHEELER.

*Sr George Wheler
at his house
in Durham.*

IV.

Durham, Aug 6, 1703.

I acknowledge the ffavour of both your letters, & when I shall inform you of my affliction soon after befallen me, you will, I doubt not, pardon my thous Long deferring to answer them. Upon y^e Receipt of your first I was immediatley to go, & I find gon (for your letter came after me), to London with my Dear Wife to Lye in, where hoped to Answer your Letter most effectually, by y^e helpe of a Relation descended from my Great Uncle Ambrose, whose name is Mrs. Hutch..., Liveing at y^e Blue Balls in Charles Street Westminster. But before I could have time to inform my selfe of her, it pleased God my wife was brought to bed, & nine days after Died therein; w^{ch} put me beside all considerations of that nature till my return, where I acknowledge y^e Receipt of y^r other Letter of July 15 Last.

Most certainly the Ambrose Wheler Mrs. Leigh mentions to be her Grandfather was younger son to Thomas of Totenham, Highcross, in Mid'sex, who held that great maner, as my ffather informed me; w^{ch} Amb: was also younger Brother to Thomas my Grandfather. But not a Knight, y^t ever I heard of, Though he had y^e greater part of y^e Estate, for upon some difference Thomas, our great Grandfather, sould the Estate, & gave Ambrose y^e greater share & his Daughters great Portions, for those days.

Ambrose had two sons, one, I think y^e Eldest, died without issue, y^e other was Charles, who married an Heiress in Cheshire or Lancasheer; was Godson to King Charles y^e first [or] to King Charles y^e 2nd & being Mr. Leigh's ffather, [must] undoubtedly be y^e same who was Cozen German to my ffather. Therefore, Mr. Leigh his Daughter must be my Coz. Ger. once removed, & her Daughter y^r Lady, proportionally Related to me G. W., who am y^e son of Charles, the son of Thomas, the Brother [of] Ambrose, both sons of Thomas of Tottenham, high cross, in y^e County of Mid'sex, & not Harfordshire. If Ambrose Lived in Hartfordshire it was upon y^e account of the Estate left by his ffather to him there, but it is now long since gone, for both Charles & his brother were no good managers of themselves nor Estates, nor yet Ambrose, if I am rightly informed. Tho', as y^e great grandfather Had Daughters, whereof one was married to my Lord Keeper Coventry; another, whose name was Judith, was married to a gentleman of Belst-Hanger in East Kent, whome I remember when a Little child.

Ambrose had Daughters also, & I believe it is as you say: y^e Eldest, Eliz., was married to a Mr. Bartley, a very considerable man in y^e Court of King Charles y^e 1st; the other was married to one Mattocks, both [of] whom I knew, about 30 years ago, & knew her, a sister to my cosen Charles.

Mrs. Bartley had a son or sons, Captain Bartley lately dead, severall Daughters, one married into Scotland, an other married to Sr William Queriston, of Dutch Extraction, to whose father King Charles 2nd was much obliged in his exile; y^e Lady Queriston is Liveing, & Reduced to great streights I hear. The other married Mr. Hutelins & is y^e Person above mentioned, a very sensible woman, but I fear her circumstances are by misfortunes but moderate, of whome I designe to be more fully informed when I go to London after Mich'as, if not sooner by Letter.

The arms are y^e same you mention, only the Lyons are upon a fess not a bend, As I have them upon a very Ancient Escutcheon painted on wood at my house at Chanell

row, Westminster. I do not think there is any Issue male off Ambrose Wheeler Living, I never heard of any ; & of y^e ffemale, Mrs. Hutchins can give y^e most certain account I know.

Of my Line, from Thomas Ambrose his Elder Brother y^e History is thus in short. My Grandfather Thomas had but a small Estate in Land, of not above 50 *li*. p^r An. at Tottenham, w^{ch} my father gave my younger Brother. His Estate in money was considerable, I suppose it was some share of y^e Estate sold, for it was 5 or 6000 *li*. but plundered & Lost y^t in y^e civil Warrs, ffor he was forced to hide it in grownd, & Died of y^e Black Jaundis, unable to discover anything, or was defrauded, my Grandmother being not with him & my ffather in y^e Low Countries. He was married to S^r Nicholas Gilborn's Daughter, of Charing in Kent, by whom he had only my ffather, who, after my Grandffathers Death, Returned home & with what was Left by his ffather & his Mother & his Grandfather, S^r N. Gilborn, Lived always as a Gentleman, tho' in somewhat streight circumstances, Til S^r William Wheeler (of whose Descent I have no considerable account, but was a Parliament man & descended from Marchants, & from S^r Edmund Wheeler [a] ffamelly of Buckinghamshire, w^{ch} is also extinct in y^e male Line, as I believe) Left my ffather & me, by God's great providence, an Estate of good 1000 *li*. per Annum, & growing Estate.

My ffather married Anne Hutchin of Kent, [a] gentlewoman of a good fortune in those days, by whom [he] had ffour sons & Three daughters :—George Charles, Francis, Gilborn, & William.

I married Grace, Daughter to S^r Thomas Higgons of Hantshire, but descended from Shropshire, & Lady Brigett Grandville, sister to the Late Erle of Bath ; By whom I have had eighteen children, nine Sons & nine Daughters. Four Sons I have yet Living :—Thomas, George, Granville & Higgons ; my Daughters Living are 8,—Brigett, Grace, Eliz., Jane, Mary, ffrancese, ffrancesca, Judith.

Tho' halfe y^e Estate was Left me at present, & came to me before I was of age, & y^e rest after my ffather's Decease, yet my Inclinations was to Study Divinity. Therefore, after I had travelled Three years beyond Sea, & writ my Travells & was married & Recieved the Honour of Knighthood from King Charles y^e Second, & being then upwards of thirty years old, I went into Holy Orders, Thinking my selfe capable of serving God, & my king & country no wise so well as in y^e ministry of his church, in w^{ch} by Gods assistance I have now continued upwards of twenty years, am now ffifty two years old past since Jan. Last.

And now I think I have given you a sufficient Account of this matter to claim consanguinity with y^r Lady & affinity to you, beseeching God to bless you both in your Desires, or rather in what he knows best for you in y^e this world, but chiefly here y^e knowledge off his truth & in y^e world to come Life everlasting, w^{ch} are y^e sincere prayers of y^r & y^r Ladie's.

Undoubted Kinsman and
Humble Servant

GEO. WHELER.

I shall be glad to hear
from you & your affaires.

SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

(Continued from p. 187).

WILLS ENROLLED ON THE RECOVERY ROLLS.

Foxe, Henry, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth, and Leo- minster	...28 Aug. 1761 ...2 G. III. East. Ro. 63.
Trapps, Francis, of Nidd, co. York	...19 Sept. 1760 ...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 2.
Bodenham, Charles, of Rother- was, co. Hereford	...9 Sept. 1760 ...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 11.

Mootham, Elizabeth, (Spr.), of Duke St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, co. Middx.	...25 Dec. 1761	...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 14.
Perkins, Charles, of Ufton Court, co. Berks	...3 May 1762	...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 70.
Lillie, Elizabeth, of Morton, Ganesburgh, co. Lincoln	...20 Feb. 1760	...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 121.
Westby, Robert, of Mowbreck, co. Lanc.	...10 Nov. 1761	...2 G. III. Trin. Ro. 149.
Lickfold, John, of Petworth, co. Sussex	...6 May 1760	...3 G. III. Mich. Ro. 67.
Freeman, Robert, of Wheston, co. Derby	...6 Jan. 1763	...3 G. III. Hil. Ro. 50.
Howard, Thomas, of Boken- ham House, co. Norfolk	...10 Dec. 1762	...3 G. III. East. Ro. 20.
Chapman, Dorothy, (widow), of Chideock, co. Dorset	...2 Feb. 1761	...3 G. III. East. Ro. 36.
Lathbury, Ann, (wife of George Lathbury)	...4 Mar. 1760	...3 G. III. East. Ro. 44.
Fortescue, Mary, of Husbands Bosworth, co. Leic.	...23 June 1753	...3 G. III. Trin. Ro. 67.
Nevill, Cosmas Henry Joseph, of Holt, co. Leic.	...25 May 1763	...4 G. III. Mich. Ro. 2.
Jackson, Henry, of Barton Blaunt, co. Derby	...20 July 1757	...4 G. III. Mich. Ro. 23.
Middleton, William, of Stock- eld Park, co. York	...30 July 1763	...4 G. III. Mich. Ro. 25.
Wells, Henry, of Brambride, co. Southampton	...2 Aug. 1762	...4 G. III. Mich. Ro. 28.
Sheldon, Mary, of Cambray	2 Sept. 1763	...4 G. III. Mich. Ro. 35.
Mannock, Sir William	...1 Jan. 1762	...4 G. III. Hil. Ro. 61.
Somersett, Ann	...27 Feb. 1764	...4 G. III. Trin. Ro. 19.
Bodenham, Charles Stonor	...26 Mar. 1760	...4 G. III. Trin. Ro. 20.
Berington, Henry	...5 Mar. 1764	...4 G. III. Trin. Ro. 22.
Heath, Robert	...29 July 1755	...5 G. III. Hil. Ro. 33.
Clapcott, Dorothy, (Spr.), of St. George's, Hanover Sq., co. Middx.	...— 1757	...5 G. III. East. Ro. 15.
Eliot, Elizabeth, (widow)	...22 Aug. 1760	...5 G. III. East. Ro. 21.
Fitzherbert, Thomas, of Swin- nerton, co. Stafford	...13 June 1752	...5 G. III. Trin. Ro. 105.
Doughty, Frances, of Devon- shire St., St. George the Martyr, Middx.	...21 May 1763	...5 G. III. Trin. Ro. 168.
Lafosse, John	...8 Sept. 1765	...6 G. III. Mich. Ro. 52.
Middleton, George Lord Vis- count	...17 Aug. 1761	...6 G. III. Hil. Ro. 2.
Hanford, Edward	...11 Jan. 1766	...6 G. III. Hil. Ro. 110.
Errington, William	...3 Aug. 1765	...6 G. III. East. Ro. 55.
Canning, Francis, of Foxcoat, co. Warwick	... ———	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 29.

Williams, Thomas, of Little Malvern, co. Worc.	...	—	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 31.
Abbott, Catherine, of Olney, co. Bucks.	...	—	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 46.
Sheldon, William, of Bath, co. Somerset	...30 Nov. 1765	...	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 288.
Sheldon, Elizabeth, of Bath, co. Somerset	...9 Jan. 1762	...	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 289.
Ellis, William, of Arundell, co. Sussex	...2 Mar. 1764	...	6 G. III. Trin. Ro. 291.
Dunn, Francis, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London	...	—	7 G. III. Mich. Ro. 12[4], [125.]
Brigham, William, of Wigh-ton, co. York	...28 Jan. 1767	...	7 G. III. Hil. Ro. 77.
Gage, Sir William, Bart.	...14 May 1767	...	7 G. III. East. Ro. 32.
Collins, John, of Parish of St. George the Martyr, Middx.	...24 Feb. 1762	...	7 G. III. Trin. Ro. 29.
Witham, Benjamin, of Red Cross St., London	...30 May 1767	...	7 G. III. Trin. Ro. 67.
Montague, Anthony Lord Viscount	{ 25 May 1741 Codicil, 17 June 1751	...	7 G. III. Trin. Ro. 87. " " " " 93.
Bowyer, Catherine (widow), of Worcester, co. Worc.	...12 Nov. 1765	...	8 G. III. Mich. Ro. 26.
Bishop, William, of Brailes, co. Warwick	...1 Aug. 1767	...	8 G. III. Hil. Ro. 2.
Biddulph, Richard, of Burton Park, co. Sussex	...12 Apr. 1765	...	8 G. III. Hil. Ro. 21.
Plowden, Edmond, of Plowden Hall, co. Salop	...14 Aug. 1767	...	8 G. III. Hil. Ro. 30.
Bate, James, of Stock, co. Essex	...11 Mar. 1767	...	8 G. III. Hil. Ro. 36.
Markham, Mary, of Somerby, co. Lincoln	...30 Apr. 1764	...	8 G. III. Hil. Ro. 92.
Bram, Thomas, of Billericay, co. Essex	...26 Sept. 1764	...	8 G. III. Trin. Ro. 143.
Fairhead, Edward, of Ramsden Crays, co. Essex	...9 July 1768	...	8 G. III. Trin. Ro. 195.
Woolfe, Charles, of Haseley Court, co. Oxon	...30 May 1767	...	9 G. III. Mich. Ro. 43.
Simeon, Sir Edward, Bart.	...15 June 1764	...	9 G. III. Mich. Ro. 80, 84.
Bishop, George, of Marnhall, co. Dorset	...23 Feb. 1768	...	9 G. III. Mich. Ro. 96.

(To be continued.)

HERALDRY, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.¹

Not the least important of the many beneficial results of the general revival of archæological studies is to be found in the recognition of the value of Heraldry as a handmaid to History. The ridiculous manner in which the science was handled in most of the old heraldic treatises, through which it became associated with all manner of absurdities in natural history, and with legendary stories manifestly devoid of historic truth, tended to obscure its true value, and exposed it to the ridicule and contempt alike of the cultured man of letters, who styled it "a foolish business," and of the superficial observer.

The "science of fools"² is only one of many contemptuous epithets ignorantly applied to what has been happily termed "crystallized history." But the increased attention paid to historical studies, and the *renaissance* of a general appreciation of the beautiful in Art, have combined to restore the science to a position which, but for the ignorance of its professed teachers in this country, it would never have lost. Its importance and extreme utility, not merely to the professed archæologist, but to the man of taste and the collector of *articles de vertu* of every kind, have, especially during the last quarter of a century, met increasingly with proper recognition. Now-a-days the collector of pictures, tapestries, glass, china, coins, or seals—whatever be his hobby—down to *ex libris*, and even postage stamps, finds in the armorial bearings so frequently displayed on them contemporary evidence of the highest value with regard to the date, the country, or the ownership of the articles he amasses. As a natural result the last thirty years have been prolific in manuals, and treatises of varying importance, dealing with British Heraldry; and the excellent works of such writers as Lower, Planché, Seton, and especially Boutell, have done much to awaken an intelligent interest in a most interesting study. But the heraldry of the continental nations is so vast a subject, and demands for its successful working so considerable an acquaintance, not only with their history, but with the technicalities of their languages, that few have had the courage to make it a regular study, and fewer still have even attempted to place at the service of the heraldic student the results of their researches.

The largeness of the subject, doubtless, precludes any thoroughly satisfactory treatment within the space of an ordinary volume; still, it might be possible to compile a handbook which should point out to those who already possess a fair knowledge of the principles of English Heraldry the chief characteristics of the armory of each European nation, and the differences between continental usages and our own with regard to marshalling and other important matters, concerning which an English student is apt to find himself utterly misled when he reads into a foreign escutcheon the familiar usages of his own land.³ Such a

¹ *Heraldry, English and Foreign, with a dictionary of Heraldic terms*, by Robert C. Jenkins, M. A., Hon. Canon of Canterbury; &c. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London, 1886.

² Planché, *Pursuivant at Arms*. p. i. London, s.a.

³ There is a useful little paper on some of *The Characteristics of French Armory* in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i, p. 414.

work, if undertaken by one who had a competent knowledge of both branches of the subject, would be of real utility to many ; and we were therefore fully prepared to extend a very hearty welcome to the recently published work by Canon Jenkins, which professes to deal with *Heraldry, English and Foreign*, and proposes to enlighten us on those "general principles which regulate the art in its national varieties." The work before us is very neatly got up, is well printed, and contains a sufficiency of woodcuts of fair design and tolerable execution. The design is excellent, but it is with real regret that we find ourselves constrained to withhold commendation from the result.

In fact, while we desire to speak with all respect of the author, who is, we believe, a competent guide in some other branches of archæology, we are bound to say that he clearly does not possess the qualifications to which we have referred ; and that (in spite of the loud approval of the *Saturday Review*) the work is so full of errors and inaccuracies that it becomes a duty to warn the student that it is of little or no use for the purpose which the author proposes to himself in the passage we have quoted from its "Introduction."

The very first sentence in which he alludes to the "general principles which regulate the art in its national varieties" excites the suspicion that the author's acquaintance with his subject is a superficial one. "Spanish heraldry," he says, "is chiefly remarkable for the manner in which the different bearings are connected in the shield, and for the frequent divisions of it *per saltire*." It is not easy to discover what is here meant by "the manner in which the different bearings are connected ;" but as to the frequent divisions of the shield *per saltire*, while that division does occur in the arms of some families, of the Guzmans, Mendozas, &c., it is not more frequent in Spain than in the armory of our own country, and is certainly not the special characteristic of Spanish heraldry, while the constant use of the bordure is. Again, that "Swedish Heraldry...is much simpler and easier to interpret than German," is a hasty generalization founded upon an insufficient experience, and will surprise those who are acquainted with the curious Swedish grants of many quarterings (not indicative of descent) which date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The division of such shields by a *cross patée throughout* (which originated in an imitation of the Dannebrog Cross in the Danish Royal Shield), is a noteworthy characteristic of modern Swedish heraldry ; the ancient coats are neither more nor less simple than those of any European country. The author compares the "tribal form of heraldry which" (he is informed) "existed until a late period in Poland," with the usages of the Scottish clans. There was, in fact, almost no resemblance between them. In Scotland there was often a real and traceable, though remote, relationship between the chieftain and the clansmen who bore his arms, which was altogether unlike the Polish system, by which families were ennobled by affiliating them to noble families already existing, with which they had often no blood relationship, but whose arms they thenceforth assumed.⁴ The house of Jastrzembiec

⁴ See Niesiecki, *Herbarz Polski*, corrected and enlarged by Jana Bobrowicza, Lipsky, 1839-1846. (This is an enlargement of Niesiecki's *Korona Polska* ; Lwów, 1718, of which extremely rare work there is a copy in the British Museum Library.) See also, Okolski's "*Orbis Polonus*," Cracoviæ, 1641.

was said to include a hundred and sixty different names, all of whom bore : Az. a horse-shoe and a cross patée between its arms or.¹

But it might be well that we should test the qualifications of the author for the task he has undertaken by reference rather to the heraldry of his own country, and it is with regret that we find him here so inaccurate as to raise grave doubts as to his competence as a guide in the wider, and less known, field of Foreign Heraldry. Even in so simple a matter as the description of the coronets used by our own *noblesse*, where (as any Peerage would have afforded the needful information), it was so easy to be accurate, Canon Jenkins is actually in error in his description of each and all of them. Then if we turn to the very first matter with which Heraldry concerns itself, the tinctures and metals of the field, we are not re-assured. The number of cases in which a plain, that is an uncharged, shield, is borne in Continental Heraldry, is somewhat greater than our author implies,² especially as he properly includes ermine (but if ermine why not vair in its several forms?) among the instances of such bearing. But passing by this, and also (*pace* Ducange) the very questionable derivation of gules from the colour of the throat of an animal (!), we find him asserting that purple has an intermediate place between a metal and a colour. This is a somewhat amusing echo of the ancient controversy as to whether purple was a distinct heraldic tincture at all; and it is curious, at this date, to find Canon Jenkins endorsing the old and entirely fanciful statement to which Spener indeed refers, but without approval.³ It originated with an early writer, Sicile le Herault, who, regardless of experience, persisted that purple was formed by the equal combination of all the other metals and tinctures. The real reason why purple was thought by some old French heralds to be "*amphivie*" was, that in some ancient emblazonments it was found in combination with regular tinctures in that position which metal should have occupied in order to prevent the violation of the old rule which forbade 'colour on colour.' But a careful examination of the examples cited proved that in all these cases the supposed purple was merely silver which had undergone a chemical change through age, damp, or the impurity of the metal employed.⁴

We also find Canon Jenkins committing himself to some extraordinary statements with regard to sable (pp. 7, 15). He tells us that it probably represents iron; that in Heraldry it is "deep brown or black" (black being the secondary, and presumably less correct, or usual tint), and that it "is universally held to have the intermediate place already alluded to, on which account it may be placed either on a colour or a metal without violating the rule of heraldry that colour may not be put upon colour, or

¹ See Menestrier's scarce treatise on *Les Preuves de Noblesse*, p. 204. Paris and Lyons, 1683.

² Every tincture and metal is used by at least one foreign family as the sole bearing of its shield. Even the plain white shield uncharged, which we are accustomed to think would be used only by those who had not acquired the right to bear arms at all, is the bearing of the families of Boquet, or Boequet, in Normandy; and of Zgraja, and Czerwiana in Poland. The Spanish family which bears Or plain, is not "Menes," but the well-known Menesez.

³ Spener, *Opus Heraldicum*, pars generalis. p. 112. "Aiunt autem, &c."

⁴ See on all this the valuable and scarce little treatise of the learned Père Menestrier, *L'Art du Blason justifié*, Lyon, 1661. pp. 49-69. Several examples of like deterioration are noted in my papers on the "Stalls of the Knights of the Golden Fleece in the Coro of the Cathedral at Barcelona"; in *Notes and Queries*, (6th series, vol. x.)—1884.

metal on metal." Everything that has been said above with regard to purple, applies equally to this crotchet. It certainly is not one that is seriously advanced by any heraldic writer of authority, still less is it "universally held." After this we cease to be surprised at the curious note (p. 16) "our *coat of mail* is simply the *cotte d'émail*, the coat embroidered with the arms of its possessor," &c. It would have been more useful to students to tell them that colours unknown to English armorists are occasionally to be met with in Foreign Heraldry (e.g., *cendrée*, or ash colour; *bleu du ciel*; and *brunâtre*) as tinctures of the field, though their rarity places them among heraldic curiosities.¹ Nor is Canon Jenkins more happy when he deals with the furs. He tells us (p. 14) that these "were necessarily limited to *ermine*, or ermine with its colours reversed, called *erminois*." Here he is in error throughout; the furs were not so limited; and, as any manual of heraldry would have shown, *erminois* is not the reverse of ermine, but a fanciful fur of which the ground is yellow and the spots black. That this is not a slip of the pen is clear, for we find the error repeated on p. 19, with a woodcut to boot. With regard to *vair* he not only ignores its composition of alternate white and blue 'panes;' but (as his woodcut, p. 19, which is tintured or and gu.² clearly shows), he confounds it with *vairy*, or *verrey* (*vairé* in French), which is the term employed when the bearing is composed of any other than the ordinary tinctures of arg. and az. With this initial error as to a very ordinary bearing, it is not surprising to find the author apparently quite ignorant of the several modifications of *vair*, such as counter-*vair*, potent, and counter-potent,³ &c., which appear in so many English, as well as foreign coats. To students of foreign heraldry it might have been pointed out that in French, and some German, coats the fur is used of various sizes, and is named *beffroi*, *menurvair*, and *vair* (the latter of course being the usual form), according as its 'panes' are large, medium sized, or small. We could perhaps have hardly expected the author to be so familiar with the by-ways of his subject as to trace in the curious manner in which *vair* was often represented in ancient blazons the true origin of the bearing of *papelonné*, often puzzling to an English student, but met with by no means unfrequently as a "field"⁴ in French and Italian coats.

¹ Some of these, and nearly every coat which Canon Jenkins figures as a curiosity of partition, will be found in Rudolphi *Heraldica Curiosa*, Nürnberg, 1698. This is a compilation from Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch*, but has the blazons printed. The issue of a new edition of Siebmacher's *Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch*, was commenced by O. T. van Hefner, at Nürnberg in 1853.

² The same error is repeated in the blazon and woodcut (p. 46) of the arms of the Princes of Oettingen, of which the correct blazon is, *Vairy* of four rows gu. and or, an escutcheon az. and over all a saltire arg. "Vier Reyhen rothe stehende und güldene gesturtzte Eisen-Hütlein mit einem blauen Schildlein und einem über den gantzen Schild gehenden schmalen silbernem Andreas-Creutze." Triers, *Einleitung zu der Wapen-Kunst*, p. 529. (See also the *Wapenrolle von Zürich*, taf. ii, 29, whence we learn that the original coat had not the modern limitation to four rows of verrey).

³ That potent was originally only a variation in the drawing of *vair* may be seen from the seal of Jeanne de Flandres, wife of Enguerran IV. de Coucy; where the bars of *vair* in the Coucy arms are drawn potent. See Vrée, *Genealogia Comitum Flandrie*, Pl. 112, Bruges, 1642.

⁴ *Plumeté*, more rarely found, appears in some cases to have had a like origin, but not always. The shield, &c., on the seal of Geoffroi de Châteaubriant, 1199 and 1217, is *plumeté* of peacock's feathers. See Morice, *Mémoires pour servir de Preuves à l'Histoire Ecclésiastique et Civile de Bretagne*. Tome i, xxxvii-xxxviii. Paris, 1742.

But it is when we come to the 'ordinaries' that the greatest of all the many surprises prepared for us, is found. After dealing with the bend (curiously spelt *bende*) the author tells us, p. 21, that "the *bar* . . . is a reversed form of the *bende* starting from the sinister point of the chief," &c. This is a correct definition of the French *barre*, but it is scarcely needful to say that this, the equivalent of our bend-sinister, is an entirely different bearing from the *bar*, which is a diminutive of the fess, and is drawn horizontally across the shield from side to side. This surprising error is all the more to be deplored, because it countenances the English vulgarism by which the well-known mark of bastardy, the baton, or bendlet sinister, is termed a "bar-sinister." Nor is our author consistent with himself; for, at p. 26, he tells us, with illustrations, that "fesses when multiplied are called bars," and that "bendes" (both dexter and sinister, are diminished into bendlets. Another inaccuracy, in which a French term of blazon is transferred and misapplied, is that of the *pointe*. In French armory a pile issuing from the base is known by this name, but in English heraldry it is simply called a pile reversed; and since the word point has already an established, and different meaning in our blazon, the transference to it of the French meaning can only cause needless confusion. We must remark, also, that the *piles* and *pointes* on p. 26 are wrongly drawn with curved lines; if so depicted this variation from the ordinary use requires to be expressed in the blazon. The cuts in the volume are often prettily drawn, but partake, as in this instance, of the inaccuracy of the letter-press. At p. 67 the woodcut is utterly wrong both in division and tinctures, and it is not correct to say that the coat it is intended to represent, *tiercé en bande*, is borne by the Caumont family.¹ On p. 65, the very simple arms of "Kunige" (but read Königl) are needlessly and wrongly made into a coat very hard for an English herald to describe. On the same page is a cut which, as called a "*chevron failli*," is absolutely incorrect. There are two chevrons in it, and as there depicted, the proper blazon is, d'arg. à deux chevrons de sa., l'un failli à dextre, l'autre à senestre.² (The place where the break occurs requires specification, as a simple *chevron failli* would be a different thing.) Before passing from this page we may ask what is a "*chevron enlassé*"? This is a new term; the cut contains two chevrons *entrelacés*, which may be the phrase intended, and their position should be specified in blazon.³

Nor when we come to simple charges, either English or Foreign, can we find greater accuracy. "Delves" are not "earthen vessels or pitchers," but divots, or pieces of earth delved out. Nor is it true that "a similar device is found in the arms of the Pignatelli of Naples."⁴ It is incorrect to say that the anchor "is not of frequent use" as a charge, or that it "is always placed in pale." On the contrary, as might be expected, it is

¹ The coat to which Canon Jenkins obviously alludes is that of the family of Nompar in Guyenne, who bear Tiercé en bande, d'or, de gu., et d'az; the unequal number of the divisions of the shield is a play upon the name.

² Such a coat as that just blazoned, but with the field az. and the broken chevrons arg., is borne by the Provençal family of Maynier, Barons d'Oppède.

³ Similar liberties with the French terms of blazon are to be found in *brétissé*, *contre-brétissé* (pp. 41, 56, 100); *échiqité* (p. 102); and *enquerre* (p. 108.)

⁴ These bear jugs, or pots, (*d'or à trois pignates de sa.*) in allusion to the name. Pope Innocent XII. was of this family.

of frequent use in Dutch, as well as in French heraldry ; and occurs not very rarely in the armory even of other nations which have no sea-board. As to its position, examples of its use in bend, in saltire, and even in pairle, are to be found without difficulty.¹ It may be well to remark that the position of charges in pairle is a very common one in German heraldry,² though very unusual in our own, in which the flexed legs of the Isle of Man are the best known example ; three flexed arms in pairle are borne by Tremayne, and Armstrong. The coat of the Princes of Eggenberg, which might have afforded the opportunity for pointing out to the student the frequency of the use of this arrangement, is incorrectly drawn, and worse blazoned at p. 48. It should be Arg. three eagles disp. in pairle sa., supporting with their beaks an open crown in the centre of the shield or.³

The hills, or mounts in base, which are said (p. 109) to be "frequent in Italian armory, rare in other countries," are really very much more frequent in German, and especially in its off-shoot Swiss, Heraldry, than in the blazons of Italy. Out of a hundred and ninety-four families of the Canton Berne alone, seventy-eight have the mount in base.⁴ That this is no modern custom is evident from the fact that there are at least two dozen examples in the *Wapenrolle von Zürich*.⁵

It would be tedious to the reader were we to point out all the many errors in this well-intended but inaccurate little book, and we have only insisted on the foregoing because the subject is one which is of importance only when accuracy is attained. Canon Jenkins might think us hypercritical if we dwelt long upon such inaccuracies as his confusion of a fret with a trellis, though many of our readers are, we trust, aware of the amusing passage and woodcut in Sir John Ferne's *Blazon of Gentry*,⁶ which relates to this subject ; and of which Sir Walter Scott makes good use in *Quentin Durward*. But there are many other instances of more importance where the unwary student may find it an unsafe guide. For instance, on p. 86, there is the surprising statement—"that an entire difference of the arms separated families claiming the same origin." We think that most students of our old Rolls of Arms will be of the contrary conviction ; and, without endorsing the conclusions at which Mr. Ellis

¹ Arg. an anchor in bend sin. gu., is the coat of Woydt of Saxony ; and of the Dutch Hoffmans. The Bavarian Rudigers use, Gu. an anchor in bend sin. arg. ; arg. an anchor in bend az., is borne by von Wage of Saxony. The Prussian Barons von Luderitz carry, Arg. an anchor in bend, the flukes in chief, gu. The Polish Wiljucki use, Or an anchor az. in bend. Gernet in Esthonia, bears, Az. an anchor in bend arg., as do also the Counts Camus in Prussia. The Dutch family of Bon use, Or three anchors without rings in pairle sa. This list might be greatly extended.

² See Siebmacher, *Wapenbuch* ; (in vol. i. alone, examples are on plates 19, 20, 29, 30, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 60, 65, 66, 67, 69, &c.)

³ These were originally ravens. "In silbernem Felde drey schwarze Adler, welche mit den Schnäbeln eine güldene Crone in der Vertieffung halten, und in Form eines Schächer-Creutzes schweben." Triers, *Einleitung zu der Wappenkunst*, p. 469. Leipzig, 1744. Spener in error makes the crown gules.

⁴ See *Wappen säm. alten in der Stadt Bern Geschlechter*.

⁵ The *Wapenrolle von Zürich*, a most valuable MS. of the fourteenth century, was published, with coloured *fac-simile* plates of arms, by the "Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich," 1860.

⁶ The passage is quoted, and the cut given in Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, pp. 254-255. London, 1845.

arrives in his *Antiquities of Heraldry*, we may point out that that able antiquary bases his view of the early introduction of systematic heraldry on the indisputable fact that anciently families which were of the same stock bore either identical arms, or arms so little differenced by change of tincture &c., as to clearly indicate their common origin.¹ Or again, how can it be properly said that "the latest union...of the houses of Brunswick and Saxony...brings the *representation* of the house of Saxony (if not their historic arms) into the royal dynasty of England"?

Canon Jenkins makes a not uncommon mistake when he confounds the arms of the German Emperor with those of the Holy Roman Empire. The arms of the Empire were : Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable; beaked and armed gu. But the arms of the Emperor were his personal arms³ (or those of his dominions) placed upon the breast of the Imperial Eagle, which was not crowned until the fifteenth century; the sword, sceptre, and orb, borne in the claws, being still later additions.⁴ The long continuance of the Imperial dignity in the house of Austria, caused the retention of the same bearings upon the Imperial seals⁵ and coins of many generations; but on the election of the Elector of Bavaria to the Imperial crown as Charles VII., in 1741, the old escutcheon of the combined arms of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Spain, &c., was removed from the breast of the Imperial eagle, and replaced by the Bavarian quarterings. The Emperors of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine of course substituted their quarterings in the same manner, but the arms of the Empire itself underwent no material change. This is just one of those matters with regard to which a little correct information would have been valuable to a student of Foreign Heraldry. The Imperial eagle is borne on a chief in the arms of many Italian families, *not* because they "claim an imperial connection," but because the right was in many cases a special concession, in others a mere assumption, to denote that in the old contests between Guelphs and Ghibellines these families were of the Imperial faction. A chief bearing the arms of the Ducs d'Anjou (France, a label gu.) was similarly assumed by those of the contrary faction; and appears in the arms of Italian families, especially those of Florence and Bologna, with great frequency.

Canon Jenkins cites the coat of the Emperor Charles V. as a grand instance "in which German, Spanish, and French blazonry are brought into very effective juxtaposition." This is so; but he is in error in supposing it to be "almost unique," and it is certainly a pity that the illustration which is given should have been chosen, since in many respects it is incorrect.⁶ It is taken, we learn, from the title page of

¹ *The Antiquities of Heraldry*, chapter ix. London, 1869.

² p. 97.

³ Siebmacher, *Wappenbuch*, iii, 1, 2.

⁴ See Bock, *Die Kleinodien des Heil: Römischen Reiches*, folio, Wien, 1864.

⁵ *Die Siegel der Deutschen Kaiser*, von Dr. Roemer Büchner, Frankfurt A.M., 1851.

⁶ A comparison of my blazon with the woodcut at p. 83 will indicate the errors, but it may be convenient to note them here. In Navarre an escarbuncle is erroneously substituted for the net of chains, said (but untrue) to commemorate the battle of las Navas de Tolosa. In Jerusalem the four plain crosses are omitted. The Barry coat of Hungary is incorrect. In Burgundy-modern the bordure is wrongly divided; and in Burgundy-ancient is omitted altogether. The *champagne* below Navarre, in Quarter IV., is a work of supererogation.

Tostatus' *Commentary on Genesis*. As this was printed at Venice in 1507, it could not be expected that the tinctures would be indicated by the system of *hachures* now used, which was the invention of a later age. But it would have been well if the author had pointed out to his readers that the lines which appear in not a few of the quarterings are employed simply by way of contrast, and without their modern meaning. This is all the more needful, because in his own woodcuts the tinctures are indicated, although not always correctly.¹ The blazon of the escutcheon is quite inadequate, and very confused. Although the shield contains forty-four quarterings (including repetitions) it is not really complicated, or at all difficult to blazon with exactitude; and it is with some surprise that we find the author in very needless doubt as to what some of its well-known quarters indicate.

Probably it will be the best course to give here the correct blazon of this particular form (for there were others in use)² of the arms of the Emperor Charles V.

Quarterly of four grand quarters :—

I. and IV. Quarterly 1 & 4, Castile; Gu. a castle triple towered or.; quartering Leon; Or a lion ramp. gu.

2, Per pale; (a) Per fess, in chief Arragon; Or four pallets Gu., in base Navarre; Gu. a chain in cross, saltire, and double orle, or. (b) Jerusalem; Arg. a cross potent cantoned with four plain crosses or.: impaling Hungary-ancient; Gu. four bars arg.

3, Per pale; (a) Per fess Arragon and Navarre (as in the preceding quarter) impaling Sicily; Per saltire, in chief and base Arragon; in flanks, Arg. an eagle disp. sa.

The whole *enté en point* of Grenada, Arg. a pomegranate gu. seeded and slipped ppr.

II. and III. Quarterly; 1, Austria; Gu. a fess arg. 2, Burgundy-modern, Az. semé of fleurs de lis or, within a bordure goboné arg. and gu. 3, Burgundy-ancient; Bendy of six or and az., within a bordure gu. 4, Brabant; Sa. a lion ramp. or, armed and langued gu.

Over all an escutcheon, Per pale; 1, Flanders; Or a lion ramp. sa. 2, Tyrol; Arg. an eagle disp. gu.

This blazon, while it includes the tinctures, involves no real difficulty, but it is easy to understand that, if it seem obscure, Canon Jenkins would be warranted in his assertion that the escutcheons which he wrongly supposes to be those "of the different branches of the Imperial House," as given in the *Nürnbergger Wappenbuch* are of the most complicated character," but he ought not to add that they are almost grotesque, or (which is certainly not the case) that they are "indescribable in the terms of either English or French heraldry." Really they are quite

¹ As an example, see the arms of Dietenhaimer, p. 50, which should be, Coupé d'or sur sa., l'or chargé d'un scarabée naissant de sa., mouvant du coupé. (See also the cut on p. 87.)

² See Wree, *De Seghelen der Graven van Vlaendren*, fol. 58-70. Te Brugghe (Bruges), 1690.

³ Siebmacher, *Wappenbuch*, i, plate II. They are really those of the Emperor in his other capacities, as Archduke of Austria, above and below the Ens; Grand Master of the Teutonic Order; and Count of Tyrol, Stiria, and Carinthia.

capable of clear and distinct description by anyone who has a competent knowledge of the subject, and of the heraldic nomenclature of those countries.

The inclusion of the arms of Burgundy-ancient in the shield blazoned above, reminds us that Canon Jenkins is unfortunate in his reference to the bordure *componé*, or gobony. This bordure, as in the case of Burgundy, was at first a mark of legitimate cadency, but in later times was used, as it still is in Scotland, as a mark of illegitimate descent. But the Canon is quite mistaken in asserting that when the *compons* "are charged with any figure *as in the case of the dukes of Beaufort*, and other illegitimate descendants of royalty, they constitute a mark of illegitimacy." The minor charges are not needful for this purpose; and the reference to the arms of the dukes of Beaufort is especially unhappy, for in them the bordure-gobony is not so charged. The dukes of Beaufort derive from an illegitimate descendant of an illegitimate (but afterwards legitimated) son of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster; and it is worthy of note that the bordure was granted when the duke's issue were legitimated for all purposes, except (*perhaps*, only) succession to the crown. The bordure-wavy, which has in modern times been used in England and Ireland as a mark of illegitimacy, has no such meaning elsewhere; and in Scotland is still a mark of legitimate cadency.

With regard to what is said on p. 98, respecting the royal arms of Sweden, we may point out that a much earlier royal use of the three bends sinister than is afforded by the tomb of Gustavus I. at Upsal (1523-1560), will be found in the seals of King Magnus Ladulås, 1275; and of King Magnus Erikson, 1321; in neither are the bends wavy as at present.¹ The Vasa shield, which appears as an escutcheon of pretence on the arms of the later kings of Sweden, contains a device,² which, however variously it may have been depicted, cannot certainly be called "incomprehensible."

The well known arms of the Visconti, and afterwards of the Duchy of Milan (the serpent vorant a child), did *not* "come from the Holy Land in the days of the Crusades," but, as we learn from the tomb of Giovanni Galeazzo in the Certosa di Pavia, were the *armes parlantes* of the lordship of Angleria, or Anguivaria. But there is almost no limit to the inaccuracies of this little work; and if we now bring this paper to a close it is not because they are nearly exhausted, but because we fear that both the editor's space, and the readers' patience may be quite in that condition.

JOHN WOODWARD.

¹ See *Svenska Sigiller från medeltiden*; by B. E. Hildebrand, Stockholm, 1862-7; and Scheffer, *De antiquis verisque regni Suecicæ insignibus*; Tab. F. 24. Holmice, 1678. The earliest appearance of the bends is on the counter seal of Ingeborg, daughter of Eric Knutson, 1250.

² See *Det Svenska Riksvapnet*, by Hans Hildebrand (*Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*), 1883, the latest and best authority on the subject.

POINTER PEDIGREE, ETC.

(Continued from p. 107.

Mr William Curtis (1) and Margery his wife had 2 children.	Susanna married	{ Mr. Christopher Barners and had 2 children. (3). Mr. Richard Pointer and had 4 children.	{ Robert (4) m ^d Mrs. Beatrice —. William (2) m ^d Mrs. Catherine Tailbois. Richard. John. Winifred. Susanna. Robert. William. John. Thomas. Agnes m ^d Mr. James Terry P.....r Deborah m ^d Mr. Abra- ham Hedge.
	Elizabeth	{ married Mr. Peacock and had six children.	

NOTES.

1. Mr William Curties of Enfield in Middlesex, Pewterer, within ten miles of London, northward. He died about the year 1589. I suppose brother to Sir Tho. Curties, Fishmonger, Lord Mayor of London in ye last year of Queen Mary's reign, 1558, who was son of Mr. John Curteis of Enfield. His wife, Mrs. Margery, made her will Mar. 23, 1601, and gave £10 (a great legacy in those times) to Robert Curtis of Enfield, to give to 10 poor women, and in case he should be dead, then to Tho. Curtis of the same town.

2. Mr. William Barners died in ye year 1610 and was buried in St Dionis Back Church, London, near his g^d-father, Mr W^m Curtis. He was a citizen and Draper in London.

3. Mr. Richard Pointer, son of Sir William Pointer, of Whitchurch near Andover in Hampshire, where he had an Estate. Sir W^m was a Merchant, 1618.

4. Mr. Rob. Barners of Gray's Inn, Gent.

MEMORANDUMS.

Margery Curtis was buried below ye Pew-door in St Dennis Back Church & her husband Mr. W^m Curtis was buried there likewise.

W^m Barners gave to his son Josiah £1,500.

My Great-grandmother, Mrs. Susanna Pointer, was born in the parish of St Dennis Back-church in London, but dwelt at Stepney. Her husband, Richard Pointer, Esq., was born at Whitchurch in Hampshire, whose father-in-law was Mr. W^m Curtis of Enfield. Sir William Pointer was born in Baker street in Enfield, in Middlesex, and was father to Richard Pointer, Esq. My Great-grandmother, Mrs. Susanna Pointer, gave away by Will in money (besides rich furniture and yearly rents of Houses and Lands) £5000, which according to ye value of money now-a-days amounts to £25,000. Her funeral expenses, in ye 7th year of King James I, came to £253 6s which is now £1265 10s.

My g^t grandmother gave my grandfather £600; her legacies in all came to £922 9s. 4d.; my g^t grandmothers Funeral expenses £253 6s. Inventory of Goods & Chatt. £2,425 5s. 5d. Bonds at ye time of my g^t Grandm^r Pointer's death £1,791,

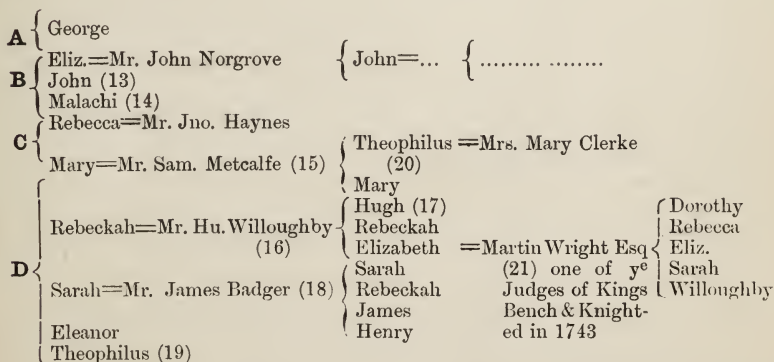
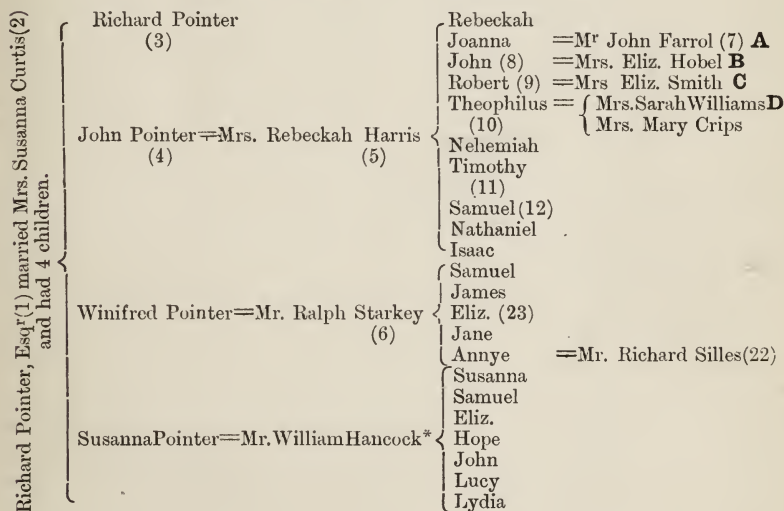
Oct. 4th 1608. Monies received since her death—In Hancocks hands £740; In Barners hands £922 9s. 4d. Mr. W^m Barners & Mr. W^m Hancock now Administrators of the last Will & Test: of my gr: grandm^r. My grandfather Pointer being left an Orphan at 8 years of age was cheated by his guardians. My great grandm^r Mrs. Susanna Pointer died possessed of a very large & considerable personal estate of Leases, goods & Chattels, ready money, plate, jewels, credits, bonds, & specialities of Debt & other things etc.

QUERE.

Whether Mr. William Curties of Infield was not descended from William Son of Robert Courtois, who was either Duke of Normandy, or had a Right to that Duchy in the time of K. Hen: I; as I learn from our English Historians in the reign of y^e said King.

The old English Poet & Merry Knight Chaucer uses the name *Curteis* for "Courteous," as I find in Mr. Hall's Introduction to his Magna Britannia, pag. 102.

My Pedigree from my Gt.-grand mother Curtis.



* "Citizen and Mercer of Coventry and Alderman there."

NOTES.

1. Richard Pointer Esq^{re}, Son of S^r William Pointer of Whitchurch near Andover in Hampshire, afterwards Knighted.

2. Susanna Curties Dau'ter of Mr. Will: Curties of Enfield in Middlesex. She lived at Stepney near London & was an Heiress.

3. Mr. Richard Pointer, her eldest Son, was a Merchant & dyed a Batchelor.

4. Mr. John Pointer was entered Gentleman Commoner of Brasenose College July 2nd 1618 & took a Degree as an Esquire's son. Afterwards made Lecturer of S^t Mildred, Bread street, London. Minister of Buers in Essex & Wotton-Waven in Warwickshire. Then Minister of Huntingdon. Canon of Christ Church. Minister of S^t Thomas' Parish, Oxon. Made free of y^e Company of Mercers in London. Born at Stepney near London.

5. Rebeckah Harris dau'ter of D^r Harris President of Trinity College.

6. Mr. Ralph Starkey of London, Merchant. Mr. Thomas Starkey was Sheriff of London in Q. Eliz. reign, 1578.

7. Mr. John Farrol of Magdalen College in Oxford was Minister of Selburn.

8. Mr. John Pointer, born at Wotton-Waven in Warwickshire, was Rector of Alkerton in Oxfordshire. Mrs. Hobel, his wife dau'r of Mr. John Hobel a Dutch Merchant who has a tombstone in Banbury Churchyard between y^e Chancel & Almshouse.

9. Mr. Robert Pointer, a Physician.

10. Mr. The: Pointer a famous surgeon in Oxford. Mrs. Williams his wife was first Cousin to B^p Williams B^p of Chichester 1696.

11. Mr. Tim: Pointer, a Physician.

12. Mr. John Pointer, M.A. Chaplain of Mert: Coll: & Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire 1694.

13. Mr. Sam: Pointer B.A. standing, of New Inn Hall.

14. Mr. Malachi Pointer, M.A. & Minister of Hooknorton in Oxfordshire & then Rector of Alkerton in y^e s^d County.

15. Mr. Metcalfe, Upholsterer in Fleet street, London.

16. Mr. Hugh Willoughby M.A. of Barton-Stacy in Ham-shire. First Cousin to the Dutchess of Chandois.

17. Mr. Hugh Willoughby his son, of the Middle Temple, London. Of y^e same Family with my Lord Willoughby.

18. Mr. Jam: Badger M.A. sometime Fellow of New College in Oxford & Master of New College School.

19. Mr. The: Pointer, Batchelour of Physic, of New College in Oxford & almost Doctor's Standing.

20. Mr. The: Metcalfe M.D. of Hart Hall in Oxford. Whether Kin to S^r Christopher Metcalfe of Richmond-shire, who when Sheriff of y^e County is said to have been attended with 300 Knights, all of his own family & name, & all in the same Habit, when he received the Judges & conducted them to York, says Camden.

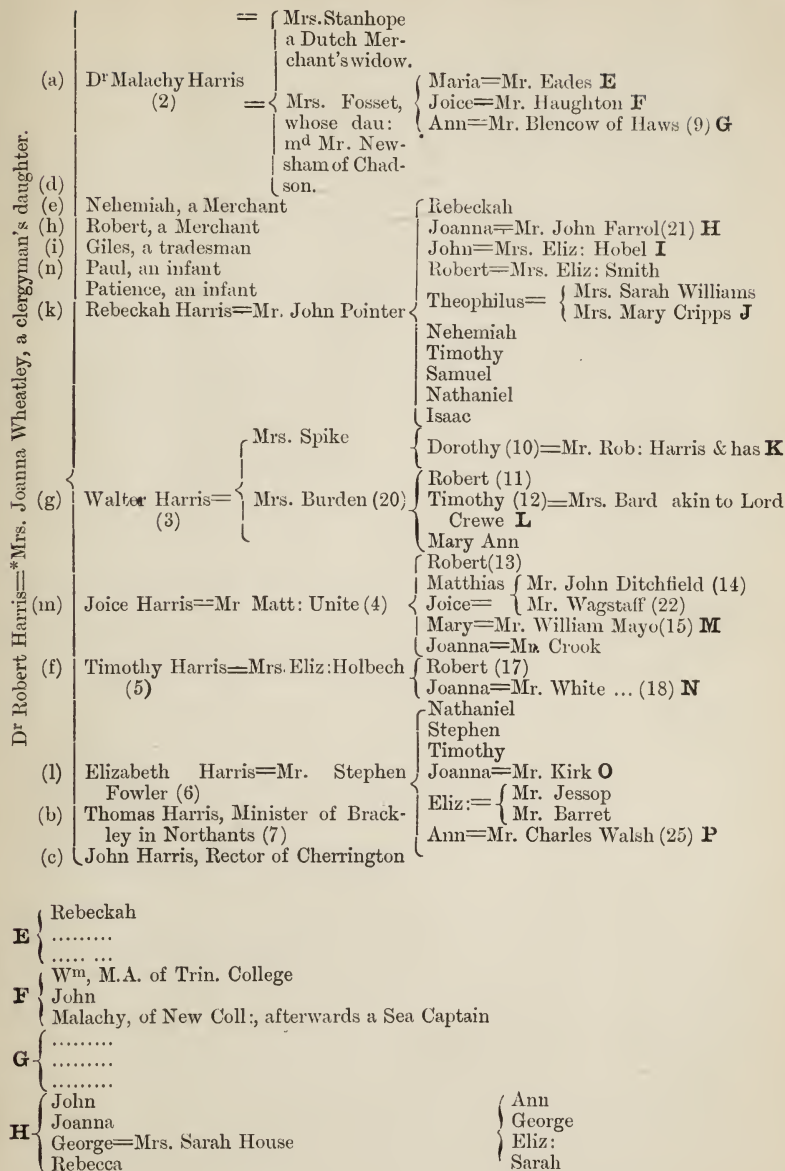
21. Of the Inner Temple, London, Serjeant of Law, & afterwards Baron of y^e Exchequer. Eldest son of the Worshipfull M^r Wright, Recorder of Oxford, a Welch Judge.

22. He sued my grandf^r for £100 portion. He was a Girdler in London.

23. Eliz: was drowned coming from Ireland.

24. M.A. & Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire & Lord of the Manor of Kersley in Warwickshire. [*Added in pencil in another hand:*] He died & was bur^d in the Chancel of Worfield, Shropshire, in which parish he ended his days, with his niece Mrs. Bradborne of Chesterton in Worfield parish.

My Relations by my Father's side.



*Mrs. Joanna Wheatly was the dau: of Tho^s Wheatly or Whately of Banbury, gentⁿ, J.P. & twice Mayor, by Joice, his wife, & sister of Rev^d W^m Whateley M.A., the notorious Puritan (cf. Beesley's "Banbury" pp. 267 and 276.—J.H.C.

I	{	Eliz:=Mr. John Norgrove	{	John
		John (24)		Eleanora
	{	Malachy:=Mrs. Mary Twist	{	John
		Rebeckah:=Mr. Jno: Haynes (19)		Theophilus
J	{	Mary=Mr. Sam: Metcalfe	{	Mary
		Rebeckah:=Mr. Hu: Willoughby		Hugh
	{	Sarah=Mr. James Badger	{	Rebeckah
				Eliz:
K	{	{	Sarah
				Rebecca
L	{	Ann	{	James
				Henry
M	{	Matthias (16)=.....	{	Wm
		William (16)=.....	
N	{	Joanna=Mr. Meddows (23)	{
		Ann		
O	{	Eliz:	{	
		Thomas		
P	{	Charles	{	
		John Adams		
Stephen. Rector of Thorowly in y ^e County of Devon & Dioc: of Exeter. First of Dublin Coll: in Ireland, then M.A. Christchurch, Oxon. Now Rector of Obing in y ^e County of Bucks & Diocess of Lincoln.				

NOTES.

1. D^r Rob: Harris was President of Trinity College in Oxford, Rector of Cripplegate London & Rector of Gazington Oxfordshire & Rector of Hanwell in Oxfordshire; born at Broad Campden in Gloucestershire.

2. D^r Malachy Harris, his son, was Chaplain to ye Prince of Orange, King William's Father, & Minister of Farthingo in Northamptonshire. His wife was dau^r to Sir Geo: Stanhope.

3. Mr. Walter Harris was Rector of Shennington in Gloucestershire.

4. Mr. Matt: Unite was M.A. Fellow of Trinity College & Proctor of the Univ: of Oxon, 1651, & Rector of Fennicompton in Warwickshire.

5. Mr. Tim Harris was Town Clerk of Banbury. His wife Mrs. Eliz: Holbed was sister to Mr. Ambrose Holbech of Mollington in Oxfordshire, a famous Att^y at law.

6. Mr. Stephen Fowler M.A. of St John's Coll: Oxon was Minister of Creek in Northamptonshire & elder brother to B^p Fowler, B^p of Gloucester 1691, by another wife.

7. Mr. Tho: Harris was Demy of Magdalen College in Oxford & M.A., but not Actual, & was an extraordinary scholar considering his age.

8. Mr. — Haughton, Minister of Farthingo in Northamptonshire.

9. Mr. — Blencow was 'Kin to Judge Blencowe.

10. Mr. Robert Harris Rector of Etenton, Warwickshire.

11. Mr. Robert Harris M.A. of Edmund Hall in Oxford.

12. Mr. Tim: Harris, Mercer in Bracklin, Northamptonshire; Justice of Peace & Mayor.

13. Mr. Robert Unite M.A. of Trinity College.

14. Mr. John Ditchfield, M.A., Trinity Coll., Minister of Wing in Bucks.

15. Mr. William Mayo, M.A., of New College, & Vicar of Swaecliff in Oxfordshire. Whether Kin to Mr. Richard Mayo, Fellow of New Coll: 1459? Proctor of ye University of Oxford, & in 1480 made President of Magdalen College by ye Founder. Afterwards Bishop of Hereford & in ye year 1503 made Chancellor of Oxford; & of the King's Privy Council. Born in Berkshire (?) says Mr. Woods, the Antiquary, tho' D^r Fuller says Wiltshire.

16. Dr Matthias Mayo, M.A. of Hart Hall, & Rector of Cublington Bucks. Mr. William Mayo, M.A. of ye same Hall.

17. Mr. Rob: Harris, M.A. of Trinity Coll., & an excellent scholar.

18. Mr. — White, M.A. of St Mary Hall & Proctor of the University of Oxford, afterward Vicar of Banbury, then Rector of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, & one that wrote against Baxter.

19. Mr. John Haynes, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke Coll: Oxon., Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of Bristol, & Rector of Catstock in Dorsetshire.

20. Kin to Dr Charlet, Master of University College in Oxon.

21. Mr. Farrol, formerly fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford.

22. Mr. Wagstaff, Rector of Cublington Bucks.

23. Mr. Joseph Meddows, of Hornton, Oxfordshire, Gent.

24. My Father, Brother, Uncle Jim, and my Mother, were buried in the Chancel at Alkerton, Oxfordshire; My eldest sister at Chipping Norton, under a Tombstone in ye Churchyard, Oxfordshire; My youngest Sister in Cuttstock Ch: Dorsetshire.

25. In May 1743 was a Trial at Bar in ye Ct of King's Bench to prove who was Heir at Law to the late Duke of Buckinghamshire when Mrs. Walsh's of Ireland were found to be his Heirs, being descended from Walter Walsh who m. Magdalen dau: of Edmund the 1st Earl of Mulgrave by Ursula his 1st wife dau: of S^r Rob: Tirwhit of Lincolnshire, Kt., by which an Estate of upward of £2000 per annum comes to them. See *Northampton Mercury*.

My Relations by my Mother's side.

Mr. Thos: Webb.	Mrs. Eliz: Webb=	Mr. John Hobel*	Eliz:=Mr. John Pointer Q
		afterwards Mr. Geo: Butler	Martha=Mr. Will: Harvey, Tanner (2) R
	Mr. Francis Webb=Mrs. (1)	Ganaliel Robert William Margaret= Ann	Mr. Thos: Clarkson (13) S afterwards Mr. Goodwin (3) T
			Benjamin=Mrs. U Mary=Mr. Jos: Wallasall V Sam:=Mrs. W
Q	Mrs. Ann Webb=Mr. Tho: Newman (4)		
	Mary Martha		
	Eliz:=Mr. John Norgrove		
	John M.A. Rector of Slapton Northants		
R	Malachy=Mrs. Mary Twiss		
	Rebeckah=Mr. John Haynes		
	Ann=Mr. Richard Arnold (5)		
	Mary		
	Martha=Mr. Bartol'mew Sheppard (6)		
	Sam:=Mrs. Elizabeth Hall (7)		
	Tamazeen=Mr. Elisha Wheeler (8)		

S	{	John=Mrs. Crook (9) Thomas	{	Mary=Mr. Brightman Joanna=Mr. Walford of Sibford Eliz:=Mr. John Goodwin Benjamin Milvard by another husband John Goodwin (14)	{	Mary Thomas Mary Richard Mary
T	{	Richard=Mrs. Milward Catherine=Mr. Hind John, Francis, Will: & Nathaniel by another wife (15) Richard (11) John (12)=Mrs.	{	Mary Catherine Eliz: Ann Thomas Eleanor		
U	{	Hannah Mary Will:				
V	{	Sam: Benj:				
W	{	Samuel=	{	Mr. Thorp Mrs. Stephenson	{	John Mary
		Thomas				
		John=Mrs.			{	Eliz: John
	{	Mary Eliz: Ann Dorothy Susanna				

NOTES.

1. Mr. Francis Webb of Banbury, Gent. Whether Kin to Sir William Webb, Lord Mayor of London in 1591 ?
2. Mr. William Harvey, of Banbury. Whether Kin to Dr William Harvey, the famous Physician, or Sir James Harvey, L^d Mayor of London in 1581 ?
3. Mr. ... Goodwin of Shennington in Gloucestershire, Gent.
4. Mr. Tho: Newman.
5. Mr. Richard Arnold, of Chipping Norton.
6. Mr. Bart: Sheppard of Whichwood Forest, Oxfordshire.
7. Mr. Sam: Harvey, Schoolmaster.
8. Mr. Elisha Wheeler, of Banbury. Whether Kin to Mr. Jonas Wheeler, Dean of Christ-Church in Dublin, in Ireland, & Chaplain to K. James, 1st, afterwards Bishop of Ossory ? Born in Oxforshire.
9. Mr. John Clarson, of Horley, an Attorney-at-Law.
10. Mr. ... Hind of Nothen in Warwickshire.
11. Mr. Richard Newman, B.A., of Magdalen Hall in Oxford, a Clergyman.
12. Mr. John Newman, an Apothecary in Banbury.
13. Mr. Tho: Clarson, Gent. Commoner of Brazenose Coll., Vicar of Horley Oxfordshire.
14. Mr. John Goodwin, Attorney-at-Law at Shennington.
15. Dec: 27, 1726. My cousin Geo: Sheppard was entered Commoner of Ch: Ch: Coll: Oxon at the age of 17 wanting 3 months & took ye Degree of B.A. in 1731. Rector of Alderbury, Wilts.

*Mr. Hobel was a Merchant & lived in Honey-Lane, Cheapside, London. He was buried under a Tomb in Banbury Churchyard, between the Chancel & Almshouses, in 1655, & his wife Eliz: in 1686, & their dau'ter Martha.

Mary Harvey (*alias* Garling), dau'ter of Mr. W^m Harvey, Tanner, was buried in ye same grave A.D. 1648.

Mr. Francis Goodwin, Gent., Justice of Peace, 4 times Mayor of Banbury, died in 1631, aged 60. His tombstone is on the North side of Banbury Churchyard.

Descended from an ancient stock | His name long known abroad, | A man right
 trusty to his word, | And lib'rall in's abode. | Kinde and savory in his discourse, |
 Not rash in words or deeds; | Wel-wisher to Topographie, | Our Dugdall, Cambden,
 Speed. | Stedfast in the Christian Faith | Adverse to Libertines, | Defender of the
 Common Good | Detesting base designs. | He lived desired & dyde bewailed | What
 can there more be said | Heaven hath his soul, the earth his corps, | Heer down with
 honour laid." |

[*Here is a seal, in red wax:—Ermine, on a chief 3 stags' heads cabossed.*]

Jan. 24. 1686. I was matriculated, aged 17.

1693. I was entered Chaplain of Mert. Coll.

June 12. 1694. I took my M.A. degree.

Sept: 30. 1694. I was instituted & Inducted into the Rectory of Slapton.

1711. I took possession of my estate at Kersley.

1732. I resigned my Chaplainship.

Dec: 6. 1722. I took possession of Bennets-Lease, Long-Acre, Hall-hill-wood,
 Thievestake, Ann-Clerks-close & ye House, & Homestall.

Dec: 24. 1693. I was ordained Deacon.

Sept: 23. 1694. I was ordained Priest.

[*Here follows another rough sketch of the Pointer Arms & Crest as before given, but
 argent & sable instead of or & sable. Above is written:—"A sketch of the Pointer
 Arms taken out of the Heralds' Office." Below is in another hand:—"Pointer of
 Hampshire." Below, again, is a seal in red wax of the same arms and crest.*]

PLANCHE'S ROLL OF ARMS.

(Continued from page 155).

152. Gu., seven mascles Vair (nebuly), 3, 3 and 1.	} Johan de Burghe.	135 ^b 8
153. Or, a cross Gu. voided of the field.	} Robarte de Creuquere.	135 ^b 9
154. Az., semy of escallops Or, a lion ramp. Arg.	} Robarte de Comale.	135 ^b 10
155. Gu., a cross Arg.	Stephen de Pencester.	135 ^b 11
156. Arg., an estoile of thirteen rays Gu.	} Johan de la Haye.	135 ^b 12
157. Gu., crusilly fitchée and a lion ramp. Arg.	} Roger la Ware.	135 ^b 13
158. Or, a cross Az.	Johan de Boun.	135 ^b 14
159. Az., frettée Arg.	William de Echingham.	135 ^b 15
160. Gu., six roundles Or.	Aleyne la Zouche.	135 ^b 16
161. Az., six roundles Or.	William la Zouche.	136, 1
162. Quarterly Or and Gu. within a bordure Az.	} Johan Breton.	136, 2
163. Arg., a saltire engrailed Gu.	} Robart Typtofte.	136, 3
164. Az., a bend Arg. betw. six martlets Or.	} Robarte de Monteney.	136, 4
165. Erm., a bend of fusils con- joined Gu.	} Aleyne Ploknett.	136, 5
166. Gu., a lion passant gardant Arg. crowned Or.	} Gerrard del Ple.	136, 6

167. Barry of six Or and Az.	Henrie de Penbrige.	136, 7
168. Barry of six Arg. and Gu.	Gilbarte Talebott.	136, 8
169. Or, a bear passant Sa. muzzled Arg.	} Reignold ffz Drs.	136, 9
170. Az., three fleurs-de-lis Or.		
171. Arg., five concentric annu- lets, the two outer ones cut by shield, Az.	} Rafe de Gorges.	136, 11
172. Gu., three pierced mullets of six points Or, and a label of five pendants Az.		
173. Arg., three pierced mullets of six points Gu.	} Rebis de Binoville.	136, 12
174. Or, two bends Gu.		
175. Barry dancettée of six Arg. and Gu.	} Bartilmewe de Suley.	136, 14
176. Az., a chief Or, and over all a lion ramp. Gu.		
177. Gu., three lions ramp. Arg.	Rafe de Hastange.	136, 16
178. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or.	} Grumbold Pancefott.	136 ^b 1
179. Or, a saltire Gu.		
180. Gu. three roundles Arg.	} Hugh de Turberbile.	136 ^b 2
181. Or, two chevrons and a canton Gu.		
182. Gu., two keys crossed in saltire, wards to the sinister, Or.	} Johan de Nantur.	136 ^b 3
183. Quarterly Or and Gu., a label of five pendants Az.		
184. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Sa.	} Raufe Mussard.	136 ^b 4
185. Az., a chevron Or.		
186. Gu., two chevrons and a canton Gu.	} Bertram de Creill.	136 ^b 5
187. Gu., three keys crossed in saltire, wards to the sinister, Or.		
188. Quarterly Or and Gu., a label of five pendants Az.	} Phillipe Chamberlayne.	136 ^b 6
189. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Sa.		
190. Az., a chevron Or.	} Gwy de Rocheforde.	136 ^b 7
191. Gu., three pales Or, and on a canton Arg. a mullet of six points Sa.		
192. Az., frettée Sa., and a bend vairy (square form) Or and Gu.	} Robarte del Me.	136 ^b 8
193. Arg., a fess and in chief three escallops Sa.		
194. Az., a bend betw. six escallops Arg.	} Johan de Aubernon.	136 ^b 9
195. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., over all a saltire Gu.		
196. Gu., two wolves passant Arg.	} Richard de Wells.	136 ^b 10
197. Barruly (of 15) Arg. and Az.		
198. Az., a bend betw. six escallops Arg.	} Roger de Reynes.	136 ^b 11
199. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., over all a saltire Gu.		
200. Gu., two wolves passant Arg.	} Geoffrey de Langley.	136 ^b 12
201. Barruly (of 15) Arg. and Az.		
202. Az., a bend betw. six escallops Arg.	} Anker de ffretchlire (Under- neath, in another hand, "ffrechevile").	136 ^b 13
203. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., over all a saltire Gu.		
204. Gu., two wolves passant Arg.	} William de Valeys.	136 ^b 14
205. Barruly (of 15) Arg. and Az.		
206. Az., a bend betw. six escallops Arg.	} Nichole de Tow.	136 ^b 15
207. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., over all a saltire Gu.		
208. Gu., two wolves passant Arg.	} Nicholl de Seinct B . .	136 ^b 16
209. Barruly (of 15) Arg. and Az.		

193. Or, three hedge-hogs in pale Sa.	} Henry de Herice.	137, 1
194. Quarterly Arg. and Sa.	} Walter le fitz Humphrey.	137, 2
195. Arg., on a bend Sa. three calves of the field.	} Robert Nel (<i>read Del.</i>)	137, 3
196. Arg., three lions passant in pale Az.	} Geoffrey de Cambile.	137, 4
197. Or, six eagles displayed Sa.	} Richard Tany.	137, 5
198. Arg., three men's hose, 2 and 1, Gu.	} Nichole de la Hese.	137, 6
199. Quarterley Or and Az., in 1st quarter a lion ramp. Gu.	} Daby de Gercomuile.	137, 7
200. Arg., a stag's head caboshed Gu.	} Henry de Perke.	137, 8
201. Gu., three lions passant in pale Arg. within a bordure engrailed Or.	} Ellis Gyfford.	137, 9
202. Or, a chief indented Az.	} Johan de Sandum.	137, 10
203. Or, two chevrons Gu., and on a canton of the second a crescent Arg.	} Nichole de Haulo.	137, 11
204. Arg., three fleurs-de-lis Az.	} William de Baynayg.	137, 12
205. Arg., a chevron chequy (compony) Or and Sa. betw. three ducks "Swartish," billed and legged Or.	} Johan de Bradeleghe.	137, 13
206. Az., frettée Arg. and a chief Or.	} Raufe de Senleger.	137, 14
207. Arg., a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.	} Guncelyn de Badelismier.	137, 15
208. Az., five (of six) lions ramp. Arg., and a canton Erm.	} Roger de Scherlonde.	137, 16
209. Or, six liens ramp. Sa.	} Roger de Leyburne.	137 ^b 1
210. Gyronny of twelve Arg. and Az.	} Bartholmewe de Gryanson.	137 ^b 2
211. Arg., three bars wavy Gu.	} Robertt de Champonie.	137 ^b 3
212. Chequy Arg. and Az.	} Hamude de Gartune.	137 ^b 4
213. Or, on a cross Sa. five eagles displayed Arg.	} Nychole Abelyne.	137 ^b 5
214. Sa., six lions ramp. Arg.	} William Detlynge.	137 ^b 6
215. Arg., six lions ramp. Sa.	} Bartholmewe de Motinge-berie.	137 ^b 7
216. Arg., a fess betw. three annulets Gu.	} William de Fa . . .	137 ^b 8
217. Az., three roses Or.	} Steven Cusintone.	137 ^b 9
218. Gu., a cross Arg., and label of five pendants Az.	} William de Heure.	137 ^b 10

219. Erm., a cross engrailed Gu.	Roger de Northwood.	137 ^b 11
220. Or, a cross Sa., and label of five pendants Gu.	William de Vescy.	137 ^b 12
221. Az., three bars Arg.	Lucas Tany.	137 ^b 13
222. Az., three lions ramp. Or, and a chief Arg.	Nichole le Gras.	137 ^b 14
223. Or., a cross engrailed Gu.	Thomas de Marines.	137 ^b 15
224. Gu. a fleur-de-lis Erm.	Robarte de Cukefeld.	137 ^b 16
225. Az., crusilly and three corn-fans Or.	Robarte de Sebanz.	138, 1
226. Gu., a cross Arg. betw. twelve fleurs-de-lis Or.	Henry de Cobham.	138, 2
227. Chequy Or and Az., a fess Gu.	Roger de Clyfforde le fitz.	138, 3
228. Gu., a maunch Or.	Johan de Muncens.	138, 4
229. Erm., a cross Gu. voided of the field.	Raufe de Otringden.	138, 5
230. Arg. (<i>diapered</i> mascally), a canton Gu.	Johan Moyz bell Moyr.	138, 6
231. Or, two chevrons Gu., and on a canton of the second a lion ramp. Arg.	William de Orlaston.	138, 7
232. Paly of six Or and Az., a fess Gu.	Henry de Burghell.	138, 8
233. Erm., on a bend Az. three lions ramp. Arg.	Johan de Burne.	138, 9
234. Gu., frettée Erm.	Merreis de Valoines bell Valoines	138, 10
235. Paly wavy of six Arg. and Gu.	William de Valoines.	138, 11
236. Az., three keys wards to dexter, 2 and 1, Or.	William Chamberlayne.	138, 12
237. Erm., a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.	Raufe de Badelismier.	138, 13
238. Gu., a cross engrailed Or.	Symon de Crey.	138, 14
239. Lozengy Gu. and Vair, a canton Or.	Amcell de Gyse.	138, 15
240. Gu., three dexter hands erected, 2 and 1, Arg.	Nychole Malmayne.	138, 16
241. Per pale Arg. and Vert, a lion ramp Gu.	Robarte Pundelarde.	138 ^b 1
242. Quarterly Or and Vert.	Raufe de Berners.	138 ^b 2
243. Lozengy Arg. and Gu.	Johan de Cogan.	138 ^b 3
244. Or, three bars Vert, and over all a bend Gu.	Lucas de Poininge.	138 ^b 4
245. Arg., a branch of oak leaved Gu. and acorned Vert.	Rowlande de Okestede.	138 ^b 5
246. Gu., frettée Vair (square form).	Thomas de Tichesie.	138 ^b 6

247. Arg., a chevron betw. three pierced mullets of six points Gu.	}	Adam de Cretynge.	138 ^b 7
248. Az., crusilly and two haut-boys in pile Or.		Roger de Trumpington.	138 ^b 8
249. Gu., a fess Erm.	}	Richard le Maleis.	138 ^b 9
250. Az., an estoile of fifteen points Or.		Thomas de Eltham.	138 ^b 10
251. Arg., a fess betw. three lozenges Az.	}	William de Hastings.	138 ^b 11
252. . . . , crusilly and six herrings hauriant Or.		William Heringod.	138 ^b 12
253. Arg. (<i>diapered</i>), a bend Sa.	}	Malran de Muncens.	138 ^b 13
254. Az., a chevron Or frettée Gu. betw. three crosses moline Arg.		Richard de Penense.	138 ^b 14
255. Az., frettée Arg. and a chief Gu.	}	William de Seinleger.	138 ^b 15
256. Arg., semy of escallops Gu., a lion ramp Sa.		William Mausc.	138 ^b 16
257. Gyronny of twelve Arg. and Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.	}	Thomas Pencerell.	139, 1
258. Az., a fess of fusils conjoined Arg., and a label of five pendants Gu.		William Dabtrye.	139, 2
259. Arg., two chevrons Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	}	Lawrance de Seinmore.	139, 3
260. Az., crusilly and three crescents Or.		Hugh Sans Avoir.	139, 4
261. Gu., a saltire Vair (square form).	}	Raufe de Wylinton.	139, 5
262. Az., three chevrons Arg.		Roger de Crawlknor.	139, 6
263. Or, three dice Sa., each charged an annulet Arg.	}	William Ambras.	139, 7
264. Az. six pierced mullets of as many points Or, and a label of five pendants Gu.		William Grauem	139, 8
265. Quarterly Arg. and Az.	}	William de Northie.	139, 9
266. Erm., three bars wavy Gu.		William de Goldingham.	139, 10
267. Gu., frettée Arg.	}	Alysander de Anno.	139, 11
268. Az., three boars' heads Or.		Robert le Boer.	139, 12
269. Erm., on a chief indented Gu. three pierced mullets of six points Or.	}	Auncell Bassett.	139, 13
270. Or, three chevrons Gu. and a chief Vair (modern).		Herebard de St Quinten.	139, 14
271. Az., three lions ramp. Or, and a label of five pendants Gu.	}	Gyles de Fenec.	139, 15

(To be continued.)

THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SEEND, CO. WILTS.

Communicated by ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.¹

The following are taken from the M. I. of Wiltshire, containing inscriptions of more than 200 churches, printed in two folio volumes by Sir Thomas Philipps, 1821. I believe only six copies were ever printed, one of which is in the College of Arms, another was obtained for the Library of the Devizes Museum at the Stourhead sale. There are many M. I. omitted which must have been in the churches at that date, but doubtless were covered by pews, &c.; many since that date have altogether disappeared,

Monument of John Biscoe:—Argent, three greyhounds in pale courant Sable; impaling, Azure, a bend sinister between three estoiles in chief, in base an anchor Or. (SHIFFNER.)

Monument of Lady Mary Biscoe:—BISCOE impaling SEYMOUR.

Continuation of Wm. Somner's (now hidden by pew):—Also the Body of Elizabeth his Wife, who departed this life the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1687.

Flat Stones in Chancel.

Hoc sub lapide requiescunt cineres Johannis Houlton, Armigeri, Qui obiit 1 Augusti Anno Dom. 1704, Ætatis 36.

Hic jacet corpus Mariæ Uxoris Johannis Houlton, Quæ Obijt 30 Junij 1730, Ætatis 51.

Prosper Dugdale, Wife of Thomas Dugdale, of this Parish, Gent., was underneath interred March the 17, 1676. Ætatis lxiii.

Flat Stones in Nave.

Underneath lyeth Interred the Body of Mrs. Philippa Jervis of this Place, Widow. She was Baptized March ye 11, 1659, and died March ye 11, 1735.

Under this Stone lyeth the Body of Mr. Phineas James Brown who departed this life June the 6, 1781, aged 54 years. Also Lydia the Wife of P. J. Brown, who dyed Dec. 20, 1791, aged 67 years.

Thomas Dugdale, de Seend Head, Gen. Qui primus ex antiquâ ejusdem cognominis familiâ de Clithero, apud Lancastriensis, in hâc Parochiâ sedem fixit; filius erat Revrendi Christopherei Dugdale, olim de Polshot, et Ecclesiæ ibidem Rectoris, cui Christophero ex fratre nepos fuit Gulielmus Dugdale, Eques Auratus, de Blythe Hall in Comitatu Warwicensi, Rei Antiquariæ peritiâ Illustris. A quo ortus est Johannes Dugdale, Eques, de Coventry in prædict. Com. Thomas Dugdale Uxorem habuit Elizabetham, Johannis Trimnel de Earlstok in hoc Comitatu Wiltoniensi Filiam, unde natus est Thomas Dugdale, Gen. Qui pater fuit Thomæ Dugdale civis Londinensis.

Thomas Dugdale, senior, sepulchro conditus est Aprilis 3 Anno Dom. 1669, Ætatis 85.

Elizabetha, Uxor, Aprilis 26, 1664, Ætat. 70.

¹ See Vol. III., Old Series, pp. 282-399 and Vol. IV., p. 123.

Ann the first Wife of Thomas Dugdale of the City of London, Sole Daughter of Mr. Jacob Selby of Bradford, was Underneath interred Dec. 5, 1682, *Æt.* 23. Also the Son of the said Thomas and Ann Dugdale was interred Dec., 1682, *Æt.* 30 days.

ARMS :—A cross moline, in chief a roundel.

On a Hatchment (now destroyed), were the following Arms :—

First, Argent, a chevron between three garbs Sable, in chief a crescent for difference Gules. Second, Sable, two bars Ermine, in chief three crosses pattée Or. Third, Argent, sun in full glory Gules, in chief a crescent Sable. On the left side of this shield is an escutcheon bearing on the sinister side the third quartering of the above with the impaling of the second ; on the dexter side, the first quartering impaling of the second.

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

(Continued from p. 145.)

Tuesday, 19th of Sept^r, 1721. W^m Northey, Esq^r, Eldest Son to S^r Edw^d Northey, and Member of Parliam^t for Wotton Bassett, was married to a Dau^r of S^r Thomas Webster, Bart.

Thursday, 21st of Sept^r, 1721. James Bateman, Esq^r, Second Son of the late S^r James Bateman, was married to a Dau^r of S^r Rob^t Chaplin.

Sept^r 19th, 1721, dyed at his Lodgings, in Charterhouse Yard, S^r Roger Langley of Wakefeild in the County of York, Bart.

Sept^r 20, 1721, died the Celebrated comedian M^r Thomas Dogget, formerly one of the Masters of the playhouse in Drury Lane.

Sept^r 23^d, 1721. Dyed the Celebrated Mathew Prior, Esq^r, at the Lord Harleys Seat at Wimple in Cambridgeshire, of a Violent Fever. He was educated at Westm^r School and from thence removed to S^t Johns College in Cambridge, of w^{ch} Society he was Fellow to the Day of his Death. He was brought to Court by his great Freind & patron the late Earl of Dorset soon after y^e Revolution, & under this Noble Lords patronage He entred upon Publick Business. He was first made Secretary to King William & Queen Mary at the Congress at the Hague in 1690, and thence appointed Secretary of the Embassy at the Peace of Reswick ; was also Secretary of the two succeeding Embassies in France. He was Secretary of State in the Kingdom of Ireland ; Then one of the L^{ds} Com^{rs} of Trade, & by her late Mat^{ie} made Com^r of the Customs ; & lastly, her Mat^{ies} principal Minister in France.

Sept^r . . ., 1721. S^r Robert Legard, formerly a Master in Chancery, dyed at Grays Inn in Holborn, aged 88 years, and was buried at Hull in Yorkshire.

Sept^r 23^d, 1721, dyed W^m Hall, Esq^r, Serjeant at Law, at his House in Bedford Row.

Sept^r 21st, 1721, dyed M^r Benjamin De Coste, an Eminent Jew, at his House in Lothbury.

Octob^r 6th, 1721, dyed S^r Rob^t Child, Kn^t and Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without, at Osterly near Brentford, and was buried at Fulham the 11th of the same month.

. . . ., 1721. The Rever^d Doctor Mangey is married to M^{rs} Sharpe, Dau^r to the late Archbp. of York.

- Fryday, 6th Octobr^r, 1721, dyed Mr Joseph Levi, a Rich Jewish Merchant, who supplied Prince Eugene wth 30,000 *l*. when he was in England in Queen Ann's time.
- On Friday, [29 Octobr^r]¹ 1721, a marriage was consummated between Rob^t Thornhill of the Temple, Esq^r, only Son of S^r Rob^t Thornhill of Red Lyon Square, Kn^t, and a Dau^r of Mr Smith, a Suger Baker at Battersey. Her Eldest Sister is married to Mr John Mitchell, an Eminent City Attorney in Watling Street.
- Octobr^r 1st, 1721. Micajah Perry, Esq^r, a Virginia Merchant in this City, departed this Life at his House in Leaden Hall Street.
-, 1721. Thomas Colehurst, Esq^r, one of his Mat^{ties} Justices of the Peace, dyed at his House in Queen Street, Westm^r.
- Octobr^r 2^d, 1721. Dyed the Lord James Fitz-James, 2^d Son to the Duke of Berwick, (at Paris,) at the age of 19 years. He was Govern^r of Upper and Lower Limosin and Marshal De Camp of the Infantry. He was also call'd by the French Duke Fitz-James.
- October . . ., 1721. Dyed Edward Colston of Bristoll, Esq^r, a Gent. well known for his Hospitality and Charity.
- Octobr^r 24th, 1721. Dyed, of a Dropsy, the Lady Ellenah Vaughan, Sister to the Earl of Carbury, and Aunt to the Marchioness of Winton, at her House in Hatton Garden.
- Octobr^r 26th, 1721. Dyed W^m Knight, Esq^r, a Representative of the Burrough of Midhurst in Sussex, at his Seat at Westdane in the said County.
- Octobr^r 26th, 1721. Dyed Brigadier Hans Hamilton, at his House in Hanover Square.
- Octobr^r . . ., 1721. Dyed Rich^d Marriot, Esq^r, Wardrobe Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton Court.
- Mr Mathew Chandler of Maidston in Kent is married to a Dau^r of S^r Peter Eaton of Marklane.
- Octobr^r or Novemb^r, 1721. Edmund Clark, Esq^r, late of Savage Gardens, dyed at his Country Seat at Walthamstow; he has left 2 Sons & a Dau^r.
- On the 24th of Octobr^r, 1721, N.S., at the Two in the Morning, the Princess Royal of Poland was Brought to Bed of a Prince & was Christened the Same Day and named Joseph Augustus.
- Octobr^r 28. Dyed Mr Gosling, Deputy Comptroller of the Foreign Office.
- Nov^r 11th, 1721. Dyed Mr Collier, the City Sword-Bearer.
- His Mat^{ie} is pleas'd to create Thomas Lord Parker Baron of Macklesfeild & Lord high Chancellor, a Vicount & Earl of great Britain, by patent bearing Date the 15th of Novemb^r, 1721, viz^t, Visc^t [] & Earl of Macklesfeild.
- On Fryday, Nov^r 17th, 1721, Dyed Pr Ignatius Nugent, Knt. of the Order of Jesus Christ in Portugal.
- On Wednesday, 22^d Novemb^r, 1721, dyed, at his House in York Buildings, Coll^l Courcey, one of his Mat^{ties} Justices of the Peace.
- Nov. . . ., 1721, dyed Wm Grimes, Esq^r, Taylor to his Mat^{ties} Wardrobe, at his Seat in Hantshire.
- Sunday, 19 Nov, 1721, dyed, at Cambury House, near Islington, the Wid^w of the late Dr Cade.

¹ Struck out.

- Nov^r 21st, 1721. Dyed Justice Le Craft, at his House in Old Pallace Yard.
- Nov^r 19th, 1721. Dr Elstol, Prebendary of Canterbury, died Sunddenley in the Cathedrall Church, in an advanced age.
- Friday, 24th Nov^r, 1721, died James Milner, Esq^r, Member of Parliam^t for Minehead in Somersetshire, having the Evening before Shot himself in the Head with a Pistoll.
- . . ., 1721. Dyed Mr Nichell, Cabinet Secretary to King James the 2^d, lately at Paris, aged 72.
- Tuesday, 28th, 1721, The Lady Diana Newport, Dau'r to the Earl of Bradford, was married to the Earl of Monrath of the Kingdom of Ireland.
- Nov^r or Dec^r, 1721. Died John Hervey of Thurleigh in the County of Bedford, Esq^r, formerly Knt. of the Shire.
- Dec^r 3^d, 1721. Died S^r David Dalrimple, Kt.
- Nov^r 30th, 1721. Died the Reverend Mr W^m Juatt, formerly Vicar of Cookfield in Sussex and Prebendary of Chichester.
- Dec^r 3^d, 1721, died George Buckley, Esq^r, an Eminent Turkey Merchant, at his House in Chaterhouse Yard.
- Dec^r 3^d, Sunday. Died S^r Edw^d Turner, Knt., a Member of Parliam^t for Oxford, in Suffolk, in the 78th year of his age.
- Dec. 11th, 1721. Died S^r John Shaw of Eltham, Kt. or Bart., Collect^r of the Customs Inwards in the port of London, and buried at Eltham 20th Instant.
- Dec^r 15th, 1721. Dyed the Reverend Dr John Gale, Preacher in his Turn to the Dissenting Congregation in Barbican, at his House on Black Heath,
- Dec^r 6th, 1721, dyed Mr Benjamin Woolmer, Surgeon at the Bath.
- Dec^r . . ., 1721. Died Mr James Burne, a Civilion, at his Habitation in Brentford Butts.
- Dec^r . . ., 1721. Dyed Mr Lingfeild, an Eminent Attorney of Cliffords Inn, and was buried at Horsham in Sussex.
- Dec^r . . ., 1721. They write from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Octobr 12, that Dr Evan Evans, who had been Minister of the Episcopall Church in that Town for 20 years, dyed Suddenly of a Fit of an Applexy.
- Dec^r 14, 1721. Dyed Mr Edward Cordwell, City Carpenter.
- On Sunday, 17th of Dec^r 1721. Dyed Suddenly of an Appoplectick Fit Rich^d Lumley Earl of Scarborow, Baron Lumley of Lumley Castle and Visc^t Lumley of Waterford in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant & Custos Rotolorum of the County of Northumberland and Bishoprick of Durham, & is succeeded in Honor & Estate by his Eldest Son Rich^d Lord Visc^t Lumley, Mast^r of the Horse to the Prince of Wales ; besides whom he hath left 3 Sons : Thomas, John, & James, and 4 Dau^rs : Lady Mary, married to George Montague Earl of Halifax, and the Ladys Barbara, Anne, and Henrietta. His Countess was Frances, only Dau^r of S^r Henry Jones, Coll^l of Horse.
- Dec^r 16th, 1721. Dyed the Lord George Manners, a Son of the late Duke of Rutlands by his 2^d Wife.
- On Munday, 18th of Dec^r, 1721, Dyed S^r Paul Whichcot, Bart., &

is Succeeded in Honor and Estate by his Son Francis, Member for Cambridgeshire.

16 Dec^r, 1721. Dyed Henry Bridges Mitchell, only child of the Hon^{ble} Coll^l Henry Michell of Kingston Russell in Dorsetshire. His Mother was the Dau'r of the Hon^{ble} Harry Bridges of Kainsham in Somersetshire, Esq^r, (of Chandois) by the Lady Diana Holles, Dau'r of John late Earl of Clare.

Dec^r 4th, 1721, after a Violent Fever of 11 Dayes Continuance, Died the Rev^d Dr Benj: Pratt, Dean of Downe, Sometime Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; ab^t two years ago he married the Lady Phillippa Hamilton, Dau'r of the R^t Hon^{ble} James Earl of Abercorn of the Kingdome of Scotland & Viscount Strabane of Ireland.

Thursday, Dec^r 21st, 1721. Died Cecil Earl of Exeter, at his Lords^{ps} Seat at Burleigh. He married first Annabella, Sister to the Lord Ossulton, by whom he had no issue. Secondly, Elizabeth, Eldest Dau'r to S^r John Brownlow of Belton in the County of Lincoln, Bart., by whom he had issue 5 sons and one Dau'r, viz^t:— John, Lord Burleigh, born 1700; Brownlow Cecil, born 1701; William, born 1702; Francis, born 1703; Charles, born 1705; & Elizabeth.

Dec^r 25th, 1721. Dyed Lord W^m Johnston, Brother to the Marquess of Annandale.

Saturday, 23^d Dec^r, 1721. Dyed M^{rs} Cadogan, Mother to the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Cadogan and Dau'r to S^r Hardress Waller.

Dec^r 21, 1721. Dyed S^r Tho^s Rouse, Bart., one of the Com^{rs} of the Salt Office.

Dec^r [21]¹ 1721. Dyed Dr Musgrave of Exeter, a F.R.S., who published severall curious peices of Brittish Antiquities.

Dec^r . . , 1721. Dyed M^{rs} Adams of Covent Garden, a Rich Gentlewoman, a near Relation of the Lord Farmanagh.

Dec^r . . , 1721. Dyed John Peter Nucella, Preacher of the Dutch Chappell at S^t James's, of an Appoplexy.

Dec^r . . , 1721, or Jan^r 172¹/₂. The Rev^d M^r Martin, Rector of S^t Mildred in the Poultry, is Dead.

Jan^r . . . , 172¹/₂. Dyed . . . Vaughan, Esq^r, Secretary and Deputy to the Groom Porter.

Monday, Jan^r 8th, 172¹/₂. Dyed the Lady Russell, Widow and Relict of Lord Rob^t Russell, great unkle to the Duke of Bedford. Her Corps was buryed at Cheyney in Bucks the 12th instant.

. . . . , 172¹/₂. The Lady Wood, Sister to the present Bp. of London, Dyed.

Friday, 5th Jan^r 172¹/₂. Dyed the Lady Bennet, wife of S^r John Bennet, Judge of the Marshals Court.

Jan^r 10th, 172¹/₂. Dyed M^r Thomas Vyvyan, of the Six Clerks Office, of an Appoplectick Fit.

Jan^r 11th 172¹/₂. Dyed the Rever^d M^r Pomfret, paster to the Dissenting Congregation in Gravel Lane in Houndsditch. His Assistent, the Rev^d M^r Hocker, dyed ab^t a Month agoe.

¹ Struck out.

- Jan^r 17th 1721-2. Ab^t a week ago Died Nicholas Carew, Esq^r, one of the Com^{rs} of the Stamp Office.
- Jan^r 14th 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed Mr Wood, Clerk of the Check to y^e yeoman Guard.
- Jan^r 15th 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed the Hon^{ble} Cap^t Maynard, Brother to the Lord Maynard.
- On Wednesday, Jan^r 17th 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dyed the Rever^d Mr Charles Brent, Student and Library Keeper of Christ Church, and Chaplain Several years to his Grace Charles late Duke of Shrewsbury, who gave him the Living of Hethrop in Com' Oxon'.
- On Tuesday, 16 Jan^r, 1721-2, Dyed the Lady of the Lord Newburgh at his Lords'^{ps} House in Whitehall.
- On Wednesday, 3rd Jan^r, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dyed S^r Rich^d Newman, Kt. or Bart., & was buried at Silford in Dorsetshire. He was the Elder Branch of the above said Family.
- Jan^r ..., 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed James Carnogie, son to the late Earl of Southesque and also the Countess Dowager of Southesque.
- Jan^r ..., 1721. Dyed Mr Powers, or Powis, one of the Establish'd Clerks of the Treasury.
- Jan. 20th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, about one in the Morning, Dyed of the Gout in his Stomach, at his House in new Bond Street, the R^t Hono^{'ble} Charles Cornwallis, Baron Cornwallis of Eye in the County of Suffolk, Pay master Gen^l to the Army. He married, Charlotte Dau'r and Sole Heir to Richard Butler Earl of Arran (Brother to Thomas Earl of Ossery & unkle to James late Duke of Ormond), by whom he hath Issue now living nine Sons, viz^t :---Charles, James, Stephen, John, Richard, Edward, Frederick and two others younger now at Eaton School ; & one Daughter named Mary. His Lords^{hp} is Succeeded in his Honor and Estate by his Eldest Son, the Hono^{ble} Charles Cornwallis, Esq^r, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to the King.
- Jan^r 20th, 1721-2, at Two in the Afternoon, Dyed of the Cholick at his House in Arlington Street his Grace Charles Montague, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Visc^t Mandeville, and Baron Montague of Kimbolton, in the County of Huntingdon, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant & Cutos Rotulorum of the said County, and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. He married Dodington, youngest of y^e 2 Daur's & Coheirs of Robert Greville late Lord Brooke, by whom He has left Issue now living two sons and 4 Daughters, viz^t :---William Lord Visc^t Mandeville, born in France, in 1700, when his Father was Embassador there ; The Lord Robert ; and the Ladies Anne, Doddington, Elizabeth, & Charlotte. His Grace is Succeeded in Honor and Estate by his Eldest Son Charles Lord Visc^t Mandeville.
- Sunday, Jan^r 21st, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed of a Fever and Plurisey at his House in Dover Street, his Grace Cha^s Pawlet Duke of Bolton, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Wilts, and Baron S^t John of Bassing, Privy Councell^r, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Dorset and South'ton ; Warden and Keeper of the New Forest in Hampshire, and Kn^t of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He married 1st Margaret, only Daughter of George Lord Coventry, by

whom he had no Issue ; 2^{dly}, Frances, Daughter to W^m Ramsden of Byrom in the county of York, Esq^r, by whom he had Issue 2 Sons and two Daur's, viz^t :—Charles Paulet Marquess of Winchester, the Lord Henry Paulet, and the Ladies Mary and Frances ; 3^{dly}, Henrietta Crofts, naturall Dau'r of James Duke of Monmouth by Eleanora youngest Dau'r of S^r Rob^t Needham, of the County of Surry, by whom he had Issue one Son, the Lord Nassau Paulet, born in A^o 1698. His Grace is succeeded in Honor by his Eldest Son Charles Lord Marquess of Winton afores^d, Coll^l of the Royal Blew Regim^t of Horse, formerly the Lord of Oxford.

Saturday, Jan^r 20th, 172^½. Dyed at the Bath after a long Illness the R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Rob^t Darcy, Earl of Holderness, Baron Darcy Menyl and Conyers, Privy Councillor, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre North of Trent & Lord Lieutenn^t of the North Riding of Yorkshire. (Descended from Norman De Darcy, who came into England wth William the Conqueror, by whose imediate Guift the said Norman Enjoyed than 33 Lord^{ps} in the County of Lincoln). He married the Lady Frederica, *eldest Dau'r*¹ to Meinhardt Duke of Schomberg, by whom he left issue now Living the Lord Robert and the Lady Maria Carolina, both very young.

Wednesday, Jan^r 24th, 172^½. Dyed Henry March, Esq^r, of the Six Clerks Office, of an Appoplexy, and was buried 27th following in S^t Dunstan's Church.

Thursday, Jan^r 25th, 172^½. Dyed the Rever^d M^r Brooks, Curate of S^t Bartholomews behind the Exchange and Lecturer of the United Parishes of S^t Alhallowes and S^t John the Evangelists, at Putney in Surrey, of a Consumption, aged about 31 years, and was buried at Cheswick.

Jan^r 25th, 172^½. The Lord Effingham Howard was married to the Lady Nappier, Relict of S^r Theophilus Napper & Daughter of John Rotheram, by the L^d B^p of Winton.

Jan^r ..., 172^½. Dyed the Rever^d D^r Baron, Master of Bailol College, Oxon, and a Prebendary of Bristoll.

Monday, Jan^r 29th, 172^½. Dyed the Countess Dowager of Gainsborough, aged ab^t 80 years.

Jan^r ..., 172^½. Dyed S^r Rich^d Hale, Bar^t, at his Seat in Kent.

Jan^r ..., 172^½. Dyed M^{rs} Cary, an Heiress, at Richmond Green.

Jan. 28th, 1721-2. Dyed the Lady of . . . Stonor, Esq^r, of the County of Oxon, and Sister to the Hon^{ble} the Earl of Thannet.

Jan^r 29th, 172^½. Dyed Thomas Hanbury, Esq^r, one of the King's Serjeants at Law and a Welch Judge, of the Gout in his Stomach.

Jan^r 29th, 1721-2. D^r Wickart, Dean of Winton & one of the Prebendaries of Windsor, dyed Suddenly of an Asthma.

Jan^r 31st, 172^½. Died D^r Dent, a Prebendary of Westm^r.

Tuesday, 30th Jan^r, 172^½. M^r Moreton, a Sea Surgeon, was found Kill'd in a Walk near Newington with his Sword Broke lying by him.

Jan^r 30th, 172^½. Dyed M^r William Greenwood, a Landwaiter of the Customs.

Jan^r 26th, 172^½. Dyed S^r John Whittioronge, Bart., Member of

¹ Noted in margin:—*Q. 3 Dau'r.*

Parliam^t for the Burrough of Chipping Wicomb in the County of Bucks, Collonⁿ of a Regim^t on the Irish Establishm^t. He is Succeeded in Hon^r & Estate by his Son, now abroad.

- 1721-2. St James, Febr 3^d. This Day came advice that her Highness Eleonora Dutchess of Zell, relict of Duke George W^m, Mother in Law to the King of great Brittain, & own Grandmother to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dyed at Zell on the 5th of Febr^y, N. S., at 10 in the Morning. As her Highness had passed her Life wth Exemplary Virtue & Piety her Death was generally much Lamented and Especially by many Families who had been severall years Subsisted by her Bounty & Charity. She was to be interr'd on the 11th of Febr^y, N. S., in a vault of the Church of Zell, near the Body of the Duke her Husband. This Court goes into Mourning for her next Sunday.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF WALTHAM, Co. LEICESTER.

Communicated by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

- 1567. Nov. 21. Michall Middleton and Augnes Flower of this parish. Married.
- 1655. Feb. 9. Edmond Gregore of Saxlebe and Prescila Goodwin of this parish. Married.
- 1657. July 14. Bryan Armiger of neyther Broughton and Judeth Clarcke of this parish. Married.
- 1657. March 31. William Huchason of Newark in the County of Nottingham and Jane Mintin of this parrish was Married.
- 1660. April 24. Samuell Smith of St. Maries parish in Notingham and Lyddia Bourne of this parish weare Married.
[Immanuel Bourne was Rector in 1662.]
- 1669. Aug^t. 31. Samuell Sleigh of Ashover in y^e County of Derby and Jemimah Spateman of y^e same Towne in y^e aforesaid County. Married.
- 1670. Nov. 6. Josiah Carter of Spauldin in y^e County of Lincoln and Reioyce Bunnis of Waltham. Married.
- 1675. Sept. 8. Thomas Cole and Elizabeth Cox both of parrish of Grantham in y^e Countie of Lincoln. Married.
- 1681. April 16. Thomas Parnam and Anne Flower both of the parrish of Summerby in the County of Lincoln. Married.
- 1686. Dec. 18. John Haywood of Cotgrave in the County of Notingham and Elenour Nix of Stonesby in y^e County of Leic. Married.

Notices of Books.

RECORD EVIDENCES AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI. From 1077 to 1534. By SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART. (Lewes : H. Wolff, 64, High-street, 1886.)

As the author of *Duchetiana*, Sir George Duckett long ago placed himself in the front rank among genealogists, and in the present volume he shows that as an explorer of archives an equally prominent position may very properly be assigned to him. This work affords a good illustration how special research not unfrequently is attended with results which are capable of wide application for historical purposes. Thus,

Sir George Duckett's determination to leave no stone unturned in the Gundreda controversy has, in this instance, resulted in the disclosure of a small but rich mine of ancient records illustrative of English history. This ingenious "find" provides, moreover, a mass of evidence bearing directly on a hitherto most meagre chapter in our history—that of the alien foundations in this country.

The English Cluniac affiliations, at the date of the Suppression of the Monasteries, as appears from Sir George's Introduction, were at least 35 in number, and there were others in Scotland. The principal foundation of the order was that of St. Pancras at Lewes, founded by William de Warenne in 1077. The remarkable foundation—charter of this Priory heads the present list of evidences, and in the subjoined notes an excellent type-facsimile of the instrument is given; among the witnesses are William the Conqueror, Queen Matilda, William de Warenne and his wife Gundreda. Next in importance to this charter is the discovery of the *Inspeximus* of Earl Warenne's second foundation-charter of the same Priory, containing the passage, "pro salute domine mee Mathildis Regine, matris uxoris mee." But in addition to these noteworthy manuscripts, Sir George Duckett furnishes a list of 101 charters, letters, and visitations affecting the Cluniac foundations in England and Scotland. These evidences refer to Priories and Cells at the following places:—Lewes, Lenton, Thetford, Bromholme or Baketun, Montacute, Northampton, Pontefract, and Paisley. And besides this valuable collection of originals, now for the first time brought prominently to the notice of English antiquaries, attention is also drawn to some transcripts made at the end of the eighteenth century, and known as the "Moreau Collection." Vol. 283 of these transcripts contains charters which relate more particularly to England and Spain. As a result of this valuable list and of the Editor's careful and interesting notes to the same, we trust that the documents may soon be made more accessible to the student by their publication *in extenso* in a separate volume.

DOMESDAY BOOK IN RELATION TO THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX. Edited for the Sussex Archaeological Society by W. D. PARISH, Vicar of Selmeaton. (H. Wolff, 64, High Street, Lewes. 1886.)

The Sussex Archaeological Society has set an admirable example in putting forth in such a useful and handsome form that portion of Domesday Book which should be of especial interest to its members. The volume includes an Introduction, a facsimile of the original MS., an extension and translation of the Latin text, an Index of the Sussex tenants, an Index of names and places mentioned in the record, with notes and suggested identifications, and, lastly, a Glossary of words and phrases occurring in this portion of the ancient Survey. It was wisely decided to exclude all controversial matter, and in its present shape the student of Domesday can desire nothing better in prosecuting his researches; he will only regret that for other counties similar volumes to the one now before us are not forthcoming. The Introduction gives in a very concise and readable manner all the information which the ordinary reader will require. From this we learn that four out of the six Rapes still retain their Domesday names, but with regard to the

Hundreds great changes have taken place, and three of them remain wholly or in part unidentified, namely, Avronelle, Babinrerode and Latille. Mr. Basevi Sanders has furnished a list of landowners in Sussex, with the number of manors held by each; the total is 285 manors, of which not fewer than 89 are credited to Earl Roger. The names of the principal Saxon nobles—eighteen in number—holding land in Sussex in the time of Edward the Confessor are duly noted, together with those of the Saxon ladies; one Norman lady is mentioned in this part of the Survey, the wife of William de Wateville. There were fewer tenants-in-chief in Sussex than in any county but Cornwall, Cheshire, Kent, Shropshire, and Rutland. Only one Roman name is to be found in the list, Augustinus. It is interesting to find that the names of many existing Sussex families can be traced in this ancient record, and even connected with the same localities. The Editor cites two instances: "the Canes are still to be found near Claverham, and the name of Elphick is still associated with Selmeston, where it is clearly pronounced as written in Domesday, Alfec." We should add that Mr. F. E. Sawyer, F.S.A., a skilled student of place-names, contributes an excellent coloured map of "Domesday Sussex." In every respect the volume is highly creditable alike to the Society, the Editor, and the printer.

ST. HELEN'S CHAPEL, COLCHESTER. By J. H. ROUND, M.A. Printed for private circulation. (London: Elliot Stock, 1886.)

In a neat little quarto of less than thirty pages, Mr. Round has given us an excellent concise and accurate history of the interesting old chapel of St. Helen within the walls of Colchester. It stands in what is now Maidenburgh Street, which was formerly known as St. Helen's Lane. The chapel is first mentioned in the foundation charter of St. John's Abbey, to which the date 1096 or 1097 is assigned. By the light of public records and other documents, given *in extenso* in the Appendix, Mr. Round traces the vicissitudes of the edifice down to the present day; it was at times a Meeting-house for Quakers, a Lancastrian school, a circulating library, and finally an upholsterer's storehouse! The chapel was purchased, in 1883, by Mr. Douglass Round, and carefully restored. Two photographic plates are given shewing its condition before and after restoration.

A SHORT CALENDAR OF THE FEET OF FINES FOR NORFOLK. Part II. Edward II to Richard III. By WALTER RYE. (Norwich: Goose & Co., 1886.)

In a previous volume (ii, N.S., p 313) we gladly drew attention to the first part of this very valuable work. The present instalment brings the Calendar down to the year 1485, and the number of documents noticed in the two Parts amounts to not less than 7254. The matter here provided is largely genealogical, as the most rapid glance over any page will amply testify. But apart from its enormous value to the Norfolk genealogist, Mr. Rye's Calendar affords the student of nomenclature an unlimited supply of new and curious information. For the history of the devolution of property in the county during this early period, there are no records of greater importance than the Feet of

Fines. If Mr. Rye's labours ended here he would have deserved the perpetual gratitude of all Norfolk antiquaries, but he promises a continuation, to include the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Mary. Would that every county in England had such a zealous worker!

THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD OF RATHVEN. By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., (Banff: Journal Office, 1885.)

THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD OF BOYNDIE. (Same Author and Publisher, 1886.)

In these compact little volumes Mr. Cramond continues to collect a large amount of very curious and valuable information. The extracts from the old Church records largely illustrate family history and local customs, whilst the copies of the monumental inscriptions in the churchyards are of the greatest importance to the genealogist. The short histories of the churches form an excellent introduction to the extracts from the Kirk Session Minutes and other records. We trust Mr. Cramond will find time to deal with other churches in the same manner. His "Church and Churchyard of Cullen" preceded, we believe, these volumes.

Notes and Queries.

SHIPMAN (vol. iii, N.S., p. 157).—Thomas Shipman son and heir of William Shipman died unmarried, and administration of his effects was granted to his mother, then Lady Colt, 22 May, 1723. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Tyneham, Dorset. ED. GENEALOGIST.

EDDYSTONE ROCK.—What was the Early record spelling of "Eddystone" as applied to the rock of that name. Are there any references to it in the Public Records prior to A.D. 1460; and if so, how is the name there rendered? L. EDYE.

BIGELOW FAMILY.—I am now engaged upon the genealogy of the Bigelow Family. The early form of the name was Baguley. John Bigelow, or Baguley, came to Massachusetts about 1636 from Wrentham, co. Suffolk. Can any of the readers of the GENEALOGIST help me with any information concerning the family in England? Northboro, Mass., U.S.A. GILMAN BIGELOW HOWE.

ARMS OF THE SPURRELL FAMILY.—Can any of your readers help me to the correct coat of the Norfolk branch of this family? The arms are supposed to be: a fess chequy between three palmers' scrips 1 and 2. A member of this family who was an Alderman of Norwich bore, about 1637, three tilting spears argent and sable. The early form of the name was, I believe, Sporle. FAULKBOURNE.

RECORDS OF THE LORDS MARCHERS OF WALES.—Previous to the Act 27 Henry VIII, every Lordship Marcher had its own Chancery and Exchequer, its own Courts, and presumably, its own records. The Act extinguished the independent jurisdictions, and thenceforth writs issued and revenue was collected in the King's name. What then became of the ancient records? Did the Lords Marchers retain them, and are any of these collections or specimens of the various classes extant in public collections or private hands. M.

PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS.—As an addition to the list of Printed Parish Registers given by Dr. Marshall in the GENEALOGIST for July, 1885, I should like to

state that the Registers of Macclesfield are now being published in the parish Magazine, one page monthly being devoted to this purpose.

May I add that the Stockport Registers are being published at the present time in "Cheshire Notes and Queries."

C. J. BRADSHAW.

Macclesfield.

EARLDOM OF ROSS (*ante* pp. 124, 189).—Thanking R. P. H. for answering one of my queries about the Ross family, I beg leave to point out that the marriages of the Earls of Ross are incorrectly given in the Pitcalnie pedigree. William Earl of Ross, sometime prisoner in London, who died at Delny, 28 Jan., 1322 (Kal. of Ferne) was father of the *Earl Hugh* who fell at Halidon Hill, and married in 1308, as first wife, Lady Matilda Bruce, sister, not daughter, of King Robert. Isabella was sister of Earl Hugh; in the dispensation granted for her marriage with Edward Bruce, the king's brother, it sets forth the relationship—"quarto ex uno latere et tertio ex altero." Wanted their common ancestor.

FRANCIS NEVILLE REID.

Minori, Per Ravello, Salerno.

R. P. H. is surely in error in saying that the wife of William Earl of Ross was Matilda daughter of Robert Bruce. The Countess's name appears to have been Eufemia, when she petitioned Edward I, about 1303 (Parliamentary Petitions, No. 9146), and referred him for particulars to her son "Sir W." Matilda Bruce, the king's daughter, is known to have married a man of inferior rank, one Thomas Isaac, an esquire. She *may* afterwards have married the Earl, but I am not aware of the fact. The Earl was as old or older than the king, and his children were no doubt by Eufemia, whoever she was. Hugh his son was old enough to go and see him while a prisoner in the Tower of London in 1297 (Pat. Rolls), where he was kept till 1303. The son above referred to as 'Sir W.' was probably Sir Walter, one of the few men of note killed on the Scotch side at Bannockburn, whose loss was much lamented by Edward Bruce, as graphically related by Barbour in his poem.

THE EDITOR OF THE CALENDAR OF SCOTTISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

COSBY FAMILY.—I wish to ascertain the descent of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Augustus Montague Cosby, who died in 1822, and is buried in Bath Abbey. A long biographical sketch appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, from which it seems that his father was Alexander Cosby, who served in the American War of Independence in the Duke of Montague's Regiment, and afterwards, in India. He commanded at the siege of Surat shortly before his death. In Sir Henry's will he alludes to a picture of Stradbally Hall, "the home of our ancestors." Admiral Phillips Cosby of Stradbally Hall was, as his will shews, godfather to a son of Sir Henry. How was this Alexander Cosby descended from the Stradbally family and whom did he marry? The account, in Burke's *Landed Gentry* throws no light on the subject. Is there any good account of the Cavan branch of the Cosbys of Stradbally, as I am inclined to think the descent might lie through them.

W.T.L.

THE EARL OF FIFE (*ante* pp. 205—210).—The following Note should be added to my paper on the Earl of Fife's lineage:—

P.S.—Mr. Stodart ("Scottish Arms") says, "..... the family of Duff to which in recent times a descent from the Earls of Fife has been ascribed; of this there is no proof, and the arms and locality afford no support to the theory." He also adds that a canton in the arms of Archibald Duff of Drumnuir registered 1737, is the earliest heraldic indication of the claim to descent from the Earls of Fife. The claim, however, was made earlier. A tombstone in memory of Alexander Duff of Braco, who died in 1705, intimates his descent "ex praeclaro Mc Duffo, Fifeae Thano." But the idea originated even before this time, and as the family increased in lands and wealth the belief in their ancient origin correspondingly increased. The deep-seated belief still prevalent regarding this matter is well illustrated by the recent conduct of the authorities of the town of Macduff—a town which sacrificed its classic name of Doune, simply to gratify the feelings of its Superior on this point. When erecting their handsome Town Hall a few months ago they caused to be represented prominently thereon the crest of the ancient Earls of Fife, with which family the town of Macduff has not the remotest connection.

W. CRAMOND.

